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San Francisco POLICE and PEACE OFFICERS JOURNAL

Of The State Of California

REWARD
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On January 12, 1937, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, under authority vested in him by an Act of Congress offered a reward of

$10,000.00

for information furnished to a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, leading to the identification and apprehension of the person or persons responsible for the kidnaping on December 27, 1936 and subsequent murder of CHARLES FLETCHER MATTSON, ten-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Mattson, of Tacoma, Washington.

The person who kidnaped Charles Fletcher Mattson from the residence of his parents on the night of December 27, 1936 is described as follows:

AGE—About 30 years
HEIGHT—5 feet 7 or 8 inches
WEIGHT—145 to 165 pounds
COMPLEXION—Swarthy
PECULIARITIES — Did not stand erect; dimple in chin; high cheek bones; nose appeared to be broken a little below center; had hairy hands.
SPEECH—Slightly foreign accent; spoke brokenly; appeared to be of Southern European extraction.

All claims to any of the aforesaid reward and all questions and disputes that may arise as among claimants to the reward shall be passed upon by the Attorney General and his decision shall be final and conclusive. The right is reserved to allocate portions of the reward as among several claimants. No part of this reward shall be paid to any official or employee of the Department of Justice.

If you are in possession of any information concerning the identity or whereabouts of the perpetrators of this offense, it is requested that you communicate immediately by telephone or telegraph, collect, with the nearest division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, or directly with the National Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., telephone NATIONAL 7117.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

January 12, 1937.

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The Editor is always pleased to consider articles suitable for publication. Contributions should preferably be typewritten, but where this is not possible, copy should be clearly written. Contributions may be signed with a "nom de plume," but all articles must bear the name and address of the sender, which will be treated with the strictest confidence. The Editor will also be pleased to consider photographs of officers and of interesting events. Letters should be addressed to the Editor.

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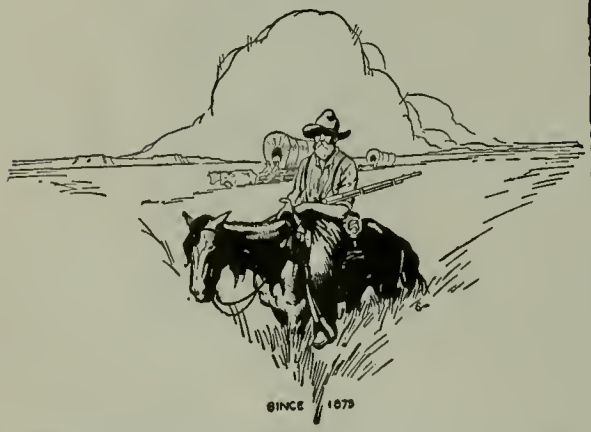

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San Francisco POLICE AND PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A Police News and Educational Magazine

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Vol. XV JANUARY, 1937 No. 1

President Roche Heads Commission 26th Time

This month Theodore J. Roche was elected president of the Board of Police Commissioners, for the 26th time. Commissioners Dr. Thomas E. Shumate and Frank J. Foran made the re-election a special order of business at the first January meeting.

Twenty-five years is a long time for any man to serve in a public office, especially one surrounded with so much responsibility and so important a one as a police commissionership. But for two and a half decades Commissioner Roche has given his native city a service that has resulted in the Police Department being second to none in this world.

President Theodore J. Roche

As an attorney-at-law he is a leader of his profession, and as a Police Commissioner he has given his important office the same care and study that has marked him a leader in the legal world and one of the acknowledged lawyers of the West.

So far as has been in his power he has seen that the Department kept pace with every worthwhile progress in police equipment and organization. He has seen the force grow in numbers. He has seen it progress in motor cars from two cars to a point where the entire city is patrolled twenty-four hours a day by cars, radio equipped and manned by officers who know what to do in any emergency. He has seen the three motorcycles of 25 years ago grow into a fleet that has done much to cut down each year the fatalities from automobile accidents.

He has seen various units increased and observed the excellent results accomplished. He has seen the teletype, the radio, and other methods of communication grow into the most important factors in police work.

He has also observed with pride the swiftness with which the men under him have solved crime and brought criminals to justice.

He has seen many things that have transpired in the Department during his incumbency, and which have made San Francisco such a desirable place in which to live, a place of safety for the law abiding.

He has seen all these things, but it will remain for others than he to say that he has had so much to do with them, he and his associates and the Chiefs of Police who have served during his twenty-five years on the board.

As with the late Chiefs D. A. White and Daniel J. O'Brien, there is the closest harmony between the President of the Board and his two associates with Chief William J. Quinn and subordinates, the result of which is reflected in the record the Department has made in crimes solved, arrests made, convictions obtained, traffic regulations, and other activities too numerous to mention.

As we have said on former occasions this city is indeed fortunate to have men of such high character, possessed of such a sincere desire to give San Francisco the best in police protection at the lowest cost.

We congratulate our city on having such a capable man as the President of the Commission, who has served them so well for a fourth of a century.

Commissioner Foran To Serve Another Four Year Term

As a testimonial to his efficient and constructive service, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi has appointed Frank J. Foran to another four-year term as a member of the Police Commission.

Commissioner Foran was first appointed on the board January 26, 1931, and has completed his sixth year. He brought to his public post the experience that has marked him as a successful business man during his more than forty-five years with the King Coal Company. He is at the present time vice-president and general manager of this concern, for which he went to work when a young lad. While his business career fitted him for a public office, he got further experience for the post he now so honorably occupies by serving as secretary of the Olympic Club since 1912. This club, the greatest in America, from which so many nationally famed athletes have come, can lay its success in a great measure to the management of Frank J. Foran during his long tenure of office.

COMMISSIONER FRANK J. FORAN

Commissioner Foran has worked whole-heartedly with his fellow Commissioners, President Roche and Dr. Shumate, as well as with Chief Quinn and other officers of the Department. He is a man who can listen and has but little to say, but when he says a thing, it carries a meaning that is never misunderstood. He possesses the same humane feeling toward the weak and unfortunate as his associates, and is quick to pick out the phonies.

An athlete who was recognized for his ability on the baseball diamond and the handball court, he has encouraged athletics in the Police Department.

He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Knights of Columbus, Y. M. I., and the Rotary Club, and takes an active part in all these organizations.

It is significant that there was no one put forward to replace him as his term expired, and this is a tribute to the excellency of his work on the board, and his appointment was made very easy for Mayor Rossi.

In accepting his reappointment, Commissioner Foran stated:

"I have reviewed the recommendations made by the Police Survey Committee, and feel they are essentially sound. When put into effect they will increase the efficiency of an already well organized and well governed department."

Making It Tougher For Bank Robbers

Designed especially for newcomers in the Police Department, and which at the same time will prove helpful to the old timers, Chief Quinn has issued orders that will tend to make even faster the activities of the police in the event of bank robberies. These orders now in effect will place at the disposal of the entire department information that will make it possible to reach the scene of a bank job in the quickest possible time and by the shortest route, as well as furnish them with streets leading from the particular bank, which might be utilized by bank robbers in making a getaway.

Following are the orders issued this month on this subject:

To facilitate operations of the Police Department—and particularly to prevent bank robberies where possible and to apprehend those who perpetrate such crimes—Company Commanders will issue specific instructions to the members of the Radio Patrol Car Units of their respective commands to compile data along the following lines:

Radio Patrol Car crews of each section of the district will compile a list of all banks in their respective districts, giving the location, time of opening and closing of each. They will study each location and the streets leading to and from the bank, with a view to supplying, from their own knowledge of the district, the streets most likely to be taken by bank bandits in escaping from the scene of a bank holdup. The officers will recommend in their reports the streets which should be used by Radio Patrol Cars in responding to robbery alarms from the various banks in the district; this for the purpose of blocking the bandits' escape and effecting their apprehension.

Company Commanders will compile a consolidated report of the information supplied by the Radio Patrol Car crews in their respective districts, adding any other information or suggestions which might be of assistance in perfecting the following outlined plan:

The information gleaned in this survey will be used in preparing books for the use of Radio Patrol Car crews so that they may respond with the least possible delay and most effectively to a bank hold-up alarm. The books will show the exact location of every bank in the district, with the streets most likely to be used in the getaway after a

(*Continued on page* 32)

Train Youth To Respect Law

By Chief of Police William J. Quinn

When the early settlers of this country achieved their independence and thus cut the bonds that tied them to old-world ideas of government, they immediately felt the need of a basic law suitable to various settlements, scattered over a wide territory and difficult of communication. They

Chief William J. Quinn

realized that such a law must, of necessity, be just to every class to knit together all the American colonies. They also realized that this basic law must be simple, while at the same time being so broad in its scope as to meet widely varying conditions.

It was but natural, under the circumstances, that these dwellers in a new land should model their basic law upon the laws of the countries whence they came. It was also natural that personal liberty would be given a place in the sun, in a basic law drawn up by people who had just achieved their independence against mighty odds, and that such a law should, while giving personal liberty a foremost place, require that its individual dictates be supreme.

For this reason, when victory perched on the banners of the new nation, the leading men of that day immediately busied themselves with framing a document which should govern them in a closely-knit confederacy, yet give to the various colonies such liberty of action as their widely differing activities demanded. Out of the efforts of these determined but plain-thinking men came the Constitution of the United States. This wonderful document, with its amendments, added as need arose in the development of the Nation, is today substantially the same as the day of its adoption by the Continental Congress. The Constitution of the United States, while it breathes the full spirit of liberty, none the less is most insistent on observance of the law by both the individual and groups of individuals.

Penal laws were, of course, necessary at that time and the penal laws of the country, of that era, were largely framed from the common law of England, or, in the case of the southern section of the country, from laws of western Europe. Of course, certain modifications were found necessary for the reason that conditions, in a virgin country, in no wise paralleled those of the older territorial divisions of Europe from which the settlers here originated. It must be noted, however, that in the framing of these laws the more harsh, and sometimes barbarous, provisions of the mother countries' laws were much modified.

In considering world history we find that no nation has ever been without its quota of criminals. We must realize that in our civilization we will always find a certain class which respects and obeys the laws, also a certain small percentage of our citizens who consistently defy the law, sometimes openly but, in the main, by evasion. This criminal element is naturally opposed to all law and all rules made for the protection of the life and the property of the average citizen.

The founders of our Nation thoroughly understood that freedom is but a fleeting shadow in a nation in which law is not respected, and, realizing this truth, they compiled strict penal laws in the various sectors of the new nation.

Feeling that society must protect itself against wrongdoers they instituted protective measures, in other words, they instituted a system of police powers and policing calculated to insure the safety of persons and property and the rights of all righteous citizens. Their penal laws of that period show how ardently they wished to offset crime by providing swift and sure punishment for the wrongdoer. Times and social conditions have changed very much since the days of 1776—and criminal conditions have also changed accordingly.

There has been an appalling increase in crime in this country in recent years, and some noted reformers insistently inquire what is wrong with the courts. There is nothing wrong with them. The courts in this country function as well as they do anywhere on earth. It must be remembered that among the ranks of the criminal world there are many men of high mental caliber, some of them with a positive genius for wrongdoing. Among them are scientists and profound thinkers. Crime offers to the conscienceless a primrose path to wealth, and many brilliant men follow such paths.

To combat these tendencies, it is necessary that the enforcers of law and order today must also have brilliance

(*Continued on page* 22)

Summary of Survey and Report On Department

The matter of a survey of the San Francisco Police Department, for the purpose of developing any desirable improvements in organization and procedure, has been under consideration for some time.

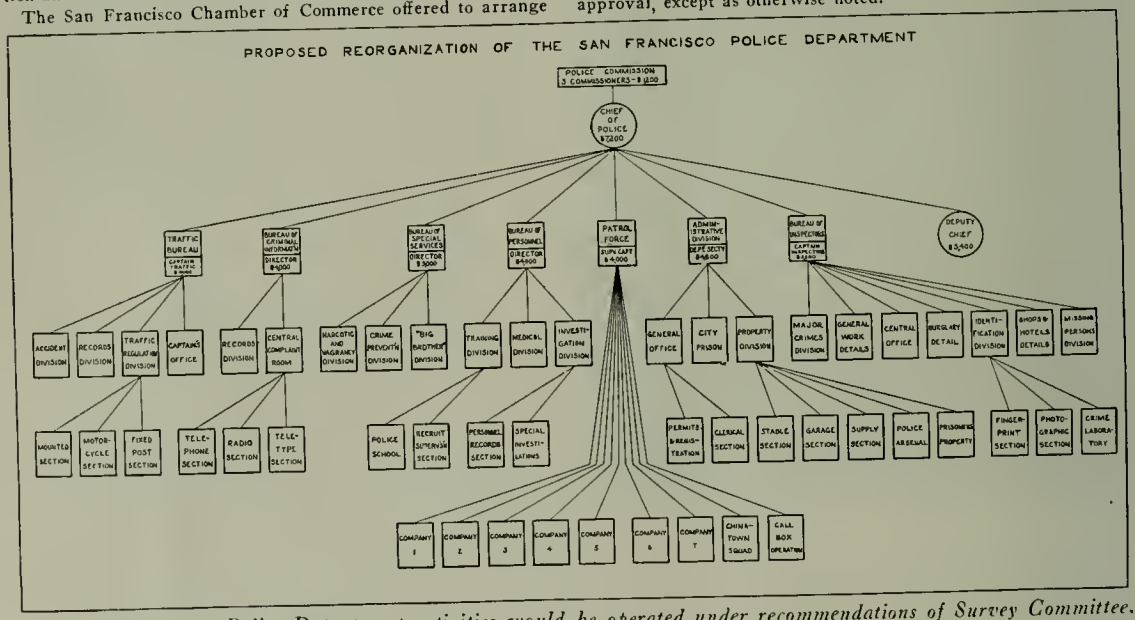
On August 16, 1936, the Police Commission requested the Honorable Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor, to arrange for such a survey on a nation-wide basis. This request was approved by the Mayor, who designated Leonard S. Leavy, Controller, as in charge of the survey and requested the Civil Service Commission and the Police Commission, respectively, to assign William L. Henderson, Personnel Expert of the Civil Service Commission and Captain Charles Skelly, Secretary of the Police Commission and Chief Clerk, for the purpose of surveying police organization and administration in various eastern cities.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce offered to arrange to bring to the survey group as a consultant member, Bruce Smith of the Institute of Public Administration, New York City, a nationally recognized authority on police administration, and the San Francisco Bureau of Governmental Research also offered to join with city officials and Bruce Smith in making the survey. On September 3, 1936, Mayor Rossi and Controller Leavy, as head of the survey group, accepted both of these offers.

During the period September 5th to October 3rd, Messrs. Henderson and Skelly covered the organization and procedure of police departments in Chicago, New York, Boston and Detroit. Carl Peterson, accountant in the Controller's office, was assigned to accumulate various statistical material relative to the local department. On September 10th, survey of the local department was started by Thomas Toomey of the Civil Service Commission and William H. Nanry and Charles C. DeWolf of the Bureau of Governmental Research.

On September 28th, Bruce Smith arrived in San Francisco for a one-week preliminary survey of the local department, to review the survey material at hand and to assist in outlining the scope of the local survey. When practically all of the necessary local survey material had been gathered, Mr. Smith returned to San Francisco on November 13th. A review of the survey material resulted in agreement of the survey group on specific recommendations. These were presented orally, at extensive hearings on December 2nd, 3rd and 4th, to the President of the Police Commission, the Chief of Police and Captain Skelly, and with minor exceptions were accepted by those police officials. They were likewise presented to the Mayor who, due to pressure of other business, was unable to attend all meetings.

A first draft of this report was prepared on December 5th. After editorial revisions and additions by the survey group and unavoidable delays due to the time required to communicate with Mr. Smith in New York, this was again discussed on December 18th and December 31st with the above-mentioned police officials, and as outlined in the following has their approval, except as otherwise noted.



Graph showing how Police Department activities would be operated under recommendations of Survey Committee.

Amendments to the charter will be necessary to make effective certain of the recommendations. However, many of these can be carried into effect without charter change. As a matter of fact, some changes suggested by data collected from eastern cities, report on which has heretofore been presented, have already been made by the Police Department.

During the entire course of the survey, the fullest cooperation was extended by every police official and officer from whom information was requested. No attempt was made by anyone to dictate the course of the survey and the recommendations of this report have not been influenced other than by the facts developed by the survey group.

During the past three months we have been engaged in a survey of the San Francisco Police Department. Our purpose has been to examine the administration and functioning of the Department in all of its details, and to provide a basis for more effective police service in this city.

At all stages of the work the members of the Police Commission, the Chief of Police and the officers of the police force generally have made freely available all information which we have required. Thus it has been possible to conduct a thorough

inquiry with the full cooperation of the force itself.

A formal report, including all factual material, will be prepared and submitted at a later date. Pending its completion this summary report is issued. In this general report of the results of our work, many recommendations are submitted. All such recommendations are important in the sense that they have a direct bearing upon the functioning of the police establishment. They are not, however, of equal importance nor of equal complexity and difficulty. We have therefore selected several outstanding problems with which the Police Department is confronted for special mention and discussion, and will then append a supplementary list of recommendations.

All of the varied matters appearing in this report have been extensively discussed with the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, the Chief of Police and the Secretary of the Police Commission and Chief Clerk. Some of the major matters were discussed in detail with the Mayor and oral report was made to him on all other matters. All of the recommendations have been approved, except as otherwise noted in this summary, by these appropriate officials of the city government and as to such items we have been assured that they will be put into full operation and effect as rapidly as may be.

MAJOR PROPOSALS:

The outstanding problems facing the Police Department relate to the ways and means provided for its general control; the structural organization of the force itself; the adequacy of the protective facilities now available, particularly in the outlying sections of the city; the procedures followed in securing immediate response to criminal complaints through the coordination of telephone, radio and teletype communication; and the effectiveness of the control exercised over a multitude of criminal investigations, both major and minor. We shall discuss these in order.

The method employed for exercising general control over police service in San Francisco revolves around the appointment of a Police Commission of three members, each appointed by the Mayor for a term of four years, in accordance with an arrangement which assures that the terms of no two Commissioners shall expire in the same year. The members of the Commission may be removed by the Mayor, on written notice stating the reasons for removal. To the Commission is entrusted the general management of the Police Department and the exercise of full disciplinary power. In the execution of these powers and the discharge of these duties, the Commission normally acts through the medium of the Chief of Police, who is appointed by the Commission and holds office at its pleasure.

The device thus established by the City Charter for police control in San Francisco has been in operation here in substantially the same form for decades. It is part and parcel of a system which was once almost universal in American cities. In all of our other large cities, however, with the exception of Los Angeles, St. Louis and Milwaukee, board control of police administration has been abandoned. Two factors operated to bring about this change. It came to be recognized that board control of police administration constituted amateur, part-time, and in many cases, political management. An added consideration was that board control sometimes was responsible for a heavy turnover in the office of the Chief of Police, thus depriving these various police departments of the very element of full-time, technically-trained police management which the boards, by their nature, were unable to provide themselves. Viewing the San Francisco situation against this general background of experience elsewhere, it is apparent that board control in San Francisco has upon occasion produced substantially the same situation as was created in these other cities. During the course of the survey, we had no evidence of political domination of the Commission, and are advised that there has been none during the last twenty-five years.

With respect to the influence which the Police Commissioners have had upon tenure for the Chief of Pulice, the situation is favorable. During all the decades leading up to 1911, the turnover in the office of the Chief of Police was sometimes so rapid as to be chaotic; but since that date continuity of tenure has been the established rule. The weight of such considerations is of course uncertain, but there is no avoiding the fact that the principle of continuous tenure for the Chief of Police has become quite firmly embedded in the traditions of this city during the past generation and that this tradition, if observed in the future as in the past, will contribute greatly to the steady improvement of police service here.

Viewing all factors together, we are of the opinion that continuous tenure for the Chief of Police during effective service should be a controlling consideration and that in the light of past experience in San Francisco, the otherwise strong case against board control of police management is materially weakened. We therefore conclude that there is no immediate need for abolishing the Police Commission if the recommendations of this report for definite changes in organization and procedure are made effective. The position of the Chief of Police as the executive head of the Department should be materially strengthened and vigorously upheld by the Police Commission. If this is not accomplished, our conclusion would be subject to revision in the future.

Thus our conclusion is a qualified one. We are convinced that a more vigorous discipline must be applied by the Police Commission, year in and year out, if the Police Department is to be purged of its occasional inefficient or undesirable members. A vigorous discipline which places public considerations above a personal and sentimental concern with the welfare of individuals is a fundamental requirement of successful police administration everywhere.

We also consider it to be a matter of first importance that the Police Commission shall forthwith convey to the Chief of Police those executive powers which the present City Charter contemplates he should have. Prominent in the latter category is the power to make appointments and promotions under civil service regulations, to order all transfers and assignments within his own administrative discretion, and to issue permits and licenses authorized to be issued by the Police Department. Relative to the latter, police officials have some reservations as to that type of permit involving a question of broad public policy.

The structural organization of the police force constitutes a second major consideration. It presents a striking example of extreme decentralization. Furthermore, intimately-related activities are distributed among units which have no relation to each other. As typical of this diffusion of administrative responsibility, the following deserve special mention. Responsibility for the operation of the signal service is distributed between Company "A" and the Bureau of Inspectors (changed by General Order as of December 8th); the handling of crime records is distributed between the general office, the property clerk, and the Bureau of Inspectors; and personnel management is distributed among the police surgeon, the Headquarters Company, the Commission's office and the School of Instruction. Thus there is no attempt to coordinate these and other services except as it is possible for the Chief of Police to coordinate them. The Chief of Police, however, exercises only an ill-defined and uncertain responsibility for such matters at the present time. Even though this responsibility were clear and precise, it would be impossible for him to discharge it effectively, because the scheme of organization is so diffuse that he has twenty-four separate and distinct units directly accountable to him. Similarly, the Captain of Inspectors, who in a formal sense at least, is a subordinate of the Chief of Police, has twenty-five units directly responsible to him and the Captain of Traffic has fourteen.

In other words, the whole scheme of organization in the Police Department is so loose and uncertain as to make actual supervision and control impossible. If this situation is to be corrected it will be necessary to group related activities into major units, to place each of these major units under responsible direction and control, and in turn to make the supervisors of such major units solely and directly responsible to the Chief of Police. In the furtherance of this end we have prepared a plan

of structural reorganization which substitutes eight direct lines of responsibility for the twenty-four now existing. The plan contemplates that there shall be one general supervisor for the otherwise uncoordinated patrol forces distributed throughout the police districts and the Chinatown detail; that the Bureau of Inspectors and the Bureau of Traffic shall continue as major units, each under a single command, but with their functions limited to criminal investigation and traffic control, respectively, and to these functions alone; that there shall be a Bureau of Personnel, under a director, which shall be responsible for the multiform activities involved in investigating complaints against police officers, the character investigation of prospective recruits, medical supervision, systematic police training, and the assignment to light duty of men temporarily or permanently disabled; that there shall be a Bureau of Criminal Information, under a director, for the purpose of effecting essential coordination between police signal facilities and a central division of crime records; that the general administrative, accounting, property management and secretarial functions of the Police Department and direction of the City Prison shall be supervised by a department secretary, who shall also act as secretary to the Commission; that certain highly-specialized headquarters squads shall be grouped into a special service bureau under a director for appropriate immediate supervision; and that the post of Deputy Chief of Police shall be created with any necessary and appropriate staff assistance, to have no fixed administrative duties but to act as general assistant to the Chief and to handle such matters as may be assigned by the Chief of Police.

A graphic comparison of the present and proposed schemes of structural organization is afforded by the charts which are appended to this summary.

The Chief of Police has suggested that, in addition to the supervisory positions herein recommended, provision be made for two night deputies to be in general charge, under his direction, of all police activities during each of the two night watches. A majority of the survey group could see no necessity for these two positions under the improved organization plan herein proposed.

A third major consideration relates to the protective facilities now extended by the Police Department. Protection of life and property is the fundamental duty of any police department—a duty which is primarily discharged through the medium of uniformed patrols. It is apparent that, measured by prevailing standards in this country, the San Francisco Police Department is not undermanned, and that the changes herein recommended, if adopted, will provide a surplus in personnel that should be absorbed as vacancies occur. There is immediate need for more radio patrol cars in the extensive outlying districts of the city to the north, west and south. The Department is also requesting additional men for traffic duty. The reorganization proposed herein will release from present duties more than enough men to furnish such necessary services.

The protective patrol strength is reduced, due to the fact that an undue proportion of the patrol force is absorbed in administrative, clerical and mechanical duties at the fourteen district stations and elsewhere, and that these men accordingly are not directly available for active duty in crime prevention and repression. The largest single factor contributing to this condition is the unnecessarily large number of district stations. Many of the stations provide a local headquarters for but a small number of patrolmen, although the overhead required to operate a station in a small district is substantially identical with that required for a large district. The following table presents the situation in brief:

Company	Station	Land Area Square Miles	Linear Miles of Streets*	1930 Population	Company Strength (Incl. Radio Patrols)
A	Central	1.28	31	79,300	99
B	Southern	1.83	34	22,500	83
C	Harbor	0.53	13	3,100	71
D	Mission	3.57	60	98,500	98
E	Ellis-Polk	1.66	41	82,700	91
F	Stanyan	1.89	33	38,200	55
G	Richmond	1.86	36	53,900	53
H	Ingleside	5.73	89	75,400	54
I	Potrero	2.18	21	10,000	35
J	North End	1.50	29	43,200	46
L	Western Addition	1.88	33	57,600	50
M	Bay View	5.00	33	25,900	39
N	Taraval	5.35	68	27,600	46
O	Golden Gate Park	7.01	32	16,500	66
	Total	41.27	553*	634,400	886

*Does not include 18 miles in Golden Gate Park.

It was agreed by the directing heads of the Police Department that many of the existing districts can be greatly enlarged in extent, that the number of district stations can be accordingly reduced and essential protective patrol facilities thereby substantially increased. We propose that the police stations now serving abandonment of Stations "G," "I," "L," "M," and "N." With and that district boundaries be realigned in accordance with the schedule below and the map accompanying this report.

Names of Principal Districts Included in Consolidated District	Approximate Boundaries and Areas of Old Districts Included in New District	1930 Population	Land Area Square Miles	Present Police Strength as Consolidated
Central-Harbor	A+C (no change in areas)	82,400	1.81	170
Southern-Potrero	B+I (area of "I" south of Islais Creek excluded; latter added to new H+M District)	31,500	3.50	118
Mission	D+.57 sq. mi. of "H" (so. of Army St. to 30th St. bet. San Jose Avenue & O'Shaughnessy Blvd.)	107,100	4.14	104
Ellis-Polk & North End	E+J (no change in areas)	125,900	3.16	137
Stanyan-Western Addition	F+L & parts of N, G & O (part of "G" east of Funston Ave. & "O" east of new blvd. Also "N" bet. 19th Ave., St. Francis Blvd. and Twin Peaks Blvd.)	125,800	6.70	141
Ingleside-Bayview	H+M & parts of "N" & "I". (Includes ½ sq. mi. of "I"; excludes .57 sq. mi. on no. boundary of "H" & incl. .75 sq. mi. of so. part of "N")	97,100	11.42	93
Park-Richmond-Taraval	O+G+N & part of "F". (Portions of "G" west of Funston Ave. & "N" & "F" west of 19th Ave.	64,600	10.54	123
	Totals	634,400	41.27	886

Supervisory and indoor assignments at discontinued stations, *including* call-box operators, reach a total of 66, as follows: Company "C"—12; "G"—11; "I"—8; "J"—10; "L"—10; "M"—7; and 'N"—8. Necessary replacements for time off, sick leave, etc., amount to at least 20 per cent, or 13 men, making a total of 79.

Thus by this one expedient, 79 policemen of various ranks and

grades will be released for general patrol duty and active traffic regulation. The station properties abandoned under this plan should be devoted to other governmental uses or disposed of as the need may appear. They contribute nothing to the protection of the city and indeed unnecessarily absorb man-power required for such protection.

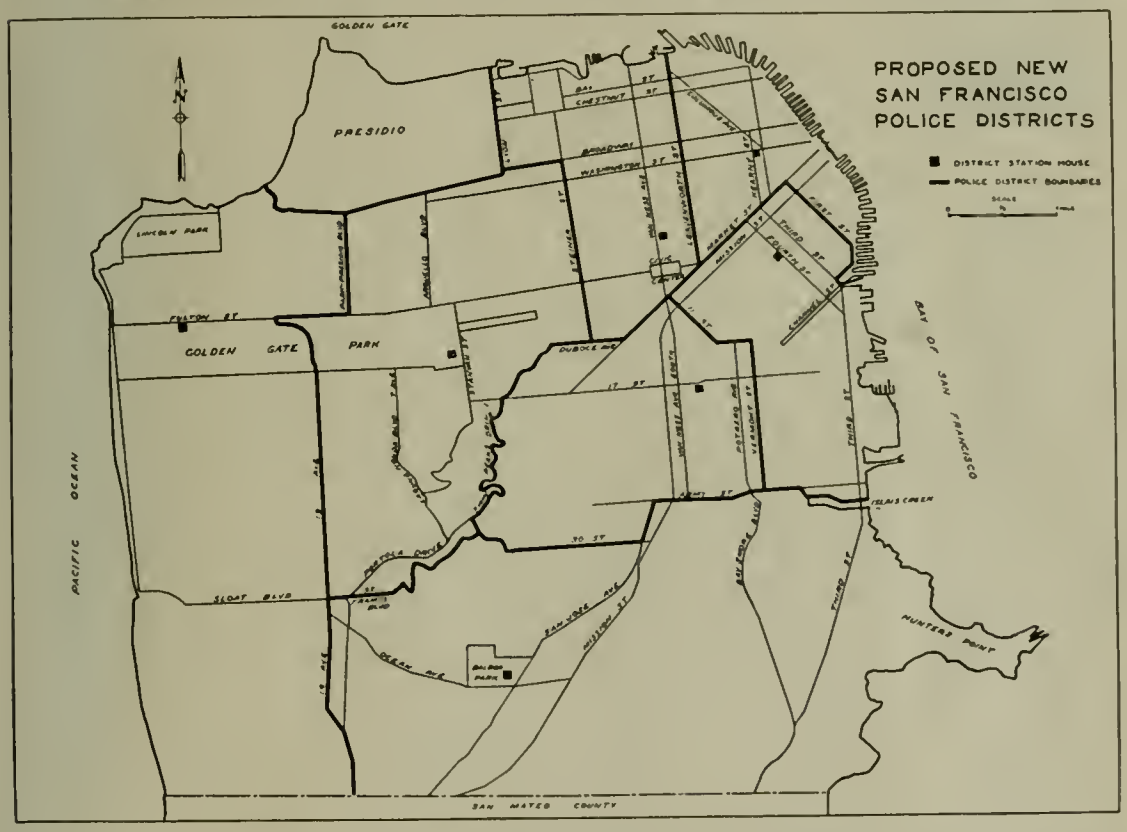
The value of the properties as shown by the Real Estate Department are as follows:

Co.	Station	Construction Year	Construction Class	Estimated Value (R. E. Department) Land	Improvements	Total
C	Harbor	1914	C	$ 26,887	$ 21,680	$ 48,567
J	North End	1913	C	7,750	19,490	27,240
L	West. Add.			2,500	2,500	5,000
G	Richmond	1912	C	30,000	23,355	53,355
N	Taraval	1929	B	18,000	71,987	89,987
I	Potrero	1915	C	15,000	12,300	27,300
M	Bay View			2,500	11,934	14,434
	Totals			$102,637	$163,246	$265,883

estimated that fourteen civilian operators could do the work now requiring fifty-three patrolmen and corporals (we include replacements in both figures)—a net reduction of thirty-nine call-box operators now engaged on inside duty at the district stations who could be released for patrol duty.

Actually, of course, if the seven district stations are closed, the man-power economies from call-box consolidations will be confined to the stations which remain—an estimated force, including replacements, of twenty-five men. If to this figure be added the 79 men released by closing seven stations, the total is 104. From this should be deducted the new divisional call-box operators, 14 civilians, giving a net over-all figure for both call-box consolidations and station abandonment, taken together, of 90 men of all ranks and grades. If stations "C" and "J" are not closed, this number will not be realized.

Experience in other cities indicates that the capital outlay involved in rewiring the call-box system to permit central operation as against district operation, is offset several times by the annual cash value of the man-power economies effected. It is



Police officials have expressed themselves as being in agreement with the foregoing proposal insofar as it involves the abandonment of Stations "G," "I," "L," "M," and "N." With respect to the abandonment of Stations "C" and "J" they desire to give the matter further study, but we are convinced that the continuation of these stations serves no substantial police purpose and results in unnecessary absorption of personnel in station duty.

Another reason for the dissipation of patrol strength is derived from the fact that the police telephone-telegraph call-boxes are connected with the district stations where a very substantial amount of man-power is employed in receiving and recording the routine "ring-ins." Regardless of the consolidation of districts discussed above, if these call-boxes were connected with one or two points instead of fourteen stations as at present, it is perfectly clear that San Francisco will prove no exception to this general rule.

A third means by which additional man-power can be made available for active police duty will consist in discontinuing overtime allowances, and also excuses from active duty, for members of the band, drum corps, and comparable groups while engaged in rehearsals for these several purposes. We have since been advised that orders have been issued suspending the overtime allowances for these purposes.

Additional man-power for active police duty can be made available, when needed in the future, by the transfer of police officers now engaged in clerical and other civilian units and functions, and the replacement of these by civilian employees from appropriate civil service classification. This proposal,

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True Costs of Crime

Address by John Edgar Hoover, *Director, F. B. I., United States Department of Justice, to the Third National Convention of Holy Name Societies at New York.*

In these days of materialism, we are all prone to look at the cost of crime from a purely monetary standpoint. We are constantly confronted with the realization that crime is costing America a minimum of fifteen billions of dollars each year and this staggering discovery tends to obscure even greater losses. There are so many other matters of expense, spiritual and physical, that the amount of fifteen billions of dollars is considerably dwarfed as a factor in the true cost of crime. When we consider that there are in America 3,500,000 persons whose chances in life have either been handicapped or absolutely ruined by their attempts to defeat the law, we begin to understand what crime really costs. When we realize that these 3,500,000 persons annually roll up a total of 1,500,000 serious crimes, each one of which affects the victim in some moral, mental, or physical manner, we are shocked even more. Beyond that, we must consider the social and financial wreckage brought upon an entire family when one of its members is sent to prison.

J. Edgar Hoover

When we are confronted with the fact that the crime army of America includes more than 700,000 boys and girls of less than voting age, who, at the very threshold of life, were cut off from worthy careers, then, indeed, the cost of crime is recognized as a ghastly one. But the expense does not end even here. What of the 700,000 mothers who risked their lives to bring these 700,000 boys and girls into the world?

These women once held roseate dreams for the future as they carried their babies close to their hearts. They hoped for the time when these boys and girls would grow to stalwart manhood and womanhood, become worthy citizens and a means of protection against the shadowy days of old age.

But all those hopes are false, shattered by the bony, blood-stained monster of crime. The clank of steel doors; the pacing of armed guards atop prison walls; the weary shuffle of a gray faced man with a weird cap on his head, traveling that last long mile; the whine of a dynamo, and the executioner standing at the switchblock, that a life may pay for a life—these must be included if we are to realize the real cost of crime. And, all good citizens everywhere must dedicate themselves to work for the lessening of a tragedy of moral, mental, financial, and spiritual bankruptcy.

It is necessary, of course, that we continue to look upon the material phases of this problem. We cannot forget that an army of 200,000 persons who will commit murder before they die roams America and that before they die in or out of prison or in the execution chamber, they will send a total of 300,000 other persons to death by slaying. We must not overlook the fact that the clock upon your desk, the watch in your pocket, the old timepiece upon the wall, all are chronometers of crime and that for every twenty seconds they operate, a major crime is being committed in some part of the United States.

Every time we see a sunset, we must correlate this with the fact that between the time the sun rises upon our daily life and the time it sets in the evening, 35 persons, men and women, that day arising with plans and hopes and expectations, will have been murdered. There is a death by criminal violence in the United States every forty-five minutes. We must also remember that the 1,500,000 crimes of which I spoke are not petty infractions of the law but they are major violations ranging from assault, robbery and rape to burglary, murder, and that destroyer of public morale, kidnapping. Realizing this situation, we, as good citizens, should constantly carry with us the earnest consideration of what is to be done about it.

In studying the history of the Holy Name Society, I recalled that President Coolidge in speaking before you one year made a profound remark. He said: "To my mind, the great strength of your Society lies in its recognition of the necessity of discipline."

If the truth of that statement could only be instilled into the mind of every parent in the United States, we would have less crime. Discipline seems to have been forgotten. Laxity of administration in the duties of parenthood threatens the foundations upon which the family was founded. It is all very well to say that youth should have its fling but statistics show that the way of youth is tending too swiftly toward the path of crime.

There is no excuse for the fact that 700,000 American boys and girls were enlisted in the army of crime prior to reaching voting age. There is no suitable explanation which the fathers and mothers of America can make for this outrageous situation. They have allowed the reins to slip from their hands; they have allowed their own personal pleasures to become uppermost; they have allowed the spirit of family discipline to become weakened and they have allowed youth to malinger along roads of life which lead all too often to disillusionment. Parents have become too concerned in enjoying the fleshpots of the age to give proper attention to their offspring.

Discipline must be re-established in the American home. The father who thinks too much about golf to care what his son is doing; the mother who is so eager for bridge that she pretends to believe that her daughter in a parked car beside the roadway is merely indulging in a bit of harmless petting, must re-cast their ideas or realize that

(*Continued on page* 34)

S. F. Police Radio Praised

We reprint the tribute given the San Francisco Police Department radio broadcasting system by Darrell Donnell, radio editor of the San Francisco Examiner, ace among radio news commentators and one of the leading radio columnists on the coast.

In his article on the excellent manner in which Police Station KGPD is operated, Donnell refers to the recent changes made by Chief of Police William J. Quinn in the Communications Bureau as well as to the modus operandi of the men manning the controls.

The article:

Least expensive of local radio improvements, most important to public safety, have been those concerning San Francisco's Police Radio Station KGPD.

Let us assume, but not hope, that you have had the misfortune to come upon the scene of a murder.

You call SUtter 2020 and sputter (that is if you're innocent of wrong doing) that someone has been killed, possibly murdered.

Trained communications officers who have received your call have cut the call into the homicide department at the first mention of "murder," and before you have finished reciting the grisly details a detective car is en route to the scene.

And before you have replaced the receiver Corporal D. McClem has given the message to Officer J. Green who steps into the radio room and transmits the message to the police car assigned to that district.

Prior to December, emergency calls were routed through the general switchboard, designed to carry all types of incoming messages to the Police Department.

Now a special panel manned by picked men takes care of the emergency calls which are routed to the various details, homicide, robbery, etc., as soon as the officer in charge determines the type of call the citizen is making.

Time was when any ranking officer on duty could step up to the KGPD microphone and speak to the men in the radio cars.

If the radio cars failed to arrive in a hurry it was more often the fault of the man at the microphone than the men in the cars.

What some of the boys couldn't do to the pronunciation of San Francisco street names of Spanish derivation was nobody's business. And usually was.

Few "500's" are with us long. They're killers and hang or go to San Quentin for life.

Most people are five eighty sixes at one time or another.

When you park near a hydrant you're violating Ordinance 586.

Four fifteens are common. They're hoodlums or automobile horn blowers, property destroyers or party crashers. In fact four fifteen covers almost any kind of pest.

Oddly enough New Year's Eve isn't nearly as riotous as Christmas Eve.

Big, genial Officers Etherington and Rawel say people are at their worst when there is supposed to be Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Men.

Take this last Christmas Eve, for instance. A woman complained to Officer Etherington that her husband, ordinarily a mild man, was burning down the Christmas tree in the living room.

Another woman complained that her husband was beating her. Police took him away. A few minutes later she called in again to announce that her son-in-law was taking up where the husband left off. So they took the son-in-law away. Merry Christmas!

Corporal McClem says it would be appreciated by the communications department if citizens would put routine business calls through SUtter 2030 and leave SUtter 2020 open for emergencies because—

But just then he was interrupted by a call from someone who had tripped over a body on Howard Street and it was time for us to get back to the paper.

WHAT TO DO AFTER TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

Certain important steps should be taken by motorists immediately after they have been involved in traffic accidents resulting in death or injury to any persons, according to a statement by the California State Automobile Association. Three things which should be given first attention, the motorists' organization emphasized, are these:

First, do not fail to give or obtain aid for any and all injured persons.

Second, announce your identity to the person struck or the driver or occupants of any vehicle collided with by giving your name, address, registration number, and other pertinent data about yourself and your car.

Third, do not concede liability if you are insured, or agree to accept or pay damages; that is the responsibility of your insurance carrier.

It is not uncommon for a driver to become so excited in a traffic crash that he argues with others involved and forgets to obtain protective information in case claims subsequently are made against him. The Automobile Association suggests that the following data be obtained before leaving the scene of an accident:

Record the date, time and location of the mishap. Put down the make, license number, owner and address, driver and address, and names and addresses of all occupants of both your car and the other car or cars in the crash. Also list the names and addresses of those injured and obtain the names and addresses of all witnesses not involved.

Motorists should also remember that in case of accident involving personal injury or death, occurring within the limits of an incorporated city or town, a report must be made within 24 hours to police headquarters. If occurring in other territory, the report should be forwarded immediately to the Division of Motor Vehicles in Sacramento.

The Bureau of Inspectors

By Opie L. Warner

The Bureau of Inspectors in a police department is a clearing house in the matter of following up the data available from the instant a crime is reported. Generally, the public evinces a keen though only passing interest in flagrant attacks by lawbreakers against persons or property. To the inspectors assigned to such cases each serious breach of the law is a problem or assignment that of necessity has to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. When an individual detective accomplishes the arrest of a notorious criminal there is the usual applause of his prowess. Perhaps he even gets a whole paragraph in our local press, setting forth the acumen he has displayed in the case in point and down through the years. But we must remember that members of the Bureau of Inspectors receiving such praise are in the very small minority. The rank and file of the men in the Inspectors Bureau work day in and day out, year in and year out, steadfastly and intelligently, but fail to make the front page of any of our San Francisco publications.

Captain Charles Dullea

In drawing to the attention of my readers the fact that the work of an inspector is definitely and incessantly routine, which, to say the least, is trying and tiresome, I wish to impress the fact that the literature of today, both serious and fictional, concerning the detection of crime and the modus operandi of detectives in our metropolitan police departments, is absolutely misleading.

A case is reported to the police department. It may he a murder or a burglary or the theft of an automobile. Generally, the clues are meager and the criminal unknown. The case is assigned to the detail to which it naturally belongs. In mentioning so-called details or bureaus in the Bureau of Inspectors I might state here that the San Francisco Police Department Bureau of Inspectors is divided into the following bureaus, a definite number of inspectors being assigned to each bureau or group: Crime Prevention, Check Detail, Bunco and Pickpocket Detail, Auto Theft, Burglary, Missing Persons, Pawnshop, Stock and Bond, Robbery and Homicide Details.

In recent issues we have seen the Casulos, the Yates, the Plas, Crones, Dalys, and Potters, arrive at the end of their career of crime due to the work of men from the various bureaus. These are only instances of the ordinary run of notable cases which receive more or less attention in the public press, but we must remember the minor cases and the unsolved cases give just as much trouble to the men assigned to them and call for more time and more painstaking efforts than notorious cases which through circumstances, or in some instances, good luck, are solved promptly.

It may not be known to the general public, but it is fact nevertheless that the individual efforts of the members of the Inspectors Bureau are at all times instantly available to the heads of the police department, thus rendering it impossible for an ineffective man to continue long in the bureau.

The rules and regulations of every first class police department make it imperative that members of the detective bureau or inspectors bureau, as it is generally called, make daily, monthly and quarterly reports of the individual cases assigned to them. Such report must show whether a case has been brought to a conclusion by arrest and prosecution, or whether it is still being investigated; or whether, as a result of the entire investigation of the matter, it seems impossible of solving.

Too large a percentage of unsolved cases makes an inspector's individual report look quite off color, even though that particular inspector may have made important arrests which received quite favorable publicity. Contrary to the general belief, a detective or inspector is a man who has daily and definite work to do, and who is not, by any stretch of the imagination, a free lance.

We are proud of our Bureau of Inspectors, which ranks equal and first with the best in the United States. We are proud of the record of the Bureau this year, as we have been during the past two decades. Their work is like all routine work, not so agreeable and not at all glamorous. But the men of the Bureau daily take it in stride and have handled it so efficiently that a head of the famous Scotland Yard of London, England, officially declared that San Francisco is the world's outstanding metropolitan and cosmopolitan city, in that it has less unsolved crime over a period of a quarter of a century than any city in the world.

The Burglar's Name Was Leon

By Opie L. Warner

Some months ago a clever burglar worked steadily and most successfully in San Francisco. His victims were all dwellers in modish apartments. The inspectors down at the Hall of Justice knew he was a good burglar—in fact, they sadly realized he was one of the most outstanding burglars who had made San Francisco the scene of his operations in a long time. Usually a burglar disposes of some property out of a large series of burglaries—but not this one. He never pawned a single article, neither did he try to dispose of any part of his loot in the usual marts for what is so commonly called "hot stuff."

The inspectors on the burglary detail knew that this wily worker never left San Francisco even for a few days for the simple reason that week in and week out they were tantalized by the daring and clever pilferings reported in a steady stream from San Francisco's best apartment houses.

The burglar was not in the least crude or rough in his methods. He forced no doors. He never caused his victims to awake and secure even a fleeting glimpse of him. Once in an apartment he stole only money, good jewelry or good clothing. In no instance were the victims even suspicious of anyone seen in or around the apartments burglarized. Only a well dressed man or a well dressed woman could be possibly such a success around our swanky San Francisco apartment houses, the inspectors surmised. They continued to look assiduously for a male burglar, and in this search they ignored no source of information.

From an entertainer in a night club they learned that an exceptionally well-dressed, handsome fellow was a frequent visitor in that particular club. This young lady also informed Inspectors Hughes and Johnson that, in addition to being "tall, dark and handsome" the interesting stranger was a good spender. What was of more interest to Inspectors Hughes and Johnson was the information that the gay, young night-lifer had given a present—a beautiful fur coat—to one of the girl entertainers. Fur coats had been listed among the property taken from the various apartments recently burglarized, so the inspectors took this little thread of information for what it was worth. They yearned for some little clue that would clear up the mystery of the apartment house burglaries and pounced on the idea that this donor of the fur coat might be the very man they were looking for. Not a single informant had heard his name. At last they located an entertainer who said she was sure his first name was Leon.

Now they felt they at least had something to work on. The information might prove worthless and then again it might lead to the solution of their worries about the stream of apartment house burglaries. He had given a present of an expensive fur to a girl entertainer whom he had casually met in a night club. His name was Leon.

The inspectors took a chance. They hied themselves to the San Francisco Police Department's "rogues' gallery," which is officially known as the Bureau of Identification. Among the thousands of names listed as burglars they carefully checked for each and every one who used the name Leon either as a true name as as an alias. It was wasted effort—their Leon was not in the San Francisco Police Department records. A check of every available source for a man whose name was Leon and who might even possibly be a burglar had the same dismal ending as the hearty check of all the burglars in the Bureau of Identification.

Hard work will be rewarded. One day, sensing that a certain young man whose given name was Leon might be the person they were looking for, Inspectors Richard Hughes and James Johnson called at a certain downtown San Francisco address and requested information concerning one Leon Potter. The landlady remembered him as a handsome, well-dressed athlete who owned a swanky automobile. He had left no forwarding address, and no mail had come to the address since his leaving.

Once more request was sent out to police departments of Pacific Coast cities concerning the property listed as having been taken in the various apartment house burglaries, but this time Inspectors Johnson and Hughes indicated that the property, or some part of it, might be found in the possession of a man answering the description which the landlady had given of her erstwhile tenant—one Leon Potter.

The burglaries had suddenly ceased and as this new all-points bulletin did not bring any immediate results the inspectors were beginning to think that perhaps their man was doing well for himself in some city far away from San Francisco—even hoping San Francisco was rid of him permanently.

Their somewhat selfish hopes were entirely unfounded. The all-points bulletin concerning Leon Potter did produce results and produced them in the most casual manner.

Two members of the Reno Police Department were returning in their automobile from a fishing trip. In the outskirts of Reno they noticed an unoccupied automobile parked in a secluded spot, far removed from any dwelling. The officers were in no particular hurry, and as the evening marked the close of a very sultry day they were not averse to waiting even an hour to satisfy their curiosity as to the ownership of the automobile.

After a couple of hours a handsome young man arrived with a can of gasoline. Perhaps it was a slight uneasiness which he manifested that made the officers feel things were not just right. Even on visiting his apartment that night, in compliance with his request, they still remained obsessed with the idea that the young man was not quite as upright as he appeared on the surface.

They bade their affable stranger good night, but imme-

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The Danger of Direct Evidence

By George M. Sanders

(Editor's Note: This is a story written by the late Detective Sergeant George M. Sanders of the Denver Police Department, for many years one of the best known sleuths in the United States. The story was written for the Police Journal at the request of Inspector Thomas Curtis of our San Francisco Police Department, a life-long friend of Detective Sanders, and is now reprinted at the request of students of criminology in a leading police school.)

* * *

The following story of a direct evidence case in which I was one of the arresting officers, where two innocent men were charged with murder, is, I believe, without a parallel in the annals of police history.

In the year 1912 a uniformed officer of the Denver Police Department, by the name of McPherson, was assigned to patrol a beat in one of Denver's suburbs, known as Valverde, where the majority of the citizens were employed in the glass works and paper mills. Soon after two hoboes named Tullos and Rizor appeared in the little hamlet. These men were confirmed drunkards and petty larceny thieves, and proved to be a great source of annoyance to the residents. They would steal harness or anything they could pick up, dispose of it for a few cents, and spend the money thus obtained for liquor.

Officer McPherson finally arrested the pair and charged them with vagrancy. They were found guilty and given thirty days in the county jail. After the trial they were heard to make some very threatening remarks against the police officer, and later when they were released from jail they returned to Valverde and directed some more threats against Officer McPherson. Some of the citizens repeated the threats to Officer McPherson, but he paid very little attention to the matter, only remarking that he would either run Tullos and Rizor out of the place or lodge them in jail again.

On the evening of March 9th, 1912, a cold, snowy night, after Officer McPherson had made his rounds to the glass works, he stepped into a saloon to get warm. The saloon was owned by a man named Lloyd and was situated on the banks of an irrigation ditch; close by a bridge crossed the ditch. Lloyd had an old man working for him who acted both as janitor and bartender. When the police officer entered the saloon, Lloyd, his wife and the bartender were the only occupants of the place.

The bartender, seeing McPherson, said, "I just saw the twn hoboes out on the bridge." The officer went out to see if he could find the men but came back shortly saying they were not there. However, the hartender insisted that he saw them there just before the nfficer entered the saloon.

Th officer then unfastened his belt in which he carried his night stick and began to remove his overcoat. At that instant two men came running into the place through the rear door, each one holding a gun in his hand. At the sight of the police officer they opened fire, shooting McPherson through the breast. Lloyd, who had started to run behind the counter, received a shot in the back. McPherson grabbed for his gun and fired but the men had retreated through the back door and made a get-away.

Chief Hamilton Armstrong of the Denver Police Department mustered all the men he could into service and ordered them to the scene of the shooting. When the Chief and I arrived we found McPherson and Lloyd badly wounded so we immediately called the ambulance and sent them to the County Hospital.

Lloyd, Mrs. Lloyd, McPherson and the bartender all contended that it was the two hoboes, Tullos and Rizor, who had done the shooting. In making the investigation we discovered the footprints of two men in the snow. We followed the tracks along the side of the irrigation ditch and they led to the door of a rough shanty used by an irrigation ditch rider as a telephone station. We found the door unlocked and entered the shack, which contained an old iron bed and a few dirty bed clothes.

We lighted some matches and discovered the two hoboes fully dressed with hats and shoes on, covered up in the bed. They were well under the influence of liquor and we placed them under arrest, putting the handcuffs on them. The place was then thoroughly searched but we found no firearms. We came to the conclusion that after the shooting they had thrown the guns into the ditch.

We brought the men back to the scene of the shooting where the bartender and Mrs. Lloyd positively identified them as the ones who had done the shooting. Tullos and Rizor were loud in their protestations of innocence, claiming that neither owned a gun. They were given the usual third degree but still the men were firm in their denial of any connection with the affair. Finally we put them in the patrol wagon and drove to the County Hospital where McPherson and Lloyd had been taken.

Tullos and Rizor were ushered into the ward occupied by the two injured men, and both McPherson and Lloyd identified them as the men who had done the shooting. McPherson pointed an accusing finger at the two hoboes and said, "You dirty, murdering, —— — ——s." Officer McPherson and Lloyd died about midnight, but before they passed away they each signed a written statement that the two hoboes were the men who had shot them.

After we left the hospital we took our prisoners to the Denver City Jail, and upon our arrival there we found forty or fifty officers banded together, all anxious to lay their hands upon the offenders and avenge the death of their brother officer. Chief Armstrong and I and a few other officers, after quite a scene, finally succeeded in locking the men safely in a cell but we found it necessary to remain on guard all night to keep the infuriated men from

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A Train Robbery in Arizona

By Daniel O'Connell, *Chief Special Agent, Southern Pacific Company*

Note: This train hold-up occurred on the old El Paso and Southwestern Railroad, which is now a part of the Southern Pacific Lines. The original investigation was conducted in a great measure by El Paso and Southwestern officers and by Sheriff John Bradberry.

Sheriff Bradberry, while employed by the Southern Pacific Company as a railroad police officer, was murdered at Bowie, Arizona, while in the performance of his duty on March 13th, 1935, by Jack Sullivan, an ex-convict who was wanted in Colorado and Kansas for robbery. Sullivan was arrested at Redwood City, Calif., convicted of first degree murder and executed in the lethal gas chamber of the Arizona State Prison.

Daniel O'Connell

* * *

El Paso and Southwestern Train No. 31 was proceeding at a good rate of speed over curved track near Clifton, Arizona, about 11:00 p. m., May 12th, 1922, when Engineer Simpson noticed some obstruction on the track. He applied the emergency air but could not stop before he hit the obstruction, which consisted of several ties, and a number of ties were under the engine when he got it stopped.

Feeling the emergency air go on, Conductor Malone and Brakeman Spaw stepped out onto the coach platform and were confronted by two armed, masked men, who told them to put up their hands. One of these men carried a rifle, the other a six-shooter. The conductor and brakeman were hustled up to the baggage car which they were forced to open, and the robber with the pistol entered with Malone and Spaw.

Leisurely moving around this car the bandits threw out of the car four locked mail pouches, one parcel post package and a tin box containing eggs, the property of Conductor Malone. After throwing out these packages the bandits warned the conductor and brakeman to stay in the car for at least twenty minutes, then went to the head end and gave the engineer, fireman, and head brakeman the same warning. They walked down the track a short distance and opened the parcel post package, leaving it and a part of the contents beside the track. After a short delay the train continued to Clifton, where the robbery was reported and a posse, headed by Sheriff John Bradberry, took up the search for the bandits.

The bandits were described by the brakeman and conductor as wearing red hoods, with holes cut for eyes, as masks, and the man who went in the mail car and who appeared the elder, wore a long, black overcoat and carried a silver or nickel plated revolver, with pearl handle. The other, who stood on the ground with the rifle, wore a hat that had the brim cut away, except in front, making it appear somewhat like a cap.

The posse could develop nothing that night, but on the following day C. E. Head and C. M. Bishop, two members of the posse, when looking for the robbers' trail, found tracks of two horses leading from the scene of the holdup towards Cottonwood Canyon. They followed the trail about two miles up the canyon and found the place where the mail sacks had been burned. Searching the ashes they located the locks that had been on the pouches and rings from the pouches. They also found the box that had contained the eggs. Circling around the fire they again found the trail and followed it on their horses for another six or eight miles, where, in the brush, they located a hood similar to that worn by the robbers, and also found parts of the overcoat worn by the robber who pillaged the baggage car.

Confident that they had located the robbers' trail, Mr. Bishop returned to his ranch while Mr. Head lathered his horse and rode to Clifton to inform Sheriff Bradberry of what they had found. The following morning the Sheriff, Deputy Andress and Officer Patterson of the El Paso and Southwestern accompanied Mr. Head along the trail. They found where the robbers had separated on top of what is known as Wine Corral Mesa, overlooking the Gila River, one turning back in the direction of where the robbery took place, and the other taking the trail leading to the ranch owned by a man named Stockton. In following the trail the officers noticed where one of the bandits' horses had cast a shoe from the left, hind foot, and this horse left a peculiar track, apparently due to a cut hoof.

Following the trail to Stockton's ranch the officers located Thomas Fulcher, Stockton's father-in-law, and questioned him, as he answered the description of the older robber. This questioning availed them nothing but created a strong suspicion in their minds that Fulcher was one of the bandits.

Riding back along the trail taken by the bandits they visited Gus Duncan's ranch, which is not far from the scene of the hold-up, and here they found Sidney Fulcher, a son of Thomas Fulcher, who, upon being questioned, was also evasive in his answers. Later the officers located two horses owned by Thomas Fulcher, staked out in a narrow canyon. Examination of these horses showed one had been newly shod in the left hind hoof, and this hoof showed evidence of an old wire cut; further strengthening the suspicions that the Fulchers, father and son, were the robbers.

(*To be continued*)

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WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' AID ASSOCIATION
BAY COUNTIES' PEACE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION
PENINSULA POLICE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

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Vol. XV JANUARY, 1937 No. 1

THREE MAN COMMISSION TO STAY

The retention of the present three member Police Commission as recommended by the experts who have submitted their report on an exhaustive survey of the San Francisco Police Department is an endorsement of the splendid work the board has achieved during the past quarter of a century.

It is gratifying that men who went into this survey with a desire to find out what could be done to make the Department even better than it was, devoted a goodly space to comment on the records of the men who have served as Police Commissioners for the Department during the past twenty-five years.

It was a just tribute to the present members, whose collective tenure of service as Commissioners total fifty years, as well as the men who have served since James Rolph, Jr., was first elected Mayor of this city back in 1911.

No business or industry has had such an array of able, enthusiastic and humane men heading their varied lines, as has San Francisco during the years since January, 1912.

When Theodore J. Roche was first appointed in January, 1912, to the present time, the personnel of the Department has nearly doubled and the problems, outside of major crimes, have increased until today every unit of the Department is taxed to its utmost to meet those problems. Traffic, liquor and narcotic control, industrial disputes, Communism and many other subjects are with us today whereas twenty-five years ago they were nothing to worry about, so far as the police were concerned.

And the Department has met these problems with the resources at hand in a manner that has won commendation from crime experts over the world, and which has placed this city foremost in crime detection and suppression. This city has just closed a year in which it has reduced its fatal traffic accidents while other large cities showed a deplorable increase.

And in combatting new problems as they appear the members of the Department under the guidance of such Commissioners as President Roche, Dr. Thomas E. Shumate and Frank J. Foran have not let the robber, the bank stick-up, the burglars, the bunco men, the pickpockets and the other larcenists run rampant. From coast to coast and from border to border it is known to those gentry who follow the uncertain and criminal way of making a livelihood, that San Francisco is a bad town in which to operate. There is no one to give any of these gents a nod that everything will be all right. There is no one who can send out a tip to any police officer to lay off any of the boys. The racketeers and gangsters who have thrived in other cities tried it here and they soon learned to keep their dirty paws out of this man's town.

San Quentin and Folsom as well as various other penal institutions have plenty of residents who will tell you that the San Francisco police "know how," and that they work fast and sure, and when they lead a charged man into court they have the goods and know how to present the evidence.

Bank robbery in San Francisco is still front page news, so seldom does this sort of crime bob up. In other large cities a bank robbery will hardly get mention in the local papers unless someone is shot down.

We have no payroll robberies. Take a look at the police record and see how long it has been since anyone had his pocket picked in San Francisco, and you can believe us when we say that no one puts up a more lusty yell than a gent who suddenly discovers someone has lifted his wallet.

You would be surprised indeed to know how few bunco tricks are pulled in San Francisco in the course of five years. Burglaries we have some, but not as many as many

(*Continued on page* 23)

Letters to Chief Quinn

Movie Company Grateful

I wish to express my appreciation for the splendid cooperation we received from the San Francisco Police Department while on location in your city. During the eight days we spent in San Francisco photographing background and the celebration attendant to the opening of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, we received every courtesy and assistance from your department. The intelligence and efficiency of your staff is to be highly commended. I wish to particularly thank and praise Captain Charles F. Skelly and Deputy Captain Thomas P. McInerney for their whole-hearted and efficient cooperation and the sincerity and dispatch with which their men responded to our every request. Thanking you again for your courtesy and looking forward with pleasure for another opportunity to visit San Francisco, I am

John T. Burke, Asst. Director,
Republic Pictures Corp., Hollywood, Cal.

• • •

Patrol Specials Help Lawyer

I had an experience recently with two patrol special officers, James W. Parkerson and J. F. Barry, Taraval Police District, and their treatment of Mrs. Morris and my guests and myself was such as to cause me to feel that I should bring it to your attention. It was about one o'clock in the morning, when in the vicinity of Ocean Avenue and Sloat Boulevard, I found myself without any gas and with no telephone or oil station, as far as I knew, within one mile thereof. Both of these gentlemen were so kind and courteous as to take me up to 19th Avenue and Noriega Street, to an all-night gas station, where I secured sufficient gas to start the car, and then they took me back to the above location. Personally, I was never so glad to see a police officer in my life as I was that night (December 6th, 1936) and they were so very cordial and decent in the manner in which they extended this courtesy, that I felt that I should write you concerning it. It is men like these who are responsible for the high regard that the people of the City and County of San Francisco have for their Police Department.

Clarence W. Morris,
Attorney at Law, Russ Bldg.

• • •

P. G. & E. Appreciates Police Aid

As another year is coming to a close, I desire to again take this opportunity to express to you and through you to the men of the department, our appreciation for the most efficient and satisfactory service which has been rendered to us by your department during the past year. This has to do with the detail that calls at our cashier's office, No. 445 Sutter Street, every afternoon under the direction of Inspector Peter J. Hughes and Philip G. Lindecker, Bureau of Inspectors, as well as the motorcycle detail that calls later in the afternoon to accompany the tellers from the Bank of America, who pick up our cash at the close of the day's work. I desire to state that these men are most courteous at all times and most prompt in calling each day at the time designated.

Wishing you a very Merry Christmas and a New Year filled with much good health and happiness, I am with kindest personal regards,

Henry Bostwick, Mgr. S. F. Div.,
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

• • •

Traffic Court Change

This is to inform you that Department No. 11 of the Municipal Court will be the Traffic Court at the Hall of Justice, for the first three months of 1937—January, February and March, inclusive. With all good wishes for the New Year, I am

Charles R. Boden,
Presiding Judge-Elect,
Municipal Court, City Hall.

• • •

S. F. Police Assist Daly City Officers

Your assistance in handling the cortege for the remains of the late John T. (Jack) Doyle, a member of this (Daly City Police) Department, and former Chief of Police, was sincerely appreciated.

Jack Doyle, I know, leaves innumerable friends in the San Francisco Police Department who join a host of friends in Daly City to mourn his untimely death.

Kindly extend my personal thanks to your officers whose efficient conduct aided us in rendering this final tribute to our brother officer.

James G. Reardon,
Chief of Police,
Daly City, Calif.

• • •

Cooperation Acknowledged

On behalf of the Motor Car Dealers Association, I want to thank you most heartily for the 100 per cent cooperation you gave us during our recent automobile show. We hope some day we will have the opportunity of reciprocating your kindness. Also, I want to compliment you on Captain Wm. T. Healy, Ellis Polk Police Station, and the marvelous assistance he gave us.

G. A. Wahlgreen, Manager,
21st Annual Pacific Auto Show.

• • •

Postmaster McCarthy Pleased

For many years, your department has greatly assisted the San Francisco Post Office during the holiday season by your generous cooperation.

Therefore, I do not hesitate to thank you for the efficient service rendered by your police officers in keeping Seventh Street clear, a week or ten days before Christmas.

Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year, I am

Sincerely,
Wm. H. McCarthy,
Postmaster of S. F.

Police Radio Room Flashes

Behind the laconic orders that go out over the air from the San Francisco Police Radio Station KGPD, in the Communications Bureau, to the cruising radio cars, there is a never-ending drama of human interest. Believing that readers of the Police Journal would enjoy the cross-section of San Francisco life as it comes over the "Monitor Board," this column, written by Officers Vincent Maher, Ed. Hahn and other members of the Communications Bureau, is inaugurated.

Let's listen in at the Monitor Board for a little while:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Officer, my husband is awfully drunk—I want you to come and get him." "Where do you live, Madam?" "Never mind that—just come and get him," she snaps, and bang! goes the receiver.

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Quick, Officer, there's a street on a drunk out here!" Rather startling, but—"Where?" "I mean, there's a man on the street—there's a drunk—oh, send a cop to 24th and Mission." "Violation of Ordinance 811, 24th and Mission—Mission No. 2 respond," disposes of that call.

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Where's my shoes? They were supposed to be here at 2 o'clock and it's 4 o'clock now—what's the matter?" "Sorry, but I don't know anything about your shoes." "This is the shoe store, ain't it?" "No, Police Department." "What!" CLICK!

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "I just lost my dog and I want the Police to help me find him. I'm sure that if they just watch the butcher shops they can find him, as he is awfully fond of meat. He is a small, black dog with white ears." "Yes, Madam, we shall do everything possible to find your dog."

* * *

The officer on duty on the Monitor Board must be a versatile young man indeed, when such calls as these come over the board:

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "I don't know if I'm doing the right thing, Officer, but I didn't know who else to call for information." "What is it, Madam, I may be able to help you." "Well, we're having a little party here and I just wanted to know how many cards do you deal in Blackjack?" (She received the information.)

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Where's my duck?" "What duck?" "I just saw his picture in the paper and the police have him somewhere." Of course an efficient officer has at his finger-tips all information concerning missing persons, and who in the Police Department doesn't know about the intoxicated duck whose owner the police are trying to locate, so—"Your duck is at the Bayview Station, Madam. Just a moment and I'll connect you with the station."

Perhaps this officer was a bit unethical when he gave this advice, but we understand it was very sound:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Officer, I'm staying with a baby that has an ear ache. What shall I do?" "Call a doctor." "I can't get hold of their regular doctor." "Get another one." "But I don't want to do that. Isn't there something I can do right now to relieve the baby?" "Well, we use sweet oil for our baby's ears when he has an ear ache." "Oh, THANK YOU, Officer."

* * *

New Year's Eve brought a deluge of calls, but this wins a prize of some kind:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Say, my name is ———— and I'm a Deputy Sheriff from ———— County. I jest came to the city for New Year's—do you reckon it'll be all right if I empties mah gun out the window at 12 o'clock, or is that agin the law down here?" "That is against the law, sir. You would be arrested if you did such a thing." "Okay, I jest wanted to know."

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During the hunt for the kidnaper-murderer of little Charles Mattson in Tacoma, the Communications Bureau received scores of calls purporting to be clues in the manhunt. Most of these were referred to the Inspectors' Bureau for investigation, but this one—

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" An unsteady voice—"I want the Department of Justice." "Sorry, but I can't connect you. This is the San Francisco Police Department." "But this is important—I just saw the kidnaper; he's at 12th Avenue and Lake Street." Over KGPD went: "Richmond No. 2, go to 12th Avenue and Lake Street; interview a man in a grocery store on that corner." A few moments later, a second message on the air, "Richmond 3, go to 12th Avenue and Lake Street, assist Richmond 2." Desperate criminal being captured? No! The radio officers' report read that two intoxicated men were found at 12th and Lake; Richmond No. 2, a coupe, was not large enough to convey them to the bastile—hence the call for Richmond 3, a sedan.

* * *

And now for some action and drama:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "A holdup!" Automatically the officer on the board signals the radio room to listen in and as he does, the radio man as automatically reaches for the microphone. As the informant answers the terse questions of the officer on the telephone, the radio operator is repeating the information over the air—"Holdup! Holdup! 435 Cortland Avenue—a bank. Ingleside 1, 2 and 3 respond. They escaped in auto licensed 9J2772." Five minutes later Ingleside 3, Corporals John Dyer and J. J. Sullivan, report that, in responding to the order, they saw the bandit car and, running it down at 29th and Mission Streets, they captured its lone occupant. The other had fled. Incidentally, a few weeks later, the second bandit, frightened by the dispatch of the San Francisco Police in capturing his partner and picking up his own trail, surrendered just as the net which had been spread for him was closing to draw him in.

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "I was just held up by two men on Jessie Street, between 6th and 7th." Again, as he is speaking, the alarm is on the air. "Where are you now?" inquires the officer on the board. "In a phone booth at Jessie and 7th," comes the reply. "Southern No. 2, go to phone booth at Jessie and 7th and get report on hold-up," snaps over the radio. "Can you give me a description of the robbers?" goes on the questioning officer. "Well," begins the victim, "one of them was—Never mind, here's a radio car with two officers now. I'll talk to them," and he hangs up. One minute after he started the conversation, the responding car has arrived.

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "My wife just phoned me at my office that she is going to kill herself," shouts an agitated voice. "Where is she?" "At home—No. —— Fair Oaks." "Mission 1 and 2 go to —— Fair Oaks; woman about to do herself bodily harm," flashes from KGPD. The responding cars a few minutes later find the woman in a gas filled room, losing consciousness. The officers carry her to the open air and, applying artificial respiration, revive her before an ambulance arrives to take her to a hospital, where doctors say she will recover.

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "My cab—a Yellow—was stolen from Post and Kearny Streets a little while ago while I was having my supper," is the report. "What was its number?" is the quick question as the radio operator listens in. "No. 134," and even as he says it, over the air is going, "Attention all cars—attention all cars. Be on lookout for Yellow Cab No. 134, stolen from Post and Kearny Streets a few minutes ago." Seventeen minutes later a Highway Patrol Officer telephones the Bureau of Inspectors that he has picked up the cab on the Bayshore

(*Continued on page* 30)

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 1936

ANGLO CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$63,174,828.23	
U. S Government Securities	31,851,745.80	
State, Municipal Bonds, Other Securities	22,156,129.16	$117,182,703.19
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		559,500.00
Bank Premises and Other Real Estate		5,858,387.10
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances		3,178,245.47
Other Assets		981,742.12
Loans and Discounts		106,679,964.35
TOTAL		$234,440,542.23

LIABILITIES

Capital	$15,400,000.00
Surplus	3,350,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,784,207.80
Reserves for Dividends, Interest, Contingencies	1,571,608.02
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	3,217,213.32
Other Liabilities	1,163,431.38
Deposits	207,954,081.71
TOTAL	$234,440,542.23

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Chestnut & Fillmore Sts Mission & Sixteenth Sts - Geary at Twentieth Ave
Third & Twentieth Sts - OAKLAND: 1560 Broadway

TRAIN YOUTH TO RESPECT LAW

(*Continued from page 7*)

at their command. And it is really marvelous, if one takes the trouble to investigate, what wonderful accomplishments and means to such accomplishments may be credited to the police departments in every State of the Union. Crime is no longer the simple process it used to be, nor is immunity from the law something on which the criminal may count. Statistics show that the vast majority of criminals are apprehended and punished.

For this reason, the largest amount of effort now is concentrated on crime prevention, and great strides have been made in this direction for the proper training of the young, instilling in them a wholesome respect for law and order, not so much by holding up to view the punishments provided, as by clearly proving that crime does not pay.

It cannot be denied that the awful toll of the World War, familiarizing tens of thousands with the spectacle of violent death, must have had its effect psychologically. Human life seemed to be valueless at that time. It is not surprising to find that a generation brought into this sad condition of affairs should hold man-made laws very lightly. Neither should it surprise us to find that for the past few years the youthful criminal is the rule, rather than the exception—in fact, we must, with sorrow, admit that his name is legion.

In addition to the hardening influences of the World War, we must consider the vast riches provided for the mere taking, by the prohibition law. We must also consider the wholesale gambling, from petty amounts to millions, during the so-called prosperity period by which people who knew not the value of money nor how to properly use it, became wealthy overnight. To add to these causes of crime, in general, the automobile suddenly became, at one and the same time, an instrument of crime, as well as an escape from crime detection.

During the prosperity period, dance halls, road houses and gambling places multiplied even in remote hamlets throughout the entire Nation, thus opening up new avenues of crime, particularly for our youthful population. On top of all this series of unprecedented, latent causes of crime came the depression, bringing want, unhappy marriages, divorces, poverty and broken homes in its wake. The sudden change from misused and abused wealth, dance halls, road houses, improperly censored moving pictures, did not stifle, instantly, the prevalent human desires for luxury without labor and wealth without work. Hence, the daring kidnappings and general banditry which, for a time, drew upon the United States the attention of the entire world. To those interested in the detection and prevention of crime the future looked dark indeed; but a condition which had its inception in the World War starting in 1914 could not possibly last forever and today we find the United States gradually coming back to normalcy in the matter of criminal statistics.

In a great measure, this happy condition which we find today, is due to the fact of having the World War worries, the prosperity period hysteria and the depression period of fear and hopelessness mere matters of memory.

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Our adult population is more at leisure to give the necessary thought and paternal guidance to the youth of the country.

During the past twenty-four years the three great agencies for stabilizing the characters of our youth, namely, the church, the home, the school, have been handicapped in performing their individual share in shaping the lives of our youth for the reasons I have above set forth, but at the present time we find all three agencies keeping step; and their combined sobering influence is producing constructive results. Today, we find millions spent on playgrounds and recreation centers in the cities and towns throughout the land, showing that our good citizens of 1936 are thoroughly alive to the fact that growing youth needs healthful play and exercise just as much as he does food, and possibly more than he does actual academical education.

We also find that the parent teachers' organizations, the Boy Scouts, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and the father and son organizations, as well as the various church and fraternal organizations in every corner of the land, are all intent on providing the youth in their individual centers with means of healthful and innocent play and recreation.

In our own Police Department in San Francisco we have what is known as the Big Brother Movement, an organization composed entirely of members of the department who have volunteered to individually and collectively interest themselves in boys and youths of our city who show a trend toward truancy or delinquency. The organization is still only a couple of years in existence, but nevertheless during that time hundreds of boys have been taken care of by members of our Big Brother Movement organization. Our records to date are to the effect that less than one per cent of the boys contacted became truants or delinquents, and thus put themselves in the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts.

The Big Brother Movement will, I feel sure, in the near future, become a national movement. Already, the International Association of Chiefs of Police has recognized the wonderful field for good that is open to police departments through having the individual members of the various police departments become voluntary guardians, as it were, of boys who would naturally become first, truants, later, delinquents and finally, felons.

At the recent meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Kansas City, I was elected chairman of the Big Brother League of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Identification, has personally assured me of his thorough accord with our Big Brother League and has also offered the assistance of his Federal Bureau of Investigation toward the furtherance of the International Association of Chiefs of Police Big Brother League, stating that there is no greater service we can possibly render the young people than the matter of acquainting them with the unvarnished truth that crime cannot pay, and in showing a leadership in the movement tending to develop a respect for law and order among young men and women.

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THREE MAN COMMISSION

(*Continued from page* 18)

smaller cities report, and there are but very few of this sort of crime perpetrator who have not felt the iron grated doors of the jail slam on their backs.

We could go on, but the records are there for any citizen who is interested to see just how well his servants of protection have worked.

It is true the committee making the survey did not go into the deeds of the membership of the Department, but devoted its time to working out changes in the administration of police business that efficiency might be increased and more man power be put at work on the streets. Many changes have been recommended, and they are for the most part excellent, and in many instances have already been introduced.

No one could desire with more enthusiasm for any change that would serve to make the operation of the Department more nearly perfect, than Commissioners Roche, Shumate and Foran, and Chief Quinn, and the people of San Francisco can rest assured that these distinguished citizens who serve them so well, will apply every one of the recommendations just as fast as the legal machinery is perfected for their operation.

As Commissioner Roche has for twenty-five years, Commissioner Shumate for twenty-four years, and Commissioner Foran has for six years, strived to make a good Department, they will continue to make that Department one that will continue to merit the praise and the respect law abiding people have for it throughout the land.

POLICE SURVEY

(*Continued from page* 11)

which has been discussed with and agreed to by the police officials, will be treated in detail in our final and complete report.

We also wish to make special reference to grave weaknesses which characterized the signal system as we found it—weaknesses involving extensive but avoidable delays in the dispatch of radio patrol cars in response to citizens' complaints, a failure to provide an accurate record of criminal complaints and their disposition, and inadequate control over criminal investigation. It is unnecessary in this report to describe the various methods by which these faults can be removed, because the Police Department, partly as a result of our survey, has initiated all necessary steps to remove them. As this is written, the new central complaint room is about to begin operation and it therefore only remains for us to commend the industry and intelligence which have been applied by the Police Department in effecting this important and necessary improvement.

Our other recommendations follow:

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

A considerable number of changes should be made in the Police Department's personnel policies. They may be grouped into three major categories: those requiring amendment of the City Charter, those which require action by the Civil Service Commission to make them effective, and those which can be placed in operation by the Police Department on its own motion.

The recommendations affecting civil service regulations and practices are of prime importance, because it is the Civil Service Commission and not the Police Commission which exercises the predominating influence in determining the kind and quality of raw material from which the police force is recruited.

In the first place it is submitted that the prevailing age limits for police recruits are too broad. At the present time the recruit must be over 21 years of age and must not be over 35 years of age at time of appointment. The most unsatisfactory feature of the upper portion of this age bracket is that it permits the admission to the force of men whose most active and vigorous years are behind them. It also complicates retirement policies and tends to raise the average age of the police force at a time when police administrators everywhere are seeking to keep that average at the lowest possible level. We accordingly recommend that applicants who have reached their thirtieth birthday shall be excluded from appointment to the Police Department. This will require Charter amendment.

The examinations themselves are concerned with a rudimentary knowledge of criminal law, city ordinances and local geography, among other matters. These are admittedly subjects which have a bearing upon the performance of police duty. They are not, however, matters on which the Police Department can afford to delegate the duty of instruction to outside agencies. They involve questions which require uniform curricula and training for all recruits and systematic instruction from the police viewpoint, such as is recommended in this report. In addition, the civil service examinations in these subjects do not adequately test either native intelligence or police aptitude. It is accordingly recommended that intelligence and psychological tests be substituted for them.

The probation period through which a recruit must pass immediately following his appointment, constitutes a major opportunity for the Police Department to rid itself of undesirable or inadequately qualified recruits without undue formality. At the present time the probation period is for six months only. We recommend that it be extended to one year. This must be provided by Charter amendment.

Under prevailing practices the Civil Service Commission allows extra credits for exceptional physical prowess of various kinds. This has the effect of advancing towards the top of the eligible list those applicants who possess certain highly specialized forms of muscular coordination, which have no direct value in day-to-day police duty and which lose any semblance of value within a very few years after examination. It is essential, of course, that the physical standard of police recruits should be high, but we submit that the interests of the Police Department will be best served if the physical examinations are in the nature of qualifying tests only, without extra credit for superiority or excellence in the respects which we have mentioned. We believe that an applicant should be required also to pass the physical examination when called up for appointment, as the time of such appointment may be several years after the date of the qualifying examination.

It is the practice of the Civil Service Commission in promotional examinations to assign heavy extra credits for length of service. The effect is to give an undue weight to prior service in the selection of superior officers. This is directly reflected in the age distribution of non-commissioned officers, lieutenants and captains. For example, it requires, on the average, a lapse of eighteen or nineteen years before a member of the Police Department can hope to move from recruit patrolman to the rank of lieutenant. This is so manifestly undesirable in narrowing the possible field from which superior officers may be secured that we urge that the heavy extra credits for length of service be abandoned. As a counterpart to this recommendation we propose that a minimum service of two years in the next lower rank be required before a promotional examination may be taken. We recommend also that physical examinations be required as one of the tests in examinations for promotion.

During the course of the survey, we were unable to complete our examination of the value of the present system of credits in promotional examinations for merit citations awarded to individual officers. This will be dealt with in our final detailed report.

In addition to the foregoing matters, most of which lie primarily within the discretion of the Civil Service Commission, there are other personnel questions over which the Police Department has full control. Prominent in this category is the

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pressing need for a character investigation of recruits which would be of the most thorough nature. At the present time the matter of character investigation is referred to the police district in which the applicant resides. It follows that the investigation is rarely of an expert nature and that it cannot be inspired by the same sense of responsibility nor partake of the same degree of uniformity, which would characterize a similar investigation by a specialized headquarters unit. We accordingly recommend that such investigations in the future be conducted on a city-wide basis by officers assigned to the proposed Bureau of Personnel. To the same unit should be referred complaints made against police officers. We believe that the failure of the prevailing practice of referring such complaints to the commanding officers of the units concerned has been amply demonstrated. The proposed change to impartial investigations by a central authority will prove of great value in discharging the Police Department's responsibility for purging its own membership rolls of undesirable members. This responsibility is a continuous one; it does not arise once in a generation and then only in response to concerted popular demand.

The practical instruction now provided by the Police Department for recruits has been carefully developed and should be continued. It is clear, however, that the formal instruction in the rights, duties and liabilities of a police officer in those aspects of the criminal law, criminal procedure and local ordinances and regulations which have a direct bearing upon police duty, and in various practical arts of self-defense and the use of the weapons with which police are entrusted, is wholly inadequate and leaves much to be desired.

It is worthy of note that San Francisco is the only great city in the country which does not have an established police school, with expert police instructors, in which the recruit can be prepared for the proper exercise of the great, though sometimes informal, powers which are conferred upon him. We recommend that a police school be established for the purpose of extending such instruction; that vacancies in the force be accumulated until they are about twenty in number; that such vacancies be then filled at one time and the recruits subjected to not less than twelve weeks of intensive instruction before being placed on the streets of the city to continue their practical training; and that during this period of formal training, when the recruit will not be performing active police duty, his compensation be fixed at $150 per month. At the present rate of recruiting, this program will involve the operation of the police school for the training of recruits for a little more than one-half of each year. The balance of the school year should be employed in extending refresher courses to the rank and file, as well as special courses for superior officers, such as have recently been initiated by the Police Department. The President of the Police Commission has suggested that the Taraval Station, one of those proposed to be abandoned as a police station, be used as the police school.

If to this program be added a conscientious effort on the part of police school executives to eliminate from the service those recruits who demonstrate inability or unwillingness to learn during the formal training period, or who in other respects appear to be unfitted for police service, the personnel selection processes of the Civil Service Commission and the Police Department should be very greatly improved.

There is little difference between the existing ranks of corporal and sergeant in either duties or salaries. The difference in rank, however meaningless in its essentials, nevertheless causes many minor inconveniences in police management. It is recommended that the two ranks be merged and that those who are now corporals hereafter take rank and pay as sergeants. This change can be effected with entire satisfaction and justice to those who are on the eligible lists for appointment as corporal or sergeant. It will require charter amendment.

An examination of the assignment of district captains during the past ten years shows that it has been the established policy for a captain to be left in command of a district for an unduly extended period. Whether this fact has any bearing upon the situation which arose prior to the recent dismissal of several police captains we cannot say, but the lessons of police experience throughout the world indicate that a policy of regular transfer for captains and lieutenants is a desirable expedient under any circumstances.

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At this point we wish to direct attention to various favorable features which are incorporated in the present practice of the Police Department. The cash rewards for meritorious and heroic services are desirable and should be continued. The illness and disability ratio of the Police Department is gratifyingly low, although with respect to this point we are inclined to believe that the practice of allowing overtime and equivalent time-off may tend artificially to reduce the man-power losses due to illness and disability. In this connection, it is recommended that the police surgeons be made subject to appointment by the Chief of Police, and assigned to the Bureau of Personnel. We are also favorably impressed with the procedure now followed in the office of the Chief Clerk in the assignment of "light-duty men" to suitable and productive work during the period of disability.

Nevertheless, after a general review of the multiform duties performed by police officers in such highly specialized and non-police activities as are represented by various clerical and secretarial employments and by assignments to the police garage, custody of property, record-keeping, photograph gallery and the like, we are impressed by the large opportunities offered for the substitution of civilian employees for uniformed police in the performance of such tasks.

We urge that immediate steps be taken to bring the regulations governing overtime allowance and the administration of such regulations under effective control. There is now no uniform system applying to all police units. Claims for overtime in some instances have been accumulated over a period of months before being filed and the whole question in general is treated as a matter of petty routine without any real audit of the claims or

current control over them. This situation invites irregularities which unnecessarily drain the man-power of the Police Department. A record similar to that used in the Controller's office is recommended.

The last edition of the Rules & Regulations was issued in 1916. Being a bound volume, amendments through a general order or a printed "paste-in" slip are incorporated with difficulty. Adoption of the proposals contained in this report would affect the rules and regulations in so many respects that a new edition will be required. We recommend that it employ a compact and logical arrangement similar to that of the New York and Chicago regulations, and that it be in loose-leaf form, so that printed amendments can be cheaply prepared, and distributed to all members of the Department.

In concluding our recommendations on personnel administration, we desire to place special emphasis upon the need for a revision of that portion of Section 35 of the Charter which deals with police ranks and salaries. As they now stand these provisions are so restrictive in their effect as virtually to prevent the introduction of a thorough-going reorganization of the Department such as we have recommended above. We accordingly urge that the Charter be amended so as to permit a limited number of high administrative positions to carry extra compensations and to be filled without competitive examination by assignment of the Chief of Police in accordance with the provisions of Section 20 of the Charter. A list of these positions, the ranks from which they should be drawn and the extra compensation which may be fixed for them is submitted as a basis for charter amendment. (A description of their functions, which has been discussed in detail with, and agreed to by police heads, will be outlined in the final detailed report.)

Position	*From What Rank*	*Maximum Compensation*
Deputy Chief	Any	$5,400
Director, Bureau of Special Services	Any	3,000
Department Secretary	Any	4,800
Director, Bureau of Criminal Information	Sergeant or Higher	4,000
Captain of Inspectors	Lieutenant or Higher	5,000
Captain of Traffic	Lieutenant or Higher	4,000
Director, Bureau of Personnel	Lieutenant or Higher	4,000
Supervising Captain of Districts	Captain	4,000

BUREAU OF INSPECTORS

The Bureau of Inspectors is continued as a major unit of the Department under the command of a Captain of Inspectors, subject to appointment by the Chief of Police from those members of the Department holding the rank of lieutenant or captain at the time of such appointment. The incumbent captain was "blanketed in" to such position by the provisions of the new Charter, and this status is not affected by our report. In the proposed reorganization plan the twenty-five units now directly responsible to the captain are consolidated into seven units.

Under the provisions of the new Charter there is some question as to the status of inspectors in the bureau and the power of appointing and removing them. It is recommended that in the amendment to the Charter dealing with other police measures it be provided that incumbents in the office or position of inspector be considered as appointed thereto; that future appointments to the position of inspector be by designation of the Chief of Police from among members of the Department, detailed to and actively engaged in the work of the Bureau of Inspectors for more than two years immediately preceding such designation; and that inspectors may be remanded to their former respective ranks in the Department only by action of the Police Commission after charges filed by the Chief of Police and public hearing on such charges.

There is inadequate control over minor investigations and in some classes of minor cases there is practically no investigation.

The following recommendations affecting the Bureau of Inspectors are submitted in brief generalized form, as they involve purely technical questions of police procedure which have been thoroughly discussed with the appropriate officials of the Police Department:

1. Consolidate all pawnshop reports in the Records Room and require pawnbrokers to report on individual cards provided by the Police Department and suitable for immediate filing, without the necessity for burdensome copying.
2. Transfer the teletype and radio facilities to the control of the Bureau of Criminal Information as proposed above.
3. Substitute the standard form of detectives' assignment register, as approved by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and maintain this record in the central office of the Bureau of Inspectors for the use of the Captain of Inspectors in exercising a more complete control over investigations.
4. Provide modern equipment for the Finger Print Section. These invaluable records, accumulated at great expense over a long period of years, are now inadequately protected.
5. Revise the filing of photos classified by modus operandi, now duplicated in various special squads, for the purpose of improving such filing.

The new show-up room and the new arrangements for directing, supervising and controlling visits to inmates of the City Prison, have been admirably planned and executed. When the pending plans for a consolidated division of identification are carried into effect, the Department will have thoroughly modernized facilities of this type. The equipment of the Photograph Gallery and Laboratory is far above the average and should be maintained at this level in the future.

TRAFFIC BUREAU

The Traffic Bureau is continued as a major unit under the command of a Captain of Traffic, subject to appointment by the Chief of Police from among those holding rank of lieutenant or higher at the time of appointment. The incumbent captain was "blanketed in" to such position by the provisions of the new Charter and his status is not affected by our report. The reorganization plan provides for consolidation of the fourteen units now directly responsible to the captain, into four units.

The Traffic Bureau maintains an excellent coordination between accident reports and spot maps, but there is insufficient follow-up and study of accident hazards at those locations where the records indicate special hazards. At the present time only the Captain of Traffic and the liaison officer concern themselves with such questions and they, of course, can do so only upon occasion. A small well-trained accident investigation squad in the proposed Accident Division of the Traffic Bureau will go far towards satisfying this immediate need. We wish to emphasize, however, that this accident investigation squad might well be started as a unit of only one man, perhaps two, possessing superior qualifications for the work and that any additions or replacements to the unit should depend entirely upon similar qualifications possessed by the added personnel.

The record of traffic accidents is quite incomplete, since accidents involving property damage under $50 are not included in the general summaries. This practice should be discontinued at once, as it keeps the Police Department in ignorance of the actual situation.

The Junior Traffic Reserve covers all school intersections not protected by uniformed police officers. Experience in many cities has shown the value of this device and the desirability of its extension to all school crossings not too hazardous to be entrusted to immature school boys. School crossing accidents are rare under prevailing methods of control and there have been no fatalities at such crossings within recent years.

The motorcycle squad patrols straightaway beats on arterial highways and beats are continually being changed according to apparent need. All of these practices are commendable. On the other hand, we are unable to approve the policy, which we

understand has recently been inaugurated, of having motorcycle officers patrol in pairs, one with radio equipment. We believe this should be discontinued.

Almost a year and a half ago the Fines Bureau was transferred to the City Hall under the general supervision of the Controller. This has resulted in a substantial increase in revenue, and the development of an improved system for recording and analyzing traffic violations. Necessary changes in State law should be proposed to give authorities greater control over violators, and end the necessity of cancelling thousands of unenforceable tags per year. At the time of such transfer it was understood that the police officers there assigned would be returned to general police duty as soon as they could be replaced by civilian employees. We believe that that time has arrived and that the police officers now assigned to clerical duties at the Fines Bureau in the City Hall should be replaced by clerical classifications and reassigned to active police duty, as rapidly as additional active police strength is required.

When tabulating machines are made available to the Records Division of the Police Department, the records maintained by the Fines Bureau should be coordinated with similar records maintained by the Police Department and the Police Department required to submit quarterly reports to the Controller.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Elsewhere in this report we have proposed that responsibility for the general supervision of all property management in the Police Department be definitely allocated to the Department Secretary (Chief Clerk). This office already embraces nearly all of the property management functions. Current practices with respect to the care of and accounting for prisoners' property and departmental property appear to be adequate.

There is immediate need for a comprehensive system of operating and maintenance costs for motor vehicles. It is probable that maintenance costs on some of the motor vehicles now owned by the Department have reached a point where they exceed the value of the cars themselves, but no means are now available for determining when this point is reached. Fortunately, a complete cost record system has been prepared for the Police Department by the Controller's office and will shortly be installed.

RECORDS AND REPORTS

If the proposed Division of Records in the Bureau of Criminal Information is to satisfy all requirements and constantly produce useful data without burdensome and unnecessary detail, it will be necessary to place the Division of Records in charge of a qualified statistician. This course is strongly recommended.

Much unnecessary clerical labor can be avoided and the record system measurably improved if the present system of numerous and varied crime report forms is discontinued and the much simpler system consisting of three specialized forms (for homicides, auto thefts and all other offenses) as approved by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, is substituted. Particular attention is directed to the fact that investigation reports now carry the complete original report of the crime and attending circumstances, recopied in full detail. This will be wholly unnecessary under the proposed system.

The indexing of teletype messages in each district station represents unnecessary duplication and should be discontinued. A simple system of patrolmen's reports should be substituted for the memorandum books now carried by each patrolman. The systems employed by the New York, Chicago and Cincinnati police departments are suggested as models. These in turn have been incorporated in the record system approved by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. It will be necessary, however, to adapt the patrolmen's reports to local requirements. Such requirements have been orally described to the appropriate officials of the Police Department.

Public examination of accident reports in the Records Bureau should be placed under adequate control as required by the provisions of Section 488 of the California Vehicle Code.

The Records Room in the Bureau of Inspectors now issues during the day watch permits to visit inmates of the City Prison. On the two night watches, such permits are issued by the Business Office of the Bureau of Inspectors. With the transfer of the Records Room to the Bureau of Criminal Information, it will be desirable to have the Bureau of Inspectors issue such permits throughout all three tours of duty.

The arrest records now filed in the property clerk's office should be transferred to the Records Division of the Criminal Information Bureau. The monthly and annual compilations of arrests now made are wholly useless because of the confused and almost meaningless classifications employed. The Uniform Classification of Offenses is recommended for this purpose.

In general, the system of records and reports throughout the Department can be materially improved and simplified. Such improvement and simplification will result in more complete and useful information and will save man-power now absorbed in unnecessary routine.

PROTECTIVE PATROLS

Patrol wagon service for the city at large has already been consolidated at Companies "A," "B," "D," and "E." This appears to approach the limit of possible economies of manpower along such lines and no further consolidation is recommended. (On December 9th, and subsequent to our discussions with police officials on the recommendations in this report, one additional patrol wagon was assigned to Stanyan Station to serve the five stations in the Western Addition, Richmond and Sunset districts. Any consideration of this arrangement will have to await a further study of the log of wagon runs, and will be discussed in our final detailed report.)

Radio patrol car crews do not now make regular reports over the call-box system. It is considered imperative that the former practice of regular "ring-ins" by such crews be resumed. It is our belief that with the provision, recently inaugurated, of radio-equipped cars for patrol sergeants, no drivers or extra men need be assigned to such cars in outlying non-congested areas.

The development of the two-way radio system has not progressed to the point where it can be recommended for installation in San Francisco. The local Department has made some experimentation with this device, and should keep in close touch with developments in the Boston and Detroit two-way systems.

The expansion and contraction of the patrol force in each police district at the three periods of the day when reliefs are being effected, operates to leave the outlying portions of each district wholly unprotected by patrols of any kind for periods running as high as 15 to 20 minutes. As a means of avoiding this exaggerated effect, it is recommended that only one-half of the foot and motor patrols within a district be relieved at a given hour and that a second relief be effected one hour later.

Foot patrolmen now reach their respective beats without recourse to the radio patrol cars, and hence after considerable delay in many cases. Five-passenger cars should be substituted as sergeant-car and patrol-car replacements are made, and with such equipment this condition can be and should be obviated.

SPECIAL DETAILS

Nineteen patrolmen and two inspectors are permanently detailed for services in other departments. Twelve of these details serve as watchmen, others as clerks, messengers, chauffeurs, etc. It is recommended that, except for police officers assigned for protective purposes to the Mayor's office and except for a situation requiring the full-time services of a police officer for the serving of citations or subpoenas, all officers on public-office details be returned to the Police Department when and as additional man-power is required for active police duty, and that the various departments to which they are now assigned be provided with such watchmen, clerical or other services as may be necessary, and authorized in their respective annual appropriations.

THE CHIEF'S OFFICE

The means whereby the responsibility and control of the Chief of Police over the various units of the Police Department can be

improved and given more definition have already been described. We wish, however, to refer particularly to the need for a deputy chief of police and to urge that this position be established as an essential device for securing active control from the Chief's office. A small staff should be assigned to work under the deputy chief, on studies and assignments necessary for the continuous improvement of the departmental methods and procedure, when the men having the necessary special qualifications can be selected or developed.

We also recommend that provision be made under the Departmental Secretary (Chief Clerk) for secretarial service for the Chief of Police, and not merely occasional stenographic service as at the present time.

In spite of the great burden of records and reports maintained by the Police Department, the end results of these reports in the form of control records available to the Chief of Police are still inadequate. The Chief should be provided with a consolidated daily report showing as of 8:00 a. m. and in summary form, the crimes committed during the preceding twenty-four hours, the arrests effected, the distribution of the force and its effective strength, major occurrences of the preceding twenty-four hours, and the like. A similar and more extensive summary in the form of a consolidated monthly report, with comparable tables showing the net change from preceding periods, is also necessary. It is recommended that the forms approved by the I. A. C. P. be adapted for this purpose. It will then be possible to discontinue the present inadequate summaries prepared for the Chief of Police.

As now compiled, the annual report of the Police Department has little or no value. We urge that it be based hereafter upon the Guide for Preparing Annual Police Reports, published and distributed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing recommendations constitute an extensive program of reorganization for the Police Department which will reach into some of its most detailed procedures. The President of the Police Commission and the Chief of Police have indicated to us their intention to put this program into operation. Anticipating therefore the installation of our recommendations, we wish to emphasize the fact that the machinery of police administration never stops and cannot be stopped without disastrous results. This means that the process of installation must be pursued while the machine is in motion. It follows that the Police Department should not be expected to make all of these changes at the same instant. The installation can begin immediately. There should be no delay.

To the end that the installation may be completed in the shortest period consistent with the efficient operation of the Department and the availability of funds, we recommend that the Mayor request the Chief of Police promptly to develop and submit a schedule showing the probable date by which each of the several recommendations should be carried into effect. Subsequent consultations, using such schedule as a basis, should serve to iron out difficulties that may arise from time to time and to insure the earliest possible installation of these recommendations.

Every effort should be made to complete the installation as a whole by February 1938, as a basis for the compilation of the 1938-39 budget.

LEONARD S. LEAVY, Controller,
City and County of San Francisco.
Designated by His Honor, Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor, as in Charge of the Survey.
WILLIAM L. HENDERSON, Personnel Expert, Civil Service Commission.
WILLIAM H. NANRY, Director,
San Francisco Bureau of Governmental Research.
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LEON THE BURGLAR

(*Continued from page* 15)

diately continued their investigation of him. There was a young lady in that very apartment house who was very friendly with the young man who owned the swanky automobile. In fact, this young lady was soon to be married to him. His name was Leon Potter.

A check of police records revealed the fact that one Leon Potter was wanted by the San Francisco Police Department. The officers decided to call on the young lady who was so soon to become Mrs. Leon Potter.

Her apartment had the appearance of a branch office of an express company. Suitcases of various shapes and colors were piled so as to reach the ceiling. There was very little room for the fair occupant to move around in the crowded apartment. Interpreting the surprised glances of the officers, the young lady explained the crowded condition of her apartment by stating that the cases were being stored by her for her fiance, a Mr. Potter. That information the officers considered was about enough for their purpose.

In the telegraphic communication to the San Francisco Police Department concerning the arrest of Mr. Leon Potter, the Reno police facetiously mentioned that on arriving with extradition papers for Potter it would be well to bring at least one automobile in which to transfer his alleged personal property to San Francisco.

Leon had been employed for three or four years in a downtown hotel on Market Street. During his term as night clerk in that hotel many complaints had been made concerning the pilfering of money from guests while said guests slept, the complainants in nearly every instance admitting that although well "under the influence" when going to their rooms for the night they were absolutely certain they did have money on their persons before retiring.

Occasionally some of the victims at Leons' hotel reported jewelry as well as money missing, but no arrests were ever made on these complaints due to the fact that while suspicion would be directed to various bellhoys or elevator men no evidence was forthcoming.

Eventually our Leon Potter found himself out of employment due to the fact that the hotel lease expired. Leon, however, continued to live in his usual man-about-town style, and was able to do this due to the fact that he worked hard as a burglar. He was, as we have seen, a most successful burglar. His success was due, in part, to the fact of his good looks and immaculate style of dress. He lived only in the best apartments, and thus became acquainted with the general set-up of such hostelries. When Leon needed money he secured it by burglarizing the rooms occupied by his affluent tenant neighbors.

When the contents of the dozens of suit cases and bundles brought back from Reno with Leon Potter were examined in the Property Clerk's Office of the San Francisco Police Department at the Hall of Justice, it developed that his local victims numbered well over the hundred mark and it took several days to have the various articles identified and returned to their owners.

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Now that Leon is dressed in the somber garments which are the reigning style of San Quentin Prison, the San Francisco Police Department burglary detail will have one less clever burglar to contend with for some time.

ADDITIONS AND CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

During the past month the following have been appointed members of the San Francisco Police Department, subject to the six months' probationary period during which they are assigned to the Police School of Instruction:

Maurice E. Higgins, Star 517; Thomas Bianco and John P. Liston.

Officers taking retirement pension included:

Joseph J. McTernan, William Minahan, and James E. Reade.

Miss Myrtle M. O'Dea, with over 20 years' service as a police telephone operator, was retired on pension, for disability, this month.

Miss Lily Sather was appointed from the civil service eligible list to succeed Miss O'Dea.

Officer Nicholas D. Ernser of Co. L resigned as a member of the Department on January 11.

The following transfers have been made in the Department:

Corporal Thomas Nerney, Star No. 1100, Co. G to Co. E.

Corporal Cornelius P. Murphy, Star No. 1263, Co. E to Co. K.

Corporal Luther H. Arentz, Star No. 898, Co. K to Co. G.

Officer Lawrence H. Ryan, Co. A, to H. Q. Co., for duty in City Prison.

Officer George L. Seavers, H. Q. Co., Radio Patrol Car Corps, Co. G, temporarily detailed City Prison, assigned permanently to City Prison.

Officer William J. Murphy, H. Q. Co. (School of Instruction), temporarily detailed Chief's Office (Narcotic Squad), to Radio Patrol Car Corps, Unit A, for duty with Co. D.

Officer Martin J. Scanlan, H. Q. Co. (School of Instruction), temporarily detailed Chief's Office (Narcotic Squad), temporarily assigned to Radio Patrol Car Corps, Unit B, for duty with Co. H.

Officer Martin J. Bell, H. Q. Co. (School of Instruction), temporarily detailed Garage, temporarily assigned to Radio Patrol Car Corps, Unit B, for duty with Co. E.

Officers Edward D. Mahoney and Albert A. Halonen, Co. H, temporarily detailed to Co. K, to Co. H, their regular company.

Officers Alfred J. Akersnn and Rudolph Hermann, Co. H, to Co. K.

Officer George J. Sullivan, Co. K, temporarily detailed to H. Q. Co. (Bur. of Comm.) to City Prison.

RADIO FLASHES (*Continued from page* 21)

Highway, just north of South San Francisco. The driver, whom he has taken into custody, is heavily armed and it is believed that the theft of the cab was the first step in a planned series of hold-ups. The Highway Patrol cars, incidentally, are radio equipped and those cruising near San Francisco are tuned in on our Station KGPD.

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" In the wee small hours of a cold January morning comes—"A man is breaking a window at 374 Fifth Street." "Southern No. 1 go to 374 Fifth Street—man breaking a window," calls KGPD, and a few moments later Southern No. 1 reports that the address is that of a small grocery store, in which the crew found a man helping himself to some of the liquor stock.

* * *

And so it goes—never quiet, the signals on the "Monitor Board" flash, and, ever alert, the officers on duty "plug in," hour after hour, always thrilling to its strange magic and the stories of human drama it conveys, while all over the city cruising cars listen for the terse voices that come over Station KGPD snapping out orders that send them on errands which, for someone, mean comedy or pathos, hope or despair—life or death.

* * *

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Chief Hallinan To Retire

We see in the papers that Chief of Police William J. Hallinan of Sacramento is going to take a pension, lay aside his star, his gun, his handcuffs and other insignia of his office, and enjoy himself, free from the worries of his important office.

We'll say he will lay aside the insignia of his office, but we will bet all the acorns in Arkansas that he can't lay aside his interest in the Sacramento Police Department, an organization of which he has been such an important part since he joined it October 17, 1911.

No sir, he's been too much a part of that body of fine men who, as guardians of the law in the Capital of our State, the first large city after the long trip across the desert and over the mountains from Salt Lake City, to forget it just because he has earned the right to retirement.

Chief William J. Hallinan

Sacramento, the center of one of the greatest valleys on the continent, through which clear by land, water and air as varied an array of products as can be found on the face of the globe; in this great inland city come every sort of people. The tourist, the rich man, seeking investment and enjoyment, the working man, the small home seeker, the farmer and politicians. With them come those who have no respect for the law. That is, they have no respect for the law until they hit Sacramento on their way to the coast. And if they get out of line they soon have reason to respect the law as administered in Sacramento, by the Sacramento Police Department.

Many celebrated or rather notorious criminals have come into Sacramento and they have met their Waterloo because the members of the Police Department know them when they see them and they soon have a set of cuffs snapped to their food conveyors.

And the man who has done so much to make the Department so efficient has been Chief Hallinan.

As stated, he joined the force in 1911. On January 2, 1913, he was made a detective sergeant and on April 1, 1917 an inspector.

So outstanding was his work as a police officer in whatever rank he was assigned that when in 1929 Chief Ted Koenig retired it was just a matter of course to pick out Bill Hallinan and put him in the office. This was on January 1, 1929.

How well the Commissioners and the Mayor did is evidenced by the fact that Chief Hallinan has served over eight years, the longest term any chief has ever served in the history of Sacramento. He justified this confidence in giving a splendid police service, handling every branch of police work in a manner that made Sacramento free from crime and a tough spot for crooks.

Chief Hallinan is an active member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, past president of the California State Peace Officers Association, and a member of the Bay Counties Peace Officers Association.

When Chief Hallinan steps out we hope he will enjoy many years of a well earned vacation.

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THE ANGLO CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK MAKES SPLENDID SHOWING

The Anglo California National Bank, in its statement of condition as of December 31, 1936, shows total resources of $234,440,542 in comparison with resources of $214,322,020 as of December 31, 1935, an increase of $20,118,522 for the year. Cash and securities now total $117,182,703 as compared with $94,224,814 for the same items as of December 31, 1935, an increase of $22,957,889.

Capital, surplus and undivided profits of the Anglo Bank totaled $20,534,207 as of December 31, 1936, an increase of $487,596 during the year. The deposits now total $207,954,081 in comparison with deposits of $185,170,763 as of December 31, 1935, representing an increase of $22,783,318 during the past year. Deposits, resources and capital account now stand at the highest level in the history of the institution.

"The Anglo Bank," a name familiar to Californians for three generations, has run in an unbroken thread through the fabric of western life ever since 1873. In London, a group of bankers with faith in the destiny of California, organized The Anglo California Bank, Limited, on April 5, 1873 to take over the San Francisco banking business of J. & W. Seligman & Company, established in San Francisco since the sixties.

Today with capital funds exceeding $20,500,000 and with assets totaling more than $234,000,000, it serves 125,000 depositors through nineteen complete banks, stretching from Redding in the north to Bakersfield in the south. With 1,500 direct correspondents in all parts of the world, it makes possible world-wide banking in every community where there is an Anglo Bank. It also maintains departmental offices in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Sacramento. Its complete service includes every commercial banking function, domestic and foreign; all facilities for savings depositors; modern safe deposit equipment; one of the largest trust departments in the West; a specialized investment department; an automobile finance department that has set the standard for economical financing; a personal loan department offering low-cost loans; and other helpful banking facilities. The rich empire that is California is still in its youth. The Anglo Bank, growing and building with the West since 1873, looks forward with anticipation to the constructive part it will play in the greater and even more splendid development that is to come.

BAD FOR BANK ROBBERS

(*Continued from page* 6)

hold-up, and the streets that Radio Patrol Cars should use in responding to an alarm from a bank which has been held up in the district. The books shall be passed on to succeeding Radio Patrol Car crews in the district, as each crew moves on. A "master book," containing all this data from every district, will be kept in the Communications Bureau of this Department for the use of the radio dispatchers, to facilitate the handling of bank hold-up alarms. For obvious reasons, all data compiled for these books should be treated as confidential.

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DIRECT EVIDENCE

(*Continued from page* 16)

breaking into the cell and lynching the hoboes.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of March 10th, a doctor by the name of Curtis, with offices in the Cooper Building at the corner of 17th and Curtis Streets, called Police Headquarters and reported that he had just taken a wounded man from the Bay Window Block at 18th and Curtis Streets to St. Joseph's Hospital. He said the man had been shot through the back and that the bullet passed through his body and lodged under the skin in his breast. Dr. Curtis was going to operate on him but he would not consent to the operation nor would he give the doctor any details of what had happened to him or how he received the wound.

Officers were immediately dispatched to St. Joseph's Hospital, with orders to keep the man under surveillance until an investigation could be made, and others were sent to the Bay Window Rooming House.

The landlady of the Bay Window Rooming House said that two men had been occupying room number nine for a couple of weeks; that they stayed very close in the daytime but were out most of the night, and that a woman visitor usually brought in their meals. She described the men, saying one was about thirty-five years of age, light complexion and heavy build. This description fitted the man in St. Joseph's Hospital. The other man was said to be twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, dark complexion and medium build.

A guard was maintained over the wounded man and two officers were left at the rooming house. Instructions were given the landlady that if the man's partner called up to inquire about his pal's condition she was to tell him he was very sick and desired to see him immediately.

At 7:00 a. m., the landlady answered a telephone call which proved to be from the wounded man's companion and he was greatly concerned over his friend. She told him the man in question was very ill and wished to see him at once. He told her that he was out near First and Broadway but that he would take a car down town as quickly as possible. He arrived in about a half an hour and went to Room 9, where he was placed under arrest and taken to Police Headquarters.

After about thirty minutes questioning he disclosed his identity, saying his name was Ed. Sewald and that the name of the man in the hospital was Oscar Cook. He further stated that they were the men who did the shooting at the saloon where McPherson and Lloyd were shot.

He confided to us that he and his partner, Cook, had been out on "stick-up" jobs and that they had gone to the Valverde saloon with the intention of holding up the proprietor but when they saw the officer in the saloon they immediately opened fire because they feared he was lying in wait for them.

Chief Armstrong and I went to St. Joseph's Hospital for the purpose of interviewing Cook but he would admit nothing, nor would he answer a single question. When we returned to the city jail we found Sewald more anxious to talk and he was willing to turn state's evidence

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to save his own neck. Sewald also informed us where he had hidden the guns and we recovered them in South Denver.

The bullet taken from Officer McPherson's body was from a .38-caliber revolver and it fitted Cook's gun. After this the two hoboes, Tullos and Rizor, were immediately released and they dropped from sight. Cook recovered but would not allow the bullet to be extracted. It later developed it was from Officer McPherson's gun, the officer having shot him in the back as he fled. Later Cook and Sewald were formally charged with the murder of Officer McPherson and Lloyd, and the case was tried in the West Side Court. On Sewald's testimony Cook was found guilty of first degree murder and was sentenced to be hanged, and because of the fact that he did turn state's evidence Sewald was given life in the state penitentiary. Through influential friends in England Sewald was later pardoned and went to live in England.

The bullet was removed after Cook's execution and proved to be a .38-caliber bullet fired from Officer McPherson's gun.

If the bullet from Officer McPherson's gun had not hit Cook as he ran from the saloon the two hoboes would have been tried for the murder of both men, and the circumstantial evidence against them, together with the death-bed identification of Lloyd and McPherson would have made it very difficult for Tullos and Rizor to beat the "rap."

During my thirty-four years of service in the Denver Police Department I never knew of a case equal to this one.

TRUE COSTS OF CRIME

(*Continued from page* 12)

they are unable to govern the human beings for whose existence they are responsible.

And, in addition to criminal wreckage of youth, which lays a heavy enough burden on us all, this parental indifference in America tends to create a weakening even of our political structure. Instigators of subversive activities against our form of government recruit their army of revolt from the ranks of youth. And they win these tragic, misguided young zealots because parents have been too lazy or too ignorant of existing conditions, or too enamored of false philosophies to attack teachings foreign to our ideals and repugnant to the solid American wisdom and common sense which should exist in every home. No boy or girl will be a recruit to subversive activities against our traditions if he or she has been correctly reared and taught by responsible parents that America can exist only as a community of God-fearing, sober-minded, and liberty-loving free men and women.

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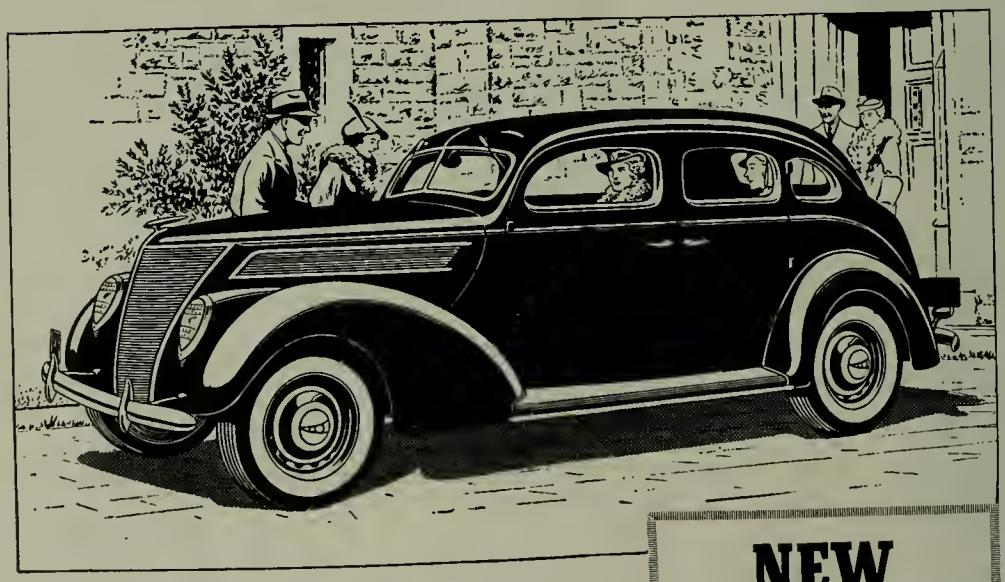

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The Editor is always pleased to consider articles suitable for publication. Contributions should preferably be typewritten, but where this is not possible, copy should be clearly written. Contributions may be signed with a "nom de plume," but all articles must bear the name and address of the sender, which will be treated with the strictest confidence. The Editor will also be pleased to consider photographs of officers and of interesting events. Letters should be addressed to the Editor.

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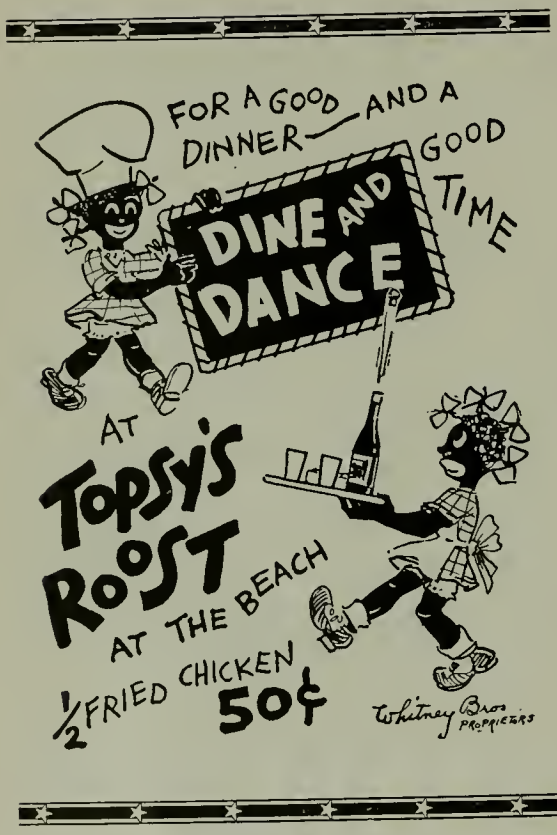

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Vol. XV FEBRUARY, 1937 No. 2

Cooperation Between Citizens and Police

By William J. Quinn, *Chief of Police.*

Throughout the entire United States there is at the present time an insistent demand for service and efficiency from public officials in every capacity. Our modern citizen has a business-like understanding of his rights and his obligations and has also a very clear conception of the work he expects to be performed by public officials who are paid from the public treasury.

It is indeed a pleasure to be able to state of our public officials of today that, with very rare exceptions, they are conscious of the obligations that rest upon them and that in fact everything possible is being done by them to so arrange the workings of their particular departments or offices as to render the public a one-hundred per cent service.

To a police department in particular is allotted the task of coping with situations which threatens the security of the citizen in his person and in his property. The situations a police department has to face are continually changing due to inventions which tend so materially to multiply crime by making the chance of committing crime more easy—and particularly the possibility of escape a mere matter of a few seconds combined with one or more of the speed vehicles this day and age.

The automobile made the burden of police departments many times the problem it was at the commencement of this century, and just as police departments had shaped themselves somewhat to offset the group of crimes directly traceable to the automobile they found that the modern criminal—and particularly the better organized class of criminal—was putting the airplane to practical use in his defiance of law.

Police heads throughout the entire nation have been cooperating wholeheartedly for the past twenty years and at conventions and similar gatherings of peace officials the knotty problems of coping with the holdup man, the bank robber, and the various groups of criminals who use or who may use the automobile in their unlawful activities are constantly discussed. The result these personal discussions has been to better the police methods of offsetting the best planned schemes of the criminal who would strike and then run away—this running away being done, in the majority of instances, in an automobile stolen for that very purpose and abandoned when sufficiently clear of the scene of the crime.

We most remember that for an enforcement of the laws—which is really the duty of a police department—it is necessary that our individual police officers have a sound working knowledge of the laws which they expect to enforce in dealing with all criminal problems and even in the handling of our complex traffic laws. It is for this particular reason that peace officers' organizations, in every

state of the Union, keep a close check on the penal statutes that come up for adoption or for amendment at the state legislative sessions. Peace officials need the cooperation of our lawmakers for the simple reason that organized crime is always on the alert to have drastic laws repealed —or at least to have the "teeth" taken out of such laws as impede their never ending war against persons and property.

In speaking of this class of cooperation I take pleasure in stating that splendid work along this line has been accomplished by our California Peace Officers' organization. We have watched measures which have come before the State Legislature and have thus been in a position to go before the proper committees and point out to such committees how detrimental it would be to have certain proposed legislation or parts thereof adopted as part of the Penal Code of the State of California. We have also pointed out to our law makers the necessity for new laws covering particular situations, and I am pleased to be in a position to state that our law making body has always given our suggestions the utmost consideration, with the result that our Penal Code provisions have been vastly strengthened in recent years.

Cooperation is the key word as to police efficiency—or the lack of it—the police department being one city department that is utterly inefficient when relying only on its own personal efforts, yes, even when such personal efforts are in themselves one-hundred per cent perfect. Thoroughly realizing that the criminal class includes some of the most active and astute minds in the nation, peace officials have actually craved interdepartmental cooperation from both contiguous and farflung police departments, with the result that such cooperation is now on a par with the cooperation which so noticeably makes for the phenomenal success of nationally organized industries.

Police departments, to be, even in a small measure, successful, absolutely need the cooperation of district attorneys and the courts. This cooperation is vitally necessary in order to stem crime, for no matter how many criminals are arrested and properly charged, the law abiding citizen would be wholly at the mercy of the criminal element if the police department did not have the hearty accord of the district attorney's office and the criminal courts.

Of course we must always bear in mind that in the first instance the responsibility of the apprehension of the criminal rests on the police department, and we must also remember that the police responsibility does not by any means end with the arrest of the criminal—in fact, the arrest is only a minor step in the proper police action concerning the thwarting of crime. The arresting officer and the police inspectors detailed on the particular case involving an arrest must secure the witnesses necessary, present the evidence and information and assist the prosecution and the court in every manner possible both before and during the trial of the accused. Without this cooperation on the part of the police the efforts of the district attorney's office and the wish of the court, in the matter of securing a conviction, will be virtually futile.

In the effective combatting of crime there is a fourth factor—and that fourth factor is probably the most important of the group. This fourth factor is the citizen—the man in the street as it were or, in other words, the taxpayer, the man who pays for the support of the courts, the district attorney's office and the police department. If the everyday citizen does not cooperate with the official forces which he maintains against the ever-present criminal army then the efforts of that army are rendered well-nigh useless. The citizen may neglect his duties as a juryman or as a witness—or may even refuse to prosecute. When he does this or when he withholds information that would offset crime or would perhaps result in the arrest and conviction of a law violator or a group of law breakers he is virtually doing the best he can to nullify the best efforts of the forces of law and order, and is, in fact, aligning himself with the criminal class.

For some years past the San Francisco Police Department has systematically secured the most practical kind of cooperation from various groups of citizens due to the fact that such groups have been invited to the Hall of Justice at various times for discussions on the best methods of combatting certain classes of crime, such as apartment house burglaries, store thefts, et cetera. The capture and conviction of clever thieves has been accomplished here in San Francisco because of the cooperation of members of the groups contacted with our police department members. Of one of such captures accomplished here recently through the cooperation of one of our good citizens I think it will be appropriate to give a brief outline.

A resident of the fashionable Sea Cliff district advertized for a maid and selected a colored girl named Mary Williams from among the many applicants. For an hour or so after Mary had been hired and was pursuing her duties other applicants called at the address, and, on her first opportunity after the last of the applicants had been sent away the lady of the house went to see how much success Mary Williams was having in her new duties. Mary was missing as was also $10.00 in currency and several hundred dollars worth of jewelry.

The victim agreed to work hand in hand with the inspectors who were put on the case—Inspectors James D. Gregson and James O'Neill. It was immediately learned that the address given by Mary Williams as well as the excellent "reference" from a lady living on Hillside Drive, Oakland, were merely flashes of Mary's fertile imagination.

Our lady victim was not to be outdone. She certainly accepted a heavy task in the scheme of cooperating with our inspectors. But hard work always produces results. Thus it was that after many arduous hours telephoning to everyone advertising for a maid in our daily papers our cooperator learned from a lady residing on Pacheco street that said lady had just employed a colored girl who answered the description of the Mary Williams who, less than twenty-four hours previously had so suddenly departed from her residence in Sea Cliff. When arrested in the Pacheco street address Mary would admit nothing.

(*Continued on page* 26)

True Costs of Crime

Address by John Edgar Hoover, *Director, F. B. I., United States Department of Justice, to the Third National Convention of Holy Name Societies at New York.*

(*Continued from last month*)

We have heard that it was a shame to kill a "nice young man" like John Dillinger. We have recently heard from certain sources which should be aligned unalterably with the forces of law enforcement rather than lending aid and comfort to the foul hordes of crime that the special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have a habit of running wild, of shooting men on sight and of issuing orders to kill this, that, or the other person. There is only one way to answer such maliciously untrue statements and that is to look at the official record. Let us see what is revealed there.

J. Edgar Hoover

In the last few years, the power of gangdom reached such an estate that no family of financial means was safe from kidnaping. The predominant emotion throughout the country was that of fear. The depredations of vicious outlaws roving from state to state like packs of wolves amounted to an actual armed invasion of America. I must remind you that the forces of the underworld today are greater than the entire number of soldiers enlisted for the defense of this country in the World War. At the head of this enormous body of destroyers, there ranges a group so vicious and so dangerous that in the last year alone it was necessary for local law enforcement officers in the cities and communities of America to kill nearly 400 members of the underworld who, fully armed, sought to cause the death of the officers who came to arrest them. This means that to protect the lives and property of the citizens of this country against a most deadly type of slayer, it was necessary for local law enforcement officers somewhere in the United States to each day, every day of the year, protect their own lives by shooting to kill.

With a personnel of less than 600 men arrayed against a foe numbering in the millions, it has been possible, through careful planning, through highly developed methods of training, and study courses, and with active alignment in whole-hearted cooperation of local law enforcement agencies, for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to carry on a successful campaign of detection and apprehension of the most deadly characters in the history of American criminality. In only nine cases in three years have we found it necessary to shoot and kill dangerous criminals, and then only in the protection of our own lives.

Of these nine persons, practically every one was wanted either for murder or kidnapping. At least four of them had a previous record of having murdered from one to several police officers. All but one had a previous record of having shot their way out of the hands of law enforcement officials who had attempted to arrest them, and all but one had a record of having escaped jail or prison. We make no excuses for the killing of these persons, but we do have the greatest reverence for our own five special agents who died on the field of battle, shattered by bullets from guns in the hands of desperate gangsters. During those same three years, the Federal Bureau of Investigation pursued and arrested thousands of desperadoes, who were known for their dangerous character. Special agents of our bureau, during these three years, brought about the conviction of 11,153 persons for violation of Federal laws. Of these, there were 726 white slavers; there were 152 bank robbers, through the capture of whom the Federal Bureau of Investigation reduced bank robbery in America by 75 per cent, and last, but far from least, were 330 desperate characters who had thrown terror into the hearts of every mother and father in America—the kidnappers and extortionists. If we may turn to monetary accomplishments, I may add that for every dollar spent in operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, seven dollars have been returned to the American taxpayers in savings, fines, and recoveries. That is the record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation! I stand upon it—I am proud of it—and I class any man who belittles it as an enemy to efficient, honest, and straightforward law enforcement.

The greatest deterrent to crime is the knowledge on the part of the criminal that there will be sure detection, swift apprehension, and unfailing punishment, and if I may again revert to the subject of youth, there is the necessity that this thought be made a maxim in every home. Nothing weighs upon me so much as the knowledge that one out of five of all our criminals is of less than voting age. These boys and girls go to the very door of the penitentiary believing that in some way they still will be able to defeat the law because, through lack of proper education and religious training, they have been allowed to foster the belief that they could make crime pay.

The time has come when proper respect for law should be a prime element of all education, in the church, in the home, in the school, in the college, and in our daily life. Children should be taught the filthiness of crime. They should be shown the utter lack of reward, the fear in which a person must live if he is honestly pursued; the career of bribery and underworld chicanery he must pursue if he is to escape apprehension. Children must be shown that there has been no change in the old laws of cause and effect; that crime brings punishment and there is no way to escape it.

Nothing can be accomplished by the punishment of an individual unless that discipline becames an object lesson to the rest of civilization. It means nothing in the eradication of crime if a person receives no stigma by his convic-

(*Continued on page* 18)

A Train Robbery in Arizona

By Daniel O'Connell, *Chief Special Agent, Southern Pacific Company*

(*Continued from last month*)

The Fulchers were well-known cattlemen of the district, Thomas being about fifty-six years of age, and Sidney about twenty-four years of age, both being veterans of the World War. Another son, John Fulcher, was a deputy sheriff at the time the robbery was committed, and several ranchers in the district were related to them by marriage. In all, the family had many friends in that section of Arizona, and the officers decided to proceed slowly, gathering all the evidence possible against them before making any arrests.

Daniel O'Connell

It was known that the father, Thomas Fulcher, was the only man in the neighborhood to have a silver-plated, pearl handled revolver, such as was carried by the older bandit. It was also known that he was lightly paralyzed in the right arm, and Conductor Malone and Brakeman Spaw stated that while in the baggage car the robber had moved the sacks about with his left hand, his revolver hanging by his side in his right hand.

When the officers questioned the Fulchers each claimed he had been riding in the vicinity of Cottonwood Canyon, May 12th, looking for stray horses. However, Morris Day, who was riding in that vicinity on May 12th, looking for cattle, did not see the Fulchers, nor did he locate signs of anyone but himself being in the canyon that day.

The parcel post package that had been left at the side of the track, and the contents that had been picked up, were handled carefully and kept in the sheriff's office. When Post Office Inspectors Chance and Cooper arrived on the scene they decided to fingerprint all members of the posse who could have handled the package, and contents, which consisted of several toilet articles, including a bottle of face lotion. When this fingerprinting had been completed the bottle was sent to Mr. C. B. Arnold, a fingerprint expert, at Phoenix, Arizona, together with the fingerprints of the posse. Mr. Arnold obtained other fingerprints from this bottle, and Post Office Inspector Cooper sent to Washington and obtained copies of the fingerprints of Thomas and Sidney Fulcher from their Army records. Comparing these fingerprints with those found on the bottle, Arnold immediately identified the prints on the bottle as those of Sidney Fulcher, thus definitely linking them to the crime, as both father and son had stated they were together all day and all night May 12th, and the discovery of this evidence would break down their alibi.

It was learned that the Fulchers had approached Clarence Phillips, a resident of the district, and asked if he would swear that he, Phillips, was with them on the day of the robbery, shoeing horses, and stayed with them all night on the Stockton ranch. This Phillips refused to do, and reported the request to the officers. Sheriff Bradberry, meanwhile, had requested the resignation of John Fulcher, who accompanied the others when they questioned Phillips.

A further check of the vicinity of the hold-up developed that a Mrs. Bell, who was living with her two sons near where the robbery occurred, saw Thomas and Sidney Fulcher in that vicinity on the afternoon of the hold-up, and heard them ride by her tent after the robbery.

At a conference attended by Post Office Inspectors Chance and Cooper, Sheriff Bradberry and Officer Patterson of the El Paso and Southwestern, it was decided to submit the evidence to the United States Attorney before placing the Fulchers under arrest, as there was no money and no articles of great value taken.

The United States Attorney took the case up with the United States Grand Jury at the June term, in 1922, and indictments were returned against Thomas and Sidney Fulcher, six counts being included in each indictment. They were charged with obstructing and retarding the passage of a mail train; with tearing, cutting and injuring mail sacks; with unlawfully entering, by violence, the mail compartment of a mail car; and assaulting Conductor E. J. Malone and Brakeman O. E. Spaw, in charge of this car, also assault with a deadly weapon on the conductor and the brakeman.

On July 25th, 1922, United States Marshal Curnutt, Post Office Inspector Cooper and Officer Patterson placed Thomas Fulcher under arrest at Lordsburg, New Mexico, on the charges mentioned above. He was taken to Tucson that night and the following morning, July 26th, he was released on $7,500 bond. Sidney Fulcher was also arrested in Lordsburg but was allowed to stay there as he was being treated for a gunshot wound in the right arm. However, he was placed under guard, and arrangements were made by his father, through Attorney John L. Van Buskirk, of Tucson, for his release on the same bail as his father.

When the Southern Pacific Company took over the El Paso and Southwestern Railway, November 1st, 1924, this case, though on the calendar of the United States District Court at Tucson, Arizona, had never been set for trial. After the arrangements for taking over the El Paso and Southwestern had been effected, on behalf of the Southern Pacific, I made efforts to have the case brought to trial. It was necessary to check up on the witnesses and evidence, as several important witnesses had left that section of the country. However, all were located, and the case set for

(*Continued on page* 25)

Inspector Richmond "Dick" Tatham Retires

By Opie L. Warner

When Inspector Tatham retired from the San Francisco Police Department on February 1st, 1937, after a police service of twenty-seven years, eleven months and thirteen days the Bureau of Inspectors lost the services of one of the cleverest and most thorough sleuths in the annals of the San Francisco Police Department.

Thorough and tireless to a fault Inspector Tatham was unfailingly successful, this success being due partly to his natural ability to solve crimes but more particularly to the fact that he at all times entered wholeheartedly into the problem of clearing up quickly and completely every case assigned to him. Inspector Tatham had an uncanny memory for facts, faces and figures connected with his assignments, and could, at any moment, in or out of court, and without the slightest reference to notes or memoranda, give a complete history of his assignments. This happy faculty made him a wonderful witness for the prosecution, especially in jury trials where the accused would have an apparently strong alibi in addition to having the services of a capable defense attorney.

As head of the Burglary Detail of the Bureau of Inspectors, as United States Army Captain in charge of the military police at Brest, France, during the World War, and as explosive expert for the San Francisco Police Department for many years, "Dick" unmistakably proved himself a master in the matter of instantly grasping details, and unhesitatingly and courageously acting on his judgment. Handling infernal machines, of the various kinds turned over to the police department, and painstakingly picking them to pieces, seemed a labor of love to Inspector Tatham. To him this jitters producing task was like a game of solitaire—and as in solitaire, the only thing he deemed necessary was absolute quiet, while dismantling bombs, et cetera.

Having charge of the Burglary Detail, he had, of necessity, to look carefully into the various safe-blowing cases reported to the police department; and in the investigation of such cases of violent attacks against property "Dick" was really at his best. He knew all about the construction of the various makes of safes, and the many safety features involved in their construction, especially electric and explosive protective devices of recent years. It required only a cursory examination of a "safe job" for Inspector Tatham to tell whether the work was performed by a strictly amateur, or a mediocre safe blower, or a finished expert. In this way there was no time lost in looking for the probable peretrator. Crude safe blowing to him meant probably an "inside job,"—or, at least, the efforts of some local amateur, and in such instances the perpetrator was under arrest almost immediately. For the more expert jobs he looked to the rogues' gallery—and began making a careful search within the confines of the City and County of San Francisco for one or more of the known safe experts who boasted national reputations.

For hours at a time Inspector Tatham could tell of the various types of burglary and the devious schemes of the groups into which burglars fall; and he could illustrate his statements by giving the names and particulars of burglars and burglaries coming to his personal experience during his many years on the burglary detail. One thing he could never understand about burlgars was the fact that on release from even a long period in the penitentiary they would follow their old modus operandi unchanged, thus leaving themselves open to certain capture. "Dick" used this fact as an argument to prove that the average criminal does not really learn anything, in the matter of improved criminal techniqoe, while in prison.

To the men of the burglary detail the burglars who operated in San Francisco fell into various groups such as drugstore, apartment house, residential, celluloid, passkey, store,—church, and even perfume and "funeral" burglars. "Dick" hated celluloid burglars.

Among the celluloid burglars, who were responsible for hundreds of burglaries in San Francisco during the past dozen years, and who were dubbed "celluloid" burglars due to the fact that they gained entrance by using a small piece of celluloid to push back the door catch were the following:

The "original" celluloid group composed of Thomas Murphy, Frank Estes and Albert Mack. After committing about twenty burglaries this group was captured by Inspectors Richard O. Hughes and James P. Johnson. They took only money, jewelry and women's clothing. They never pawned anything they stole and made all their sales of the jewelry and clothing to private persons.

Hardly had the original celluloid burglars been sentenced before another group composed of Earl Miller, Robert Weldon, Harry Morgan and Edward Watson began to operate even more persistently than the originals. They were captured and sent to prison after committing more than a score of burglaries in the residential districts of San Francisco. After about a year's respite from the efforts of any more celluloid burglars, Raymond Vandewinter and Frank Kelly were arrested and found guilty of the commission of fifteen such burglaries. They took only money and jewelry.

For more than a year no celluloid burglars worried the members of the burglary detail, then, all of a sudden, there was a regular epidemic of them. The result was that on the arrest and conviction of six admitted celluloid burglars all became quiet on the San Francisco area—and, with only an occasional reoccurrence, no trouble has

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Flashes From Communications Bureau

Despite the many appeals to the public to call the number Sutter 2020 only in case of emergency, inconsequential calls continue to pour over the Monitor Board. A philosopher might muse on just what does constitute an emergency, but the men on the Monitor Board find such calls as the following ease the tension of their day:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "When you gonna senda someone to fixa my phone? I calla three times already to send someone right away and no one come yet. Whatsa matter?" "This is the Police Department, lady." "What? I calla the phone company to fixa my phone and they tella the police about me! Thasa good one."

* * *

This started out like a bit of neighborly visiting, in a bid for sympathy:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "My brother has poison oak." "That's too bad." "Yes, and he got it right next door in the lot." "Yes, lady, what can I do?" "Well, you'd better send someone out to burn it up or someone else will get it. " "All right, lady, we'll see that it is taken care of."

* * *

This one is reminiscent of the "Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight" theme:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Have you found my boy?" "Have you reported him missing, Madam?" "No, not until now." "How old is your boy?" "He's 32." "Just a moment, I'll connect you with the City Prison." (We might add that the "boy" was there.)

* * *

The men on the Monitor Board must know the fine points of correspondence, as in this case:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "How do you address a letter to Chief Quinn?" "William J. Quinn, Chief of Police, San Francisco." "How would you start the letter—Dear Sir, or what?" "Dear Chief Quinn, if it's on a social or personal matter; Dear Chief, if you know him personally; Dear Sir, or Sir, if you prefer the more formal business salutations." "Oh, thank you, officer!"

* * *

Evidently a police officer is supposed to be insensitive to the elements, for there was a howling gale and pouring rain when this call came over the Monitor Board:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Is this the Police Department?" "Yes, ma'am." "There is a cave-in on California Street between Broderick and Baker. It's dangerous for automobiles." "We will send an officer there immediately, madam." "Yes, please do. A citizen is standing there warning people and a policeman should he getting wet instead of him."

* * *

This wife was far-sighted, even in her emergency:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Will you please send an officer out here? My husband is drunk. And please leave it out of the newspapers."

A considerate neighbor, this one, but her method of bringing peace to the neighborhood was effective:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Officer, would you be so kind as to call West—and inform the people at that number that their dog is on the front stairs and his howling is keeping the neighborhood awake?" "I'll send a radio car if you wish. What is the address?" "No, officer, I don't think it requires a car. Just phone that number and I'll appreciate it very much." "Very well, madam, and if the annoyance persists, let us know we'll take further action." (There were no further calls.)

* * *

Nearly every day calls come in from people who, for some reason or other, either neglect or refuse to give the the address where they want police service. Here's one case where such reticence or negligence might have had disastrous results:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Send an ambulance quickly. A man has just had an epileptic fit—" and the excited man hung up the telephone. Fortunately, a few moments later a woman telephoned, giving the necessary details as to the location.

* * *

Were it not for animals and the predicaments they manage to get into, our Monitor Board operators would not have such calls as these to enliven their watches:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "How much do you charge to get a cat down from a tree?" (A radio crew from Taraval took care of that situation and the service was free—all in the day's work to them.)

* * *

The officer receiving this call was startled indeed:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Say, an ostrich just got hit by an auto out here!" "What?" But sure enough, when the officer recovered from his surprise sufficiently to ascertain more details, and a radio car was sent to the location, the statement was verified.

* * *

The broadcasters in the radio room have unknowingly enlisted many deputy officers, if this incident is criterion:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Officer, my short wave set isn't working so good. Will you give me the license number of that holdup car—the one used in the gas station stick-up last night? You see, I'm going out for a walk after supper and I might run across it." (The information was given this self-appointed deputy who, incidentally, was a woman.)

* * *

This could undoubtedly be classed as an emergency:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" A shocked voice, "There's a man clad only in an overcoat playing in the mud in a vacant lot at Ninth and Mission!"

(*Continued on page* 24)

Municipal Court's Annual Report

The following report has been submitted to the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco by Presiding Judge Charles R. Boden, and shows the lower courts netted over $10,000 for the city during the past year:

Gentlemen:

In compliance with the provisions of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Municipal Court for the period January 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936, inclusive:

Judges	*Dept. No.*	*Judges*	*Dept. No.*
Alden Ames	1	Joseph M. Golden	7
Hugh L. Smith	2	George W. Schonfeld	8
Charles R. Boden	3	Twain Michelsen	9
Theresa Meikle	4	Thos. M. Foley	10
Thomas F. Prendergast	5	Daniel S. O'Brien	11
Alfred J. Fritz	6	Frank W. Dunn	12

Financial Receipts

CIVIL DEPARTMENT—			
12,793	Civil Actions filed	24,282	Small Claims filed
Less — 535	Official (no fee)	Less —19,638	Official (no fee)
12,258	Balance	4,644	
12,258	Complaints at $4 each	$ 49,032.00	
4,644	Small Claims at $1 each	4,644.00	
12,258	Law Library fees at $1 each	12,258.00	
	Sundries	7,380.61	
	Total		$ 73,314.61
CRIMINAL DEPARTMENTS—			
	Department No. 9	$ 17,713.75	
	Department No. 10	12,386.00	
	Department No. 11	23,770.50	
	Department No. 12	21,309.66	
	Total		75,179.91
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT—			
	Motor Vehicle Act	$ 1,895.00	
	Ordinance No. 7691	67,022.82	
	Total		68,917.82
	Grand Total Receipts		$217,412.34

Expenditures

Salaries of Judges, Clerk and Assistants	$174,703.95	
Salaries of Reporters	14,662.50	
Transcript Reporters—Criminal Dept.	6,435.71	
Jury Fees—Criminal Department	1,260.50	
Carfare—Criminal Department	85.34	
Total Expenditures		$197,148.00
Total Receipts		217,412.34
Receipts over Expenditures		$ 10,264.34
SPECIAL DEPOSIT FUND—		
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1936	$ 6,268.36	
Receipts to Dec. 31, 1936	41,433.44	$47,701.80
Withdrawals	37,070.57	
Cash on hand December 31, 1936		$10,631.23

Criminal Proceedings

	Prelim. Hrgs.	*Trfc.*	*Liqr.*	*Other Misdm.*	*Total*
Bail forfeitures	—	124	—	80	204
Transferred to other jurisdictions	84	79	1	177	341
Dismissals without prosecution	698	1,166	15	4,930	6,809
Dismissals and acquittals by judge after hearing	607	1,308	12	16,434	18,361
Convictions and bound over by judge	926	85	6	887	1,904
Pleas of guilt	152	73,136	23	3,319	76,630
Convictions by jury	1	—	1	7	9
Acquittals by jury	—	—	—	12	12
Jury disagreements	—	—	—	1	1
New trials granted	—	—	—	2	2
Sentences to jail	—	145	13	2,701	2,859
Sentences by fine	—	74,358	30	3,066	77,454
Other sentences (excluding conditional probation)	4	622	5	3,681	4,312
Probation granted (including conditional probation)	2	112	—	761	875
Probation denied	—	—	—	2	2
Number of continuances to future set date	4,423	3,177	91	7,313	15,004
Number off calendar	4	8	6	6	24
Number accused	2,266	81,580	40	27,685	111,571
Number pending (excluding cases on appeal)	1,719	1,116	20	2,914	5,769
Number of appeals taken	—	1	—	9	10
Total Number Criminal Proceedings Filed					111,571

Civil Actions

		Civil	*Small Claims*	*Total*
Transferred to other jurisdictions		45	3	48
Dismissals in court without prosecution		41	358	399
Dismissals in clerk's office		2,598	462	3,060
Judgments by default:				
by clerk	3,390			
by court	2,149	5,539	1,029	6,568
Uncontested judgments by court after hearing		224	462	686
Contested judgments by court		1,467	2,189	3,656
Verdicts		68	—	68
Jury disagreements		8	—	8
New trials granted		20	—	20
Number of continuances to future set date		4,907	977	5,884
Number off calendar		2,241	1,572	3,813
Number summary judgments		60	—	60
Number of appeals taken		142	32	174
Number Civil Actions Filed:				
Involving $300 or less		9,442	24,282	33,724
Involving between $300 and $1,000		1,975	—	1,975
Involving over $1,000		1,376	—	1,376
Total		12,793	24,282	37,075

Demurrers heard—808.
Motions heard—1,103.
Supplementary proceedings heard—1,913.
All other orders to show cause heard—234.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES BODEN,
Presiding Judge.

Attest: ROBERT W. DENNIS,
Clerk of the Municipal Court.
By W. H. HOGAN,
Chief Assistant Clerk.

Alcatraz - - the Prison Island

By Major C. M. Tuteur, *U. S. Army*

In a previous issue of the Journal Major Tuteur gave a detailed account of Alcatraz as the site of United States military Disciplinary Barracks. This present article brings the history of Alcatraz up to the inauguration of Alcatraz as one of the outstanding federal prisons of the country. —Editor.

* * *

Citizens of the city of San Francisco, looking out over the bay, gaze upon a rock-bound island formed somewhat in the shape of a battleship and may or may not have an idea as to the reason for its existence. Some know that it is an island prison, and these seem to think that because of its formidable appearance the unfortunates who are incarcerated there are still punished in the manner of the dark ages—that they are placed in dark, rock-bound cells and possibly receive some form of torture. Others may have heard that the institution is conducted in a "soft-boiled" manner, and that imprisonment there is a picnic at the expense of the United States Government.

The purpose of this article is to correct such impressions and to give the readers of the San Francisco Police Journal the steps which led to the establishment of the Disciplinary Barracks and later to have this name changed to Alcatraz Federal Prison—probably the best known prison of its kind in the world on account of the notorious criminals it houses at the present time. The brief history which follows was taken from a compilation of War Department records published at Alcatraz and may be of interest to those readers who have followed the development of the "City by the Golden Gate."

The first European to see San Francisco Bay and Alcatraz Island was Lieutenant Bartholomo Ferrelo in 1545, who was in command of a small detachment of Spanish troops conducting an exploration of the unknown country north of St. Louis Capistraino.

The beautiful island in San Francisco Bay, now known as Alcatraz, has at different times been called "White Island," "Bird Island," and "Los Alcatraces." However, as early as 1797, Borcia referred to it as "Isla Del Alcatraz," and that is the name by which it has been commonly known. The name is applied by Californians and Mexicans to the Pelican and Albatross. The word Alcatraz, however, is of Arabic origin and was used by the ancient alchemists to express the idea of the recovery of valuables from a retort."

In 1775 an expedition in command of Don Bruno de Heceta consisting of three ships, was sent from San Blas to explore the northern coast of what is now California. To Don Juan Manuel de Ayala, Lieutenant of Frigate, in command of the Packet Boat San Carlos, was assigned the duty of surveying San Francisco Bay.

On the morning of August 5, at eight o'clock, a launch in command of Don Jose Canizares, sailing master, with ten men was sent through the Golden Gate to select an anchorage for the larger ship. The tide, however, was going out, and it was not until 11:00 a. m., that he succeeded in passing the entrance. As the launch could not return in the afternoon on account of the incoming tide, and as dusk was drawing nigh, the San Carlos carefully picked her way through the uncharted rushing current of Golden Gate, cast anchor at 10:30 p. m., in twenty-two fathoms off what is now Sausalito.

An August 12, the large island "Isla de Los Angeles," was explored. Another island nearby they named "Isla de Alcatraces." This was steep and barren without shelter for a launch. Although each and every island, point of land and inlet in the bay was given a distinctive name at this time, Alcatraz and Angel Island are the only places that today retain the name given by Ayala. The island was granted by Pio Pico, the Governor of California, to Julian Workman in 1846. Workman granted it to his son-in-law, Temple, as the legal representative of the United States, for the sum of five thousand dollars.

Fremont subsequently conveyed it to Palmer Cook and Company, without paying the five thousand dollars to Temple, for which Temple sued him. Palmer Cook and Company sued the Government but as the island was purchased in the name of the United States they had no claim.

The title "General Act of Concession" reads as follows: "Part of the public domain and reserved therefrom; for military purposes by executive order, dated November 6, 1850. The apex is 135 feet above the level of the water, its area is 35 acres, and the extreme length 1675 feet, extreme width 590 feet."

Title to certain tide-water lands was ceded by the State of California, March 9, 1897. Jurisdiction was ceded by act of the state legislature, approved March 2, 1897.

The subject of fortifying the harbor of San Francisco engaged the attention of the United States Government shortly after the treaty with Mexicn in 1848. A commission was appointed to select the sites for the fortifications and navy yards, Benicia for the storehouse and arsenals of the Army.

The following plan was adopted for the fortifications around the bay: "To conduct two lines of defense. The outer one at the Golden Gate to consist of a fortress at Fort Point of one hundred and fifteen guns, and a battery of one hundred guns directly opposite on Lime Point; the inner to consist of a fortress at Alcatraz with batteries at Black Point (now Fort Mason), and Angel Island." The idea was to construct a gauntlet of cross-fire, pouring a continuous succession of shot and shell, all the way from Point Lobos to Telegraph Hill, a distance of about seven and one-half miles, which no vessels of those days could

(*Continued on page* 23)

They Might Come This Way

To All Law Enforcement Officers:

On November 11, 1936, New Jersey State Trooper Wm. A. Turnbull was kidnaped by two men identified as Merle Vandenbush, with aliases, Subject of our Identification Order No. 1416, and Harry Brunette, with aliases, Subject of our Identification Order No. 1417, of which you have copies indicating both are wanted for bank robbery. They were accompanied by an unknown woman, and also took the .38 calibre Police Positive Revolver of Trooper Turnbull which bore serial No. 561360, butt No. 201.

Brunette was recently apprehended in New York City. A description of Vandenbush is contained on the Identification Order mentioned above, and additional copies will be furnished you if you desire same. The unknown woman is described as follows:

Age—About 28.
Height—About 5 feet 6 inches.
Weight—125-130 pounds.
Hair—Black, mannish bob.
Eyebrows—Thin.
Complexion—Light, slight makeup.
Facial contour—Long, nose pointed.
Race—Apparently Jewish.

These persons are armed and caution should be used in approaching them. Vandenbush and the unknown woman are wanted by this Bureau and your cooperation in furnishing any information you may receive regarding them, the car they used has been recovered, or regarding the gun noted above to the undersigned will be sincerely appreciated.

* * *

In connection with the investigation being conducted by this Bureau to locate two badly wanted fugitives, information has been received that one of these men has recently been in possession of an automobile which is described as follows:

> 1935 Ford V-8 Tudor Sedan, Motor Number 18-1384688; black with green wire wheels. The following 1936 licenses are known to have been issued for this car: Florida—99-253; Georgia—106-811; Louisiana—245-357. It is possible that licenses of other states may have been issued for the same car.

It is requested that all law enforcement bodies be on the lookout for this car. However, it is specially requested that the description of this car *not be broadcast* by you, as it is particularly desired that it not come to the attention of the persons wanted that we are in possession of information concerning the car. It is further requested that should information come to the attention of you or of your men concerning this car, you immediately get in touch with this office, by telephone, collect, EXbrook 2679, in order that we may cooperate with you in conducting an investigation so that it may definitely be determined that the car is then in the possession of the fugitives before an attempt is made to cause an arrest. This request is made because of the fact that our inquiries have shown that the car may be driven by a woman companion of one of the fugitives, and her apprehension alone would be undesirable. It is, however, desired that all possible information be obtained as to the probable location of the car and its occupants.

Your attention is called to the fact that these men are reported to be *heavily armed and dangerous.*

Your cooperation in this important case will be greatly appreciated. Very truly yours,

W. L. Listerman, Special Agent in Charge.

CHIEF MENOTTI KILLED

Chief of Police Manuel Menotti, 40, of Sausalito, was fatally injured and one of his officers, John Costello, 42, was hurt recently when their car swerved into a telephone pole two miles north of Gilroy as they tried to avoid another machine.

Menotti died at Wheeler Hospital, Gilroy, where he was taken with a skull fracture. Costello escaped with a dislocated shoulder.

Menotti and Costello had been to Hollister to question two burglar suspects and were returning on the Coast highway when a motorist made a left-hand turn in front of them.

In a desperate effort to avoid a collision, Menotti threw the car off the road.

Chief Menotti, a popular police officer, had a 16-year record of achievement. Twice in 1935, he rescued people from drowning in Richardson's bay.

He figured prominently in the Mount Shasta capture in 1934 of Johnny Chase, formerly of Sausalito, now a prisoner at Alcatraz and a pal of "Baby Face" Nelson.

He was an active and enthusiastic member of the Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association and never missed a meeting.

Menotti was married and was the father of a 2-year-old daughter, Nancy Lee. His home was at 240 Bonita Avenue, Sausalito. Besides being police chief, he held the elective position of Constable of Mill Valley township.

The San Francisco Police Commission adjourned out of respect to Chief Menotti's memory at the meeting following the fatal accident.

Chief Quinn and Captain Dullea were honorary pall bearers at the funeral of Chief Menotti.

IN MEMORIAM

The following officers of the San Francisco Police Department answered their last earthly roll call since last we went to press:

Retired Officer Edward G. Rung, February 4.
Officer Edward F. Flagler, Co. K, February 6.
Retired Corporal George R. McKinney, February 10.
Edward H. Dean, Co. I, January 15.
Inspector William C. O'Brien.

Radio Patrol Re-Alignment

Following are changes in Radio Patrol Car Corps for a period of three months, effective Monday, February 1:

UNIT "A"

Company A—Frank Britton, Wm. Albrecht, Frank Murphy, Lloyd Kelly, Daniel Carrick, Emmett Cooney, Thos. Kinread.

Company B—Edward Moody, James Erickson, Frank Colligan, Rade Radacovich, Raymond Heiney, Charles Denike, Joseph B. Engler.

Company C—B. J. Guisto, J. W. Leishman, Charles Borland, A. Birdsall, Jr., Henry Julin, J. E. Donovan, Ernest Coryell.

Company D—Frank Loftus, Wm. P. Griffin, Russell H. Chambers, Arnold J. Kreig, Herbert H. Smith, Mario Marino, Raymond Cooper.

Company E—Edward V. King, Ralph S. Lintner, Eligio Marelli, Everett Ellison, Wm. Minehan, Stuart P. Suttich, Otto Elvander.

Company F—George A. Langley, James J. Sullivan, Frederick Schuler, Richard H. White, Thomas Kelly, George Biddleman, John Casey, Jr.

Company G—Eldridge J. Billings, Robert B. Lee, Frank A. Clothier, Harry J. Layton, Leo V. Martin, Joseph F. Lordan, James O'Meara.

Company H—John Luczynski, Oscar Cloux, Alfred Schulz, Leslie D. Hopkins, John J. O'Connell, Edmond J. O'Neill, Wm. W. Burris.

Company I—Charles Etcheber, Daniel Moriarity, Clarence Fella, Earl M. Murphy, Edmund LaVoie, Albert L. Machado, Raymond Freeman.

Company J—Michael D. Shea, Martin Lee, Charles J. Haster, Chester Phillips, Lorraine Eckhardt, Floyd L. Stuart, John Curley.

Company L—Norman J. White, Raymond Harrison, Ernest M. Carli, Anthony Bell, Louis A. Druhan, John A. Schorr, John Coleman.

Company N—Patrick J. O'Shea, Joseph Adair, Joseph Holl, Joseph Anderegg, Stephen A. Malone, Christopher Bahr, Joseph F. Mannion.

Company O—Louis J. Bruno, Edw. Borbeck, John M. Sullivan, John J. Morris, John I. Toomey, Wilbert Fitzgerald, George Leahy.

UNIT "B"

Company A—Thomas Barry, John P. Curtin, John M. Sweeney, John Merrill, Chas. Frescura, Timothy Ryan, Joseph H. Mangan.

Company B—Joseph Farrell, Frank Gregg, John Minetta, Joseph H. Hattrup, Roy R. Lloyd, Sidney A. Buckman, Joseph O'Hearn.

Company D—John R. Murphy, Wayne W. Graves, Peter J. McCarthy, Michael Sullivan, Charles W. Sutton, Jules Zimmerman, Martin Bell.

Company E—Frank E. Woods, Daniel W. Kiely, Wm. J. Murphy, Joseph Swetnam, Wm. C. Sullivan, John M. Annear, Thomas Bianco.

Company F—Wm. H. Davis, Robert Winter, Norbert Currie, Arthur Litt, Jack Carpenter, Milton Moldrup, Wm. Hazeleur.

Company G—Otto Kruger, John Gehring, Joseph A. Holthaus, Donald Luce, Daniel J. Sullivan, Edward C. Cosgrove, Martin Scanlan.

Company H—Arthur Borland, Daniel R. Mullen, Charles McDonald, Roy W. Soper, Harry O. Wright, Rudolph A. Lindenau, Edw. J. Farrell.

Company J—Joseph F. Tatro, Leigh C. Hunt, Lloyd J. Kennedy, Philip R. Gannon, Edward P. Barden, James V. Calhoun, Wilbur H. Graff.

Company L—Arthur McGuire, Kiernan Cadogan, Keith Griswold, Joseph Albrecht, Daniel A. Sullivan, Vincent Desmond, John P. Liston.

Company M—Vincent D. McCarthy, Frank J. Wilson, James H. Kerr, Andrew W. Doyle, Frank P. Carrick, Noel M. Kelleher, Raymond J. Pope.

Company N—Daniel V. Flanagan, Richard Brennan, John Badagliacco, F. H. Sinacek, James J. Doran, Gerald C. Kennedy, Maurice Higgins.

UNIT "C"

Company A—Ernest Reinke, Reuben W. Rhode, Fred Schmaling.

Company B—Herbert Brandt, F. A. Schuler, V. D. Williamson.

Company C—Wm. Kavanaugh, Ernest C. Wood, Martin Foley.

Company D—A. J. Stariha, Edward Miskel, James Meagher.

Company E—Emmett Grimm, C. Berkheimer, Vincent Cooney.

Company G—J. J. Sullivan, Ward Hanes, Edw. F. Cavanaugh.

Company H—James Gallagher, Arthur Minaker, E. J. Connell.

Company L—Harold Anderson, Roy Clifford, Walter Ames.

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Don't's for Storekeepers

•

DON'T leave your store without trying both locks in the front door and satisfying yourself they are effectively locked.

•

DON'T leave your store without trying the windows and the rear door and seeing they are securely locked.

•

DON'T leave a door leading into alley-ways open after dark, or after there is no further need for its being open.

•

DON'T leave any ladders or boxes outside, as they may be used by thieves to make an easy entry.

•

DON'T forget that an open transom is an invitation to thieves.

•

DON'T leave your safe on what is commonly known as "The sleeper," or in such a position that it may be easily opened without tools or knowledge of the combination.

•

DON'T leave your store without having a light burning directly over the safe.

•

DON'T put your day's receipts in any hiding place while lights are burning, or under conditions where you may be observed from the outside.

•

DON'T make up your cash while any person is in the store, for even an honest friend may give information resulting in the disappearance of your receipts.

•

DON'T tell your business or that of your firm, because visitors and even customers sometimes have ulterior motives.

•

DON'T leave your store when closing with a light burning close to the front and none in the rear, because a prowler can work nicely when the rear of your store is in darkness.

•

DON'T hesitate notifying the Police Department of any suspicious character or occurrence which may come to your notice.

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PENINSULA POLICE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

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GOOD POLICE WORK

Policemen may not use the clever word of the literary critics "ratiocination" when they describe the process by which they solve the mystery of crimes, but that word, "exact reasoning," alias "common-sense," describes the methods used in ending the criminal career of the three youths who a week ago killed a citizen while they were robbing a resort in San Francisco.

The three youths implicated were unknown to the witnesses of the robbery.

All that could be said of them was that they were young.

The police checked up on youths with criminal records. A gun store had been robbed and one youth with a "reformatory" record was known to have boasted of having a new gun.

The police further found that three boys with bad names on the police books were missing from their hangouts.

Pictures of these boys were shown witnesses to the murder, and the youths were identified.

After that it was just a chase after three known boys, and they were found.

None of the mysteries practiced by the detectives of the best sellers were invoked, just commonsense by regular policemen working their shifts, and the criminals are cornered, two are in jail, one is dead.

Now the policemen can go back to their regular routine, and the public will be that much safer.—*S. F. Examiner,* Dec. 6, 1936.

LIEUT. COL. CLIFFORD M. TUTEUR GIVES RIGHT RATING

Chief of Police William J. Quinn is in receipt of a letter from Lieut. Col. Clifford M. Tuteur, to which is added the following post-script:

"Having had such a pleasant time with you, I hate to complain about what might, to the layman, be considered a very minor matter—but pride of service compels it, so here goes: On page 38 of the Bay County Peace Officers' Association Journal, I am listed as C. M. Tuteur, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps. Now, while I have much admiration for the Marines, I am not in the Navy, never was in the Navy, and do not intend to be in the Navy, because I belong to the best dam' arm in Uncle Sam's service, and that is the FIELD ARTILLERY, UNITED STATES ARMY. We won the war."

While Colonel Tuteur's allegations concerning his branch of the Service might be challenged by our good friends in the other branches, we are neutral and quote him in an effort to make reparation for an unintended slight. So, it's C. M. Tuteur, Lieutenant Colonel, Field Artillery.

Colonel Tuteur is an old friend of "Journal" readers, as he has contributed a number of interesting stories dealing with his experiences—particularly when he was stationed in the Philippine Islands.

May I take this opportunity of expressing to you the sincere thanks and appreciation of my committee, as well as the entire Junior Chamber of Commerce, for the splendid cooperation we received from your department on the policing of the President's Ball, Saturday Evening, January 30, 1937. The traffic was remarkably controlled so as to avoid delay, and the excellent work of the men assigned to the Auditorium resulted in an absolute minimum of confusion during the evening. Your men deserve the highest praise for their splendid cooperative spirit and willingness to help. Again, we thank you for the invaluable aid given us by the San Francisco Police Department.

Edward E. Raymond,
Chairman, Arrangements Committee,
President's Birthday Ball.

Letters to Chief Quinn

Army Officer Gets Property Back

A week ago my automobile was parked in a parking lot on Mission Street, and while there some unknown person or persons broke into same stealing valuable property. Upon discovering my loss, I made a report of the same to Lieutenant Samuel Miller of the Pawnshop Detail. I received word shortly thereafter to call at the Hall of Justice and came to San Francisco the next day and recovered all of my property of value. I want to congratulate you, Chief Quinn, for having such splendid men as Lieutenant Samuel Miller, Corporal James English, Inspectors Jesse Ayers and John Callaghan and Assistant Inspector Eugene McDonnell on your Pawnshop and Burglary Detail, for it is due to their untiring efforts that I not only recovered my property, but they captured the thief. The people of San Francisco should take great comfort in the fact that their lives and property are daily being protected by a splendid police force. The manner in which your men exercise such painstaking work in minor matters cannot but help to serve an effective and positive warning to evil-doers that San Francisco is an unhealthy place for crooks of any kind. Again, I want to thank you and your men for the prompt and efficient assistance so courteously granted me. May your warfare on all enemies of society be as effective and successful as the apprehension of this car thief. Cordially yours,

Alden W. Howard, Saratoga, Cal.,
Major, Cavalry, U. S. Army.

* * *

F. B. I. Thanks Police

During October, 1936, Inspector George O'Leary, Auto Detail, San Francisco Police Department, telephonically advised this office that the Sheriff at Green River, Wyoming, was holding Glenn Arthur Wahl and Wilmer Joseph Hanley, in possession of a stolen Plymouth sedan, the property of James L. Davidson, this city. Inspector Cornelius Desmond and Inspector Richard Smith, both of your department, also rendered assistance in investigating this matter. On December 1, 1936, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, both Wahl and Hanley were sentenced in the U. S. District Court to serve fifteen months on each of two counts, in a Federal institution, sentences to run concurrently. The splendid assistance of the above officers in this matter is sincerely appreciated.

W. L. Listerman,
Special Agent in Charge,
U. S. Dept. of Justice.

* * *

Police Help Shrine Football Game

The Twelfth Annual East-West Football Classic with its monster semi-military pageant is now a matter of history. Despite weather conditions, a handsome profit has been realized for the worthy cause of helping crippled children. Not only do we appreciate the part that every member of your department played in this annual event, but the spirit and loyalty shown by each individual, for regardless of the adverse weather, not a single unit failed to be present and every man remained to do his part in the pageant. We are deeply grateful for your services and extend the sincere appreciation of the Nobility of Islam Temple, the Football Committee and the little inmates of the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children. If it were humanly possible to do, I would express my gratitude in person to every one of those men who so nobly braved that cold, wet New Year's Day to help this worthy cause.

W. H. Moulthrop,
Pageant Director,
East-West Football Classic.

SUNRISE CLUB THANKS

Permit me at this time to sincerely thank you and the members of the S. F. Police Department for your kind cooperation and assistance on the occasion of the Bay Bridge Ride for the poor kiddies which was held under the auspices of the Sunrise Breakfast Club Saturday, January 23. The Police Department members detailed to assist us were very efficient and courteous and received the commendation of practically all members of the Breakfast Club as well as those people donating their cars for the occasion. Also want to thank you for having your official car present to take His Honor Mayor Angelo J. Rossi and other honored guests across. I can assure you it was a great help to us. The poor youngsters enjoyed the day immensely and everybody concerned had a good time. Again thanking you, I am,

Very truly yours,
Peter R. Maloney, President,
Sunrise Breakfast Club.

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Expert Radio Service

TRUE COSTS OF CRIME

(*Continued from page 7*)

ton and if he is constantly aided in his life of law evasion by the examples of countless persons who have escaped punishment for their misdeeds. Therefore, the causes behind such a condition must be wiped out. The political and other aids which allow crime to flourish and the sentimental nuisances which pamper and pet a prisoner who should be undergoing punishment commensurate with his misdeed, must be eliminated.

(*To Be Continued*)

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POLICE 20 OFFICER
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SO DON'T FORGET

An article appeared in the newspapers recently, in which Joseph Hardison, arrested on Thursday, December 24th, 1936, for hold-up of the branch bank, Bank of America, Cortland Avenue and Wool Street, stated that he intended to steal a police radio car, but was unable to do so owing to the fact that he found the same locked.

Chief William J. Quinn, as the result of the above, has issued the following notice: All radio car operators shall when necessary to leave their cars unattended, see that the same are securely locked; thus no unauthorized person may be able to drive them.

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INSPECTOR TATHAM

(*Continued from page 9*)

come to our inspectors from this particular source for the past year or two.

Carver Ginger and Bert Michael did very well as a team. Michael used the strip of celluloid to enter and Ginger drove a taxi cab. Then they would drive away in the cab and store the loot in an extra room they had rented for the purpose. They went to San Quentin although they were both clever and careful. Forrest Crowder was not yet twenty-one but he had well laid burglar plans, and a strip of celluloid is not heavy and is easily concealed. He was traced by a sale of jewelry he made in Reno. Clues picked up concerning him in Sacramento and Los Angeles led to his arrest here. He was sent to Preston.

All of the celluloid burglars did not go to prison. There was Albert Falkin who was very welcome down at the Hall of Justice where exactly thirty-eight burglaries were cleared up by his arrest. Albert got by for many weeks selling the proceeds of his burglaries to habitues of the underworld. He forfeited his bail and is still a fugitve from justice.

Wendell Bratham is probably the all-time long distance record holder locally, with one hundred and seventy burglaries to his credit. Between 9:00 a. m. and 2:00 Wendell would casually gain entrance to the hall of a fashionable apartment house, and, while apparently busy there would note his victim leave an apartment. He was a fast worker. In a few minutes he was also on his way from the apartment house. He was sent to San Quentin.

Inspector Tatham had many quaint stories of the burglars brought in by the men of the burglary detail. One team must have had many laughs at the expense of their victims, each of whom had carefully prepared for the "dry days." This team, composed of Leonard Orr, George Ruef and Edward Ferris actually employed an advance agent in their operations. This advance agent was in the employ of a local heater company, installing and repairing heaters. He located homes where could be found—in the basement, of course—an ample supply of the cup that cheers. He would draw plans of how the house was laid out, and where the liquor was kept. If the store-room happened to have a Yale lock he would ask permission to inspect the pipes running through so as to make sure if what he expected was in the room. Our inspectors caught this gang by noting that opposite each residence thus burglarized there was a noticeable grease spot on the street, and that the tire passing over this spot made a peculiar mark. When this gang was sent to San Quentin their regular customers, previous to the repeal of that well-known amendment, must have been quite perturbed, as only stocks of what was known as "good stuff" were taken.

Their San Quentin experience did not cure these ambitious young men, for, as soon as released they started all over again, and Orr was killed while burglarizing a home in Oakland when the owner suddenly appeared on the scene, although the owner had been mortally wounded by

DOWN! 1928

DOWN! 1930

1936 DOWN!

1937 DOWN!

Four times since 1928 . . twice in a little more than a year—P. G. and E. *electric rates* have sharply reduced. The latest reduction, effective February 1, will mean a saving of $1,215,000 to San Francisco customers alone. And think of this too: Out of every dollar you pay us for electric service, we return 16 cents in the form of taxes. The total of P. G. and E. taxes to San Francisco is equivalent to 19 cents on the tax rate.

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PJ 102-237

Orr a split second previously. Ferris, another member of these liquor burglars, is now serving a penal term for the shooting of Sheriff Oyer at Monterey.

Rarely does a criminal have his wife as a partner in crime, but Charles McCaffery, who was arrested by our inspectors some years ago, was an exception. Mrs. McCaffery made candy and sold it in the downtown district. In this way she learned of the make, location, et cetera, of safes. Her husband would later arrive, and, with the use of a hammer and the proper make and size of punches, would secure the money or jewelry the safe might contain. He was sent to Leavenworth Prison due to the fact that in one instance he happened to blow a post-office safe.

It might be well to leave the story of the "Church Burglar," the "Lampshade Burglar," the "Funeral Burglar," and other burglars with local police history for another issue of the Journal, but we cannot pass up Inspector Tatham's pet story—that of the "Perfume Burglar."

Byron Hall—the "Perfume Burglar," so called by the members of the burglary detail, because, once in a residence, he would never pass up a bottle of good perfume—was charged with the commission of over sixty burglaries, each of which was committed in an exactly similar manner. He burglarized only residences located in the various fashionable districts of the city. He gained entrance by breaking the front door glass with some silver coins wrapped in a handkerchief.

Once inside, Byron would switch on every light in the house and search same from the attic downwards. Neighbors never suspected anything wrong during this search because of the fact that the house was so thoroughly lighted, and Byron always left the scene of his unlawful endeavors fully flooded with light. He also left by the front door only, taking care to leave same open. The five-year term to which he was sentenced in San Quentin is probably terminated at the present time but it would seem that Byron Hall has sought new fields of endeavor—and has also probably changed his name and begun life anew.

"Dick" Tatham will be missed at the morning show-ups at the City Prison, where, for many years, his ever-ready and kindly wit unfailingly aided one hundred odd fellow inspectors to begin the day with a smile. His unsung kindness and his sterling friendship will long be remembered by his pals in the Hall of Justice. We thoroughly realize "Dick" misses the hearty greeting of the men of his detail—and even misses the chase after the ever present burglars—but, understanding our pal as we do, we know that his days away from us will be eminently full, for "Dick's" daily stimulant has always been contained in the words of his great fellow countryman, Cecil Rhodes,—"So much to do, so little done."

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UNITED ARTISTS
UNderhill 1478 1077 Market Street

MORE SYSTEM CHANGES

A Master index of Company Commander Orders has been installed in the General Office, therefore, there will be no necessity of station houses indexing Company Commander orders. Station houses will keep Company Commander orders in numerical order and if any information is requested as to any particular order, this information can be obtained from the Geoeral Office.

Also, a master index has been installed in the Bureau of Communications of all teletype orders, excepting stolen or recovered automobiles. Station houses will keep all teletype messages in numerical order and will continue to maintain an index of all stolen or recovered automobiles and any information reqoired of a particular teletype order can be obtained from the Bureau of Communications by telephoning Local 380.

In the future, radio patrol car operators, all units, shall call their respective stations via police signal boxes, hourly, at times to be determined by the District Commanders.

Automobiles in present use by Unit C radio crews shall be moved to the new station at 8:00 A. M. February 1, 1937, by the Unit C operator on duty during the midnight watch, Monday, February 1.

The radio cars at present in use in Potrero and Bay View Stations, shall remain in said districts until further orders. Crews going to these stations shall send their regular cars to the next station ahead, along the regular schedule of movement.

SAFETY POINTS FOR BACKING CAR

One type of traffic accident that we hear little about is the backing accident. Yet many serious injuries are caused through failure to make sure the way is clear before going into reverse, states the Public Safety Department of the National Automobile Club.

A great deal of backing is done in and out of parking places. This is ticklish business. Besides the safety of pedestrians, you must look out for passing traffic. Here is a neat trick used by some drivers in backing: Notch or mark the steering wheel so that you can tell by its position when the front wheels are straight. This will help you out of many a tight hole.

Sound your horn and look to the rear on both sides before backing. A child or some other pedestrian may be in the way. It really takes more skill to handle your car in reverse than in third speed ahead. Back carefully, and you'll have no trouble.

RUSS BUILDING GARAGE
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We Handle All Classes of Laundry Work
3338 Seventeenth St. Phone MArket 1130

"THE KIDS ACROSS THE WAY"

By Leslie Floyd

Chief of Police William J. Quinn has received a letter from Police Judge Leslie K. Floyd of Modesto, enclosing the following poem by Leslie Floyd. The Judge and the author are not the same person, nor are they even related, except in their broad sympathy. Because this poem has such a homely appeal reminiscent of the beloved American poet, James Whitcomb Riley, it is quoted here with an appreciative acknowledgment to the poet, Leslie Floyd:

"All-the-World in our street, it used to up and say
That it wished something would happen to the kids across the way;
It used to wonder what in time their ma could be about;
It was driven quite distracted by that everlasting shout;
And the old man at the corner—he was surely given cause,
Spoke darkly of policemen and the need of spanking laws.
Up and down the neighborhood, wherever they might play,
They were mightily unpopular—the kids across the way.

"All-the-World in our street was mad enough to bite
About that sickly little Pearl that cried so much at night;
And the twins who'd hunt in couples and that freckled, lanky girl—
They certainly were corkers to keep things in a whirl;
And the eldest boy who tramped the lawn and climbed the apple tree—
He pretty nearly martyred the old maid in number three.
It was not that they were vicious or meant to turn us gray;
They were simply little nuisances—the kids across the way.

"All-the-World in our street, it got an awful shock
When a state of blissful quietude descended on the block;
All that bunch of young ones were huddled on the stoop
Like a brood of frightened chickens when a hawk is on the swoop;
Their dad was down with typhoid; their mother had to nurse;
They hadn't any kinsfolk; they'd a mighty slender purse.
Between a state of quarantine and doctor's bills to pay,
Things were looking pretty ugly for the kids across the way.

"All-the-World in our street, it rose up in its might;
It didnt' stop to sermonize; it didn't pray for light;
But Mrs. Thompson took the twins and Mrs. Jones the girl;
And the old maid pretty nearly fought for sickly little Pearl;
And the old man at the corner descended on the throng
And told 'em where they got off at; he pitched it hot and strong!
Then having thus provided 'gainst emotional display,
He marched off with the oldest of the kids across the way.

"All-the-World in our street has lots of common sense,
But it surely didn't show it in the matter of expense;
Through all that dreary battle in the house across the way
The mother lacked for nothing that could help her win the day;
The old maid cured the baby with some tried, old-fashioned plan,
And there never were such cronies as that kid and that old man.
Now, since we know them better—having had them home to stay—
There isn't half the kicking at the kids across the way."

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FUNERAL DIRECTORS
AND EMBALMERS
1465-1473 VALENCIA ST. SAN FRANCISCO
Between 25th and 26th

ALCATRAZ—THE PRISON ISLAND

(*Continued from page* 12)

resist or survive.

The erection of a lighthouse was authorized by an Act of Congress, approved September 1850, and in 1854, a Frenzel Lantern of the third order was erected on Alcatraz, 160 feet above sea level. The position of this little isle, suggesting strength and impregnable defense, caused it to be reserved by the United States authorities at the time of cession of California by Mexico.

The fortifications on the island were commenced in 1854, and during the next two years almost two million dollars was spent on the works here and at Fort Point. In this time temporary buildings were erected, a wharf built, ditches excavated, and work done on the batteries.

The remaining works were forced to wait for appropriations, not being completed until 1856, and Fort Point a year later. Alcatraz, thus, laying claim to be the first U. S. fortification completed on the West Coast, as well as having the first completed lighthouse. When completed in 1858, magazines had been cut in the rock and the works were considered exceedingly strong. There were three batteries mounting forty-three guns consisting of sixty-eight, forty-two and twenty-six pounders.

The other places fortified about the harbor at a somewhat later period were Lime Point, fifty guns, Angel Island (Battery Reynolds) fifty guns, Point San Jose (Fort Mason and Presidio Hill) fifty guns each, Fort Point, one hundred and sixty-four guns. The first structure after landing at the pier was a shot proof guard house provided with a draw bridge and a heavy gate. (The name, Alcatrazes, is cut in the heavy granite entablature over this gate.)

On the crest of the island was a massive barracks or citadel built so that every point could be brought under the effective fire of musketry. There were also three bomb proof magazines and an extensive furnace for heating shot and cannon balls. From Telegraph Hill it is distant one and two-thirds miles, and from Fort Point three and one-fourth miles. Deep water watermarks existed all around this island, with the exception of one or two places, the sides were so steep that landing could be effected only with great difficulty. Quoting the San Francisco Directory of 1861, we find the statement: "The ordnance is of the heaviest and most effective used in the service, some of the cannon being an immense calibre (large Columbians) which throw shot weighing 120 pounds."

(*To Be Continued*)

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SAN FRANCISCO
2684 Mission Street, near 23rd 2338 Mission Street, near 19th
1505 Fillmore Street 1147 Market Street
1429 Stockton Street

FROM COMMUNICATIONS BUREAU

(*Continued from page* 10)

The responding radio car picked up an old man whom they took to the Emergency Hospital for treatment for exposure and to be held for observation as a mental case.

* * *

But it's calls like this that bring a real thrill to the members of the Communications Bureau and to the Bureau of Inspectors:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" A hoarse whisper, "The American Trust at Grant Avenue and Market is going to be held up at 9 o'clock this morning." And the informant hung up without another word.

The information was rushed into the Bureau of Inspectors and immediate steps were taken to thwart the holdup. But the well-laid plans were not put into practice, for no attempt was made to rob the bank. The phone call was evidently a poor attempt at a joke, but the thrill was there just the same for awhile.

* * *

Let's leave the Communications Bureau to respond to a "Still Alarm" with the crew of a cruising radio patrol car:

The officers speed to the scene, arriving before the Fire Department, to be greeted by a frantic housewife who hysterically explains that the family pet—a huge, over-fed cat—has caught its tail in the wringer of the new washing machine—a model with which the woman is not yet familiar. Now, our radio patrol car crews are doughty young men, not to be daunted by a hissing, sputtering cat; also, one of the officers of this particular crew is a home-loving young man who is acquainted with the family washing machine. The right switch touched and presto! the howling cat is unwound from the wringer. The Fire Department arrives on the scene in time to help count the casualties—a tip off the end of the inquisitive cat's tail!

And so, like a stethoscope on the heart of a great city, ths Communications Bureau in the San Francisco Police Department functions, listening for signals of distress and directing a never-ending stream of relief for the human troubles that constitute the raw material for police work.

* * *

Remember, in case of emergency only, call SUtter 2020. For all other business, call SUtter 2030.

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1731 POWELL STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

A TRAIN ROBBERY IN ARIZONA

(*Continued from page 8*)

trial in the spring term of the United States Court, for the year 1926, before Federal Judge William H. Sawtelle.

The trial commenced March 16th, 1926, United States District Attorney John B. Wright handling the prosecution, and that able veteran of the Arizona courts, John L. Van Buskirk, representing the defendants. The government set up its chain of circumstantial evidence, backed by the fingerprint evidence, to corroborate which fingerprints, experts were brought from Washington, D. C. There were thirty-two witnesses called by the prosecution and eleven in rebuttal.

The Fulchers attempted to establish an alibi by proving that they were at the home of Gilbert Stockton, Fulcher's son-in-law, during the entire night of the hold-up, but the prosecution witnesses in rebuttal contradicted this alibi.

The case was given to the jury April 7th, 1926, and after deliberating about two hours they returned a verdict of guilty against both Fulchers on all six counts. Attorney Van Buskirk filed a motion for a new trial and asked that sentence be delayed in order that he might present the motion. This motion came up for hearing before Judge Sawtelle on April 24th, 1926, at which time the judge denied the motion and sentenced each defendant as follows: One dollar fine on the first count; two years on the second count; two years on the third count; two years on the fourth count; five years on the fifth count and twenty-five years on the six count, the sentences to run concurrently and to be served in the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The Fulchers were taken to Leavenworth on May 4th, 1926.

With the closing of this case feelings that had run high during the trial settled down. As has been stated the Fulchers had many friends in Arizona, and both were veterans of the World War. The father, gray haired, made a stirring appeal to the jury as he sat in the court room, but though many had feelings of sorrow that a man so well and favorably known should commit a crime of this type, there was no doubt about the guilt of the father and son, and even their most ardent friends admitted the chain of evidence presented by the prosecution was one of the strongest in the history of the Southwest.

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CHIEF QUINN (*Continued from page 6*)

She was not in the least perturbed even when a small savings bank was found missing and the empty bank found in her room. She merely arched her eyebrows when the contents of said bank were found underneath the sheets of her bed.

Mary was adamant in the matter of refusing to give her correct local address, and she also persistently refused to tell anything of her social connections here or elsewhere. For apparently no reason she suddenly sent for Inspectors Gregson and O'Neill and told them of her address—and more particularly of her husband. It seems she and her husband, to whom she referred in the most torrid language for his failure to bail her out or come to see her, had agreed to stand pat in case she got into any trouble while stealing from her various prospective employers. Much to Mary's chagrin and unbounded anger her faithless partner thought only of his own safety the very first time she was in trouble. That was why she told everything after having come to a realization that there was no aid coming from her life partner.

All-Points bulletins were sent out in the meantime describing Mary and her modus operandi, and in verification of Mary's admission, it appeared that the police departments of Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Diego and southern cities generally were individually and collectively anxious to see Mary and thus clear up many cases of thefts reported by dwellers in fashionable districts in said cities.

Mary's husband was arrested in Pasadena and, as he had run away from San Francisco the day of his spouse's arrest and had taken with him all the property and jewelry stolen by her and not pawned or sold it, considerable property, including the jewelry stolen from the Sea Cliff home, was recovered. This young colored gentleman strangely enough bore the name of George Stewart and scoffed at the name Williams. He had made presents of the Sea Cliff jewelry to his girl friends in Pasadena and was only too glad to incur the anger of said ladies by insisting on its return to him.

As a result of the combined confessions of Mary Williams and her accomplice husband, George Stewart, some expensive jewelry was recovered in the pawnshops of southern cities, also in Fresno—and a $900.00 brooch stolen in Los Angeles was recovered in a Third Street pawnshop here in San Francisco.

As residents of the Beverly Hills district and the city of Los Angeles were the more numerous victims of Mary's system of touch and go thefts it was decided to turn over this versatile housemaid to officers representing the above-mentioned cities for trial on the many charges preferred against her there. Mary's police record in Texas shows that she was convicted of burglary in Amarillo in 1933 and was sent to Huntsville Penitentiary for two years for grand theft in 1934. As things now stand she will soon have leisure in the California Institute for Women, in the County of Kern, in the vicinity of the Tehachapi range, to regret her twenty-four-hour attempt to fleece our good citizens of San Francisco.

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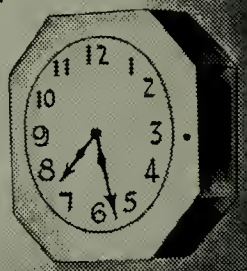

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The Editor is always pleased to consider articles suitable for publication. Contributions should preferably be typewritten, but where this is not possible, copy should be clearly written. Contributions may be signed with a "nom de plume," but all articles must bear the name and address of the sender, which will be treated with the strictest confidence. The Editor will also be pleased to consider photographs of officers and of interesting events. Letters should be addressed to the Editor.

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A Police News and Educational Magazine

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VOLUME XV MARCH, 1937 No. 3

Reorganization of the San Francisco Police Department

By OPIE L. WARNER

Now that the reorganization of the San Francisco Police Department has received the official recognition of the people of San Francisco, as evidenced by the passage of Amendment No. 12, at the recent Special Election, it is not out of place to briefly tell the history of the steps towards this reorganization, as well as to set out briefly the main features of the proposed changes.

This may best be accomplished by setting forth the following excerpts from the official report of the experts who were responsible for the gathering of data from other police departments, in the east and middle western cities, concerning the changes necessarily arising in police routine, due to the extensive use of automotive equipment, and the teletype and the radio in metropolitan police work:

"The matter of a survey of the San Francisco Police Department, for the purpose of developing any desirable improvements in organization and procedure, has been under consideration for some time.

"On August 16, 1936, the Police Commission requested the Honorable Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor, to arrange for such a survey on a nation-wide basis. This request was approved by the Mayor, who designated Leonard S. Leavy, Controller, as in charge of the survey and requested the Civil Service Commission and the Police Commission, respectively, to assign William L. Henderson, Personnel Expert of the Civil Service Commission, and Captain Charles Skelly, Secretary of the Police Commission and Chief Clerk, for the purpose of surveying police organization and administration in various eastern cities.

"The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce offered to arrange to bring to the survey group as a consultant member Bruce Smith of the Institute of Public Administration, New York City, a nationally recognized authority on police administration, and the San Francisco Bureau of Governmental Research also offered to join with city officials and Bruce Smith in making the survey. On September 3, 1936, Mayor Rossi and Controller Leavy, as head of the survey group, accepted both of these offers.

"During the period September 5 to October 3, Messrs. Henderson and Skelly covered the organization and procedure of police departments in Chicago, New York, Boston and Detroit. Carl Peterson, accountant in the Controller's office, was assigned to accumulate various statistical material relative to the local department. On September 10, survey of the local department was started by Thomas Toomey of the Civil Service Commission and William H. Nanry and Charles C. DeWolf of the Bureau of Governmental Research.

"On September 28, Bruce Smith arrived in San Francisco for a one-week preliminary survey of the local department, to review the survey material at hand and to assist in outlining the scope of the local survey. When practically all of the necessary local survey material had been gathered, Mr. Smith returned to San Francisco on November 13. A review of the survey material resulted in agreement of the survey group on specific recommendations. These were presented orally, at extensive hearings, on December 2, 3 and 4, to the President of the Police Commission, the Chief of Police and Captain Skelly, and with minor exceptions were accepted by those police officials. They were likewise presented to the Mayor, who, due to pressure of other business, was unable to attend all meetings.

"A graphic comparison of the present schemes of structural organization is afforded by the charts, which are appended herewith:

"The protective patrol strength is reduced, due to the fact that an undue proportion of the patrol force is absorbed in administrative, clerical and mechanical duties at the fourteen district stations and elsewhere, and that these men accordingly are not directly available for active duty in crime prevention and repression. The largest single factor contributing to this condition is the unnecessarily large number of district stations. Many of the stations

provide a local headquarters for but a small number of patrolmen, although the overhead required to operate a station in a small district is substantially identical with that required for a large district. The following table presents the situation in brief:

Company	Station	Land Area Squares Miles	Linear Miles of Streets*	1930 Population	Company Strength (Incl. Radio Patrols)
A	Central	1.28	31	79,300	99
B	Southern	1.83	34	22,500	83
C	Harbor	0.53	13	3,100	71
D	Mission	3.57	60	98,500	98
E	Ellis-Polk	1.66	41	82,700	91
F	Stanyan	1.89	33	38,200	55
G	Richmond	1.86	36	53,900	53
H	Ingleside	5.73	89	75,400	54
I	Potrero	2.18	21	10,000	35
J	North End	1.50	29	43,200	46
L	Western Add.	1.88	33	57,600	50
M	Bay View	5.00	33	25,900	39
N	Taraval	5.35	68	27,600	46
O	Golden Gate	7.01	32	16,500	66
	Total	41.27	553*	634,400	886

*Does not include 18 miles of Golden Gate Park.

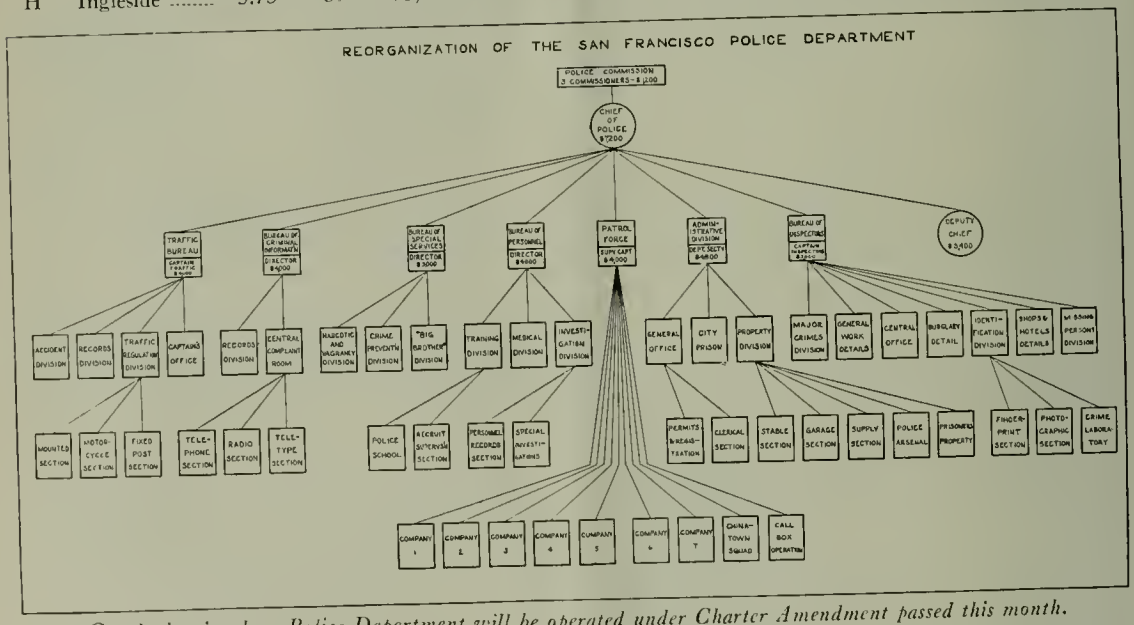
We propose that the police stations now serving, abandon Stations "G," "I," "L," "M," and "N," and that district boundaries be realigned.

Thus by this expedient, 79 policemen of various ranks and grades will be released for general patrol duty and active traffic regulation. The station properties abandoned under this plan should be devoted to other governmental uses or disposed of as the need may appear.

The complete text of Charter Amendment No. 12, which amends the present set-up of Sections 35, 146, 148 and 172 of the Charter, relating to the Police Department and to Patrol Special Police Officers, is set forth herewith:

CHARTER AMENDMENT NO. 12
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Section 35. The police department shall consist of a police commission, a chief of police, a police force and such clerks and employees as shall be necessary and appointed pursuant to the provisions of this charter, and shall be under the management of a police commission consisting of three members, who shall be appointed by the mayor, and each of whom shall receive an annual compensation of twelve hundred dollars ($1,200). The term of each commissioner shall be four years, commencing at twelve o'clock noon on the 15th day of January in the years 1938, 1940 and 1941, respectively. The incumbents serving as members of the commission on the effective date of this amendment shall continue to hold their respective positions, subject to the provisions of the charter, for the remainder of the terms for which they have been respectively appointed. The commission shall appoint a chief of police who shall hold office at its pleasure.



Graph showing how Police Department will be operated under Charter Amendment passed this month.

The police commissioners shall be the successors in office of the police commissioners holding office in the city and county at the time this amendment shall become effective, and shall have all the powers and duties thereof except as in this charter otherwise provided. They shall have power to regulate traffic, including the location and use of traffic control devices for that purpose.

All positions in the police department legally authorized shall be continued, and incumbents therein legally appointed thereto shall be continued as officers and employees

of the department under the conditions governing their respective appointments and except as otherwise provided in this charter.

The rank of corporal is hereby abolished, effective on the last day of the month during which this amendment shall become effective, and members of the department having the rank and pay of corporal shall from the first day of the next ensuing month have the rank and pay of sergeant, and members of the department on a civil service commission list of those eligible for appointment as corporal shall during the life of such list be eligible for appointment as sergeant.

Each member of the department holding the position of inspector on the effective date of this amendment, and who has held such position for one year continuously prior thereto, is hereby declared permanently appointed thereto. The chief of police may detail from time to time other members of the department for performance of duty in the bureau of inspectors who shall be known as assistant inspectors, and who may be removed from such detail by order of the chief of police. An appointment as inspector shall not be subject to competitive examination, but in case of vacancy in said rank of inspector, the appointment shall be made by the chief of police from among those assistant inspectors who have been detailed to, and who have actually served with the bureau of inspectors for at least five years prior to such appointment. Inspectors and assistant inspectors shall have the same rights as other members of the department to take competitive examinations from their respective civil service ranks. An inspector, guilty of any offense or violation of the rules and regulations of the police department shall be subject to punishment as provided in Section 155 of this charter.

The chief of police in addition to the inspectors above provided for, shall detail any member of the department to serve as inspector of school traffic patrols who shall have the rank and pay of inspector, subject to the provisions of this section.

Subject to the provisions of Section 20 of this charter governing the appointment and removal of non-civil service appointees, and without competitive examination, the chief of police shall have power to appoint a police surgeon; to designate a deputy chief of police, a department secretary, and a director, bureau of special services, from any rank in the department; to designate a director, bureau of criminal information, from among the members of the department having the rank of sergeant or higher; to designate a captain of inspectors, a captain of traffic, and a director, bureau of personnel, from among the members of the department holding rank of lieutenant or higher, and to designate a supervising captain of districts from among the members of the department holding the rank of captain. Provided, that the captain of inspectors and captain of traffic, who shall be holding said positions at the effective date of this amendment, shall, if they have held their said positions continuously for one year next before said date, be continued in their respective positions as if they had been appointed thereto after civil service examination and certification. The department secretary or other suitable member of the department shall be assigned by the chief of police to serve also as secretary to the police commission without extra compensation. The officer holding the position of property clerk at the effective date of this amendment and who has held such position for one year prior thereto shall have the rank and pay of captain, as long as he legally holds such position, provided that when a successor to such position is assigned thereto by the chief of police from among the members of the department, such assignment shall be made at the rank and pay of the member so assigned.

When any member of the department, detailed to any of the positions above mentioned, shall be removed from said detail or position he shall be returned to his civil service rank and position, unless removed from the department pursuant to the provisions of Section 155 of the charter.

The police force of the city and county shall not exceed one police officer for each five hundred inhabitants thereof. The annual compensation for the several ranks in the department shall be as follows: Chief of police, $7,200; deputy chief of police, $5,400; captain of inspectors, $5,000; department secretary, $4,800; captain of traffic, director, bureau of criminal information; director, bureau of personnel, and supervising captain of districts, each $4,000; captains, $3,600; lieutenants, and director, bureau of special services, each $3,000; inspectors, $2,760; sergeants, $2,640; police surgeon, police officers, police patrol drivers and women protective officers, each $2,400; criminologist, $3,600; photographer, $2,700.

The chief of police may refuse to issue any permit that is subject to police department investigation and issuance, if it shall appear that the character of the business or the applicant requesting such permit does not warrant the issuance thereof, or he may revoke any such permit as soon as it shall appear that the business or calling of the person to whom it was granted is conducted in a disorderly or improper manner, or that the place in which the business is conducted or maintained is not a proper or suitable place in which to conduct or maintain such business or calling.

In the suppression of any riot, public tumult, disturbance of the public peace or organized resistance against the laws or public authority, the chief of police, in the lawful exercise of his functions, shall have all the powers that are now or that may be conferred on the sheriff by the laws of this State.

The supervisors shall provide in the annual budget an amount not to exceed in any one fiscal year the sum of $10,000, to be known as the contingent fund of the chief of police. The chief of police may from time to time disburse such sums for contingent expenses of the department as in his judgment shall be for the best interests of the city and county, and the police commission shall allow and order paid out of such contingent fund, upon orders signed by the chief of police, such amounts as may be required.

At his discretion or upon the petition of any person, firm or corporation, the chief of police may appoint, and at his pleasure remove special police officers. Such officers shall be subject to all the rules and regulations of the department.

(*Continued on page* 20)

Frank C. Sykes, New Commissioner

Tendering his resignation as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of San Francisco, a post he has held for 24 years, Dr. Thomas E. Shumate left a vacancy which was filled by Mayor Angelo J. Rossi appointing Frank C. Sykes, who immediately accepted the office.

In obtaining the services of Frank Sykes as a Police Commissioner, Mayor Rossi could have done no better, if as good, had he gone through the whole list of prominent and able men of this city.

A successful civil engineer, he is interested in many business enterprises, including mines, ranches, timber properties and office buildings.

Born in San Francisco a descendant of a pioneer family that came here in the gold rush days, he knows this city, its people, its politics, its past and its hopes as but few men know them. He has devoted a major part of his life to public service, a service for which he has been poorly paid when measured by dollars and cents, but which has brought him wealth in the form of respect, esteem and confidence from his fellow man.

Appointed a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners by the late Governor James Rolph when he was mayor of San Francisco, Frank Sykes soon made his abilities felt.

He worked to give his native city the high-pressure water system it has today and which is considered a model in fire protection throughout the world. He pioneered the motorization of the Fire Department and made that unit of our municipal government the potential agency it is today, giving it speed and proper equipment.

Along back in 1920 Mayor Rolph sought to change Fire Commissioner Sykes to Police Commissioner Sykes and appointed him to the Police Board. Such a hue and cry went up from the Fire Department, citizens of all walks of life and business concerns of all sorts that Police Commissioner Sykes was transformed back to Fire Commissioner Sykes after holding the police job one day.

He served on the Fire Board for 17 years, four years on the Board of Harbor Commission. He was appointed to the State Board of Prison Directors and the State Board of Prison Terms and Parole, of which he was president until recent weeks.

As a member of the prison boards he was one of the members kidnaped in the futile, but sensational, prison break in January, 1935, during which he was shot and in which the leader of the break was killed in the battle at Valley Ford, Sonoma County, and the rest of the escaped prisoners captured.

Commissioner Sykes is a big man physically as well as in intelligence, and his record of many years in civic and public activities give promise that he will do his share to keep the San Francisco Police Department the greatest police department in this country in the supperssion of crime and the apprehension of criminals.

The people of this city can believe him when he said in an interview to the press following his appointment:

"I propose to study, thoroughly, every phase of this new job and, when I am ready to make a decision, it will be made to the best of my abilities, for the best interests of the city, the Police Department and the people."

Commissioner Sykes is married, a member of the Olympic and Kiwanis clubs, of the Knights Templars and the Mystic Shrine.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* in its story of the new commissioner closed with this paragraph of appraisal:

"Frank Sykes is a real San Francisco man, who knows his city and his neighbors. The men of the department and the people dependent upon it will find a real friend in him and a dependable leader."

It would be difficult to give a higher tribute.

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True Costs of Crime

Address by JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director, F. B. I., United States Department of Justice, to the Third National Convention of Holy Name Societies at New York.*

(*Concluded from last month*)

We have heard that it was a shame to kill a "nice young man" like John Dillinger. We have recently heard from certain sources which should be aligned unalterably with the forces of law enforcement rather than lending aid and comfort to the foul hordes of crime that the special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have a habit of running wild, of shooting men on sight and of issuing orders to kill this, that, or the other person. There is only one way to answer such maliciously untrue statements and that is to look at the official record. Let us see what is revealed there.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

In the last few years, the power of gangdom reached such an estate that no family of financial means was safe from kidnaping. The predominant emotion throughout the country was that of fear. The depredations of vicious outlaws roving from state to state like packs of wolves amounted to an actual armed invasion of America. I must remind you that the forces of the underworld today are greater than the entire number of soldiers enlisted for the defense of this country in the World War. At the head of this enormous body of destroyers, there ranges a group so vicious and so dangerous that in the last year alone it was necessary for local law enforcement officers in the cities and communities of America to kill nearly 400 members of the underworld who, fully armed, sought to cause the death of the officers who came to arrest them. This means that to protect the lives and property of the citizens of this country against a most deadly type of slayer, it was necessary for local law enforcement officers somewhere in the United States to each day, every day of the year, protect their own lives by shooting to kill.

With a personnel of less than 600 men arrayed against a foe numbering in the millions, it has been possible, through careful planning, through highly developed methods of training, and study courses, and with active alignment in whole-hearted cooperation of local law enforcement agencies, for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to carry on a successful campaign of detection and apprehension of the most deadly characters in the history of American criminality. In only nine cases in three years have we found it necessary to shoot and kill dangerous criminals, and then only in the protection of our own lives.

Of these nine persons, practically every one was wanted either for murder or kidnapping. At least four of them had a previous record of having murdered from one to several police officers. All but one had a previous record of having shot their way out of the hands of law enforcement officials who had attempted to arrest them, and all but one had a record of having escaped jail or prison. We make no excuses for the killing of these persons, but we do have the greatest reverence for our own five special agents who died on the field of battle, shattered by bullets from guns in the hands of desperate gangsters. During those same three years, the Federal Bureau of Investigation pursued and arrested thousands of desperadoes, who were known for their dangerous character. Special agents of our bureau, during these three years, brought about the conviction of 11,153 persons for violation of Federal laws. Of these, there were 726 white slavers; there were 152 bank robbers, through the capture of whom the Federal Bureau of Investigation reduced bank robbery in America by 75 per cent, and last, but far from least, were 330 desperate characters who had thrown terror into the hearts of every mother and father in America—the kidnappers and extortionists. If we may turn to monetary accomplishments, I may add that for every dollar spent in operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, seven dollars have been returned to the American taxpayers in savings, fines, and recoveries. That is the record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation! I stand upon it—I am proud of it—and I class any man who belittles it as an enemy to efficient, honest, and straightforward law enforcement.

The greatest deterrent to crime is the knowledge on the part of the criminal that there will be sure detection, swift apprehension, and unfailing punishment, and if I may again revert to the subject of youth, there is the necessity that this thought be made a maxim in every home. Nothing weighs upon me so much as the knowledge that one out of five of all our criminals is of less than voting age. These boys and girls go to the very door of the penitentiary believing that in some way they still will be able to defeat the law because, through lack of proper education and religious training, they have been allowed to foster the belief that they could make crime pay.

The time has come when proper respect for law should be a prime element of all education, in the church, in the home, in the school, in the college, and in our daily life. Children should be taught the filthiness of crime. They should be shown the utter lack of reward, the fear in which a person must live if he is honestly pursued; the career of bribery and underworld chicanery he must pursue if he is to escape apprehension. Children must be shown that there has been no change in the old laws of cause and effect; that crime brings punishment and there is no way to escape it.

Nothing can be accomplished by the punishment of an individual unless that discipline becames an object lesson to the rest of civilization. It means nothing in the eradication of crime if a person receives no stigma by his convic-

(*Continued on page* 23)

Flashes From Communications Bureau

Still they come—those calls over the Monitor Board in the Communications Bureau which enliven long night hours for the officers on duty or break the routine of the day. Let's listen in again for a while:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" A woman's voice: "Oh, boy! I don't know how I got you, but I don't want you." (Nothing personal, of course.)

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "I have a dollar bet and maybe you can help me out. Is the movie star O'Brien the late Chief Dan O'Brien's son?" "Yes, madam, he is." "Thanks, Officer, I win a dollar!"

* * *

POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Have you a portable victrola that you would care to sell?" "Have we a portable victrola? Were you calling the Police Department?" "Oh, my, no! I thought this was the storage company."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "I want to speak to the Captain." "Which Cahptain?" "Whichever Captain is on duty." "Madam, there are fourteen captains in fourteen different stations." "Oh! I want the Taraval Station. I'm sorry."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "I have some information for you. Will you take it?" "Certainly." "There is a cow loose up here." "A cow! Where?" "Right here." "Where?" "At Tennessee Street and 22nd Street." (A radio car crew, of course, had to turn cowboy and ride herd on the animal until its owner was found.)

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Say, send a policeman to the —— Tavern on Turk Street. They won't sell me a drink." This report is at first ignored, as obviously the caller has already quaffed sufficiently of the cup that cheers. But when five more calls come in rapid succession from the same party, a radio car is dispatched to the tavern. About five minutes later, "Say, when you gonna make these guys sell me a drink? I wanna policeman to—" The interruption: "Hello, he's got his policeman. This is the Central Radio Car. You won't be bothered with this gentleman any more, because he's leaving now for the Bastile."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Give me the —— Station, I want to talk to Officer ——." "Just a moment, sir. I'll connect you, but in the future use SUtter 2030 for personal calls." "Okay. I'll call that number now—gimme my nickel back."

* * *

A damsel in distress finds a gallant response to her plea: "POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Mr. Policeman, will you be working all night tonight?" "Yes, ma'am, I will be on duty until 8 a. m." (It is now 1:30 a. m.) "Well, my alarm clock broke today, and I must get up at 6:15 a. m. Will you call me at that time? If I oversleep I'll lose my job." (She kept her job, for she was called promptly at 6:15 a. m.)

* * *

The earthquake which recently shook San Francisco in the early morning hours brought a deluge of calls to the Police Department for confirmation of the fact that there had really been a quake and information as to the extent of the damage. There were, too, calls such as this which necessitated all the persuasiveness and tact of the officers on telephone duty:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" A hysterical woman's voice: "Oh, please, police! There is an earthquake going on now. What shall I do?" "Well, madam, if you will just go back to bed, everything will be all right. It was just a slight quake and it's all over now." "How do you know it's all over? How do you know there won't be another one? What shall I do? I'm so worried." "Now, madam, there has been no reported damage, so go back to bed. I'm sure there will not be any more." "Please, will you call the place where my husband is working and see that he is all right? I'm so worried about him." (She was finally convinced that her husband was all right as there was no reported damage, that there would not be another quake and that she could go back to bed.)

* * *

Maybe it was spring in the air that inspired so many babies last month to venture out by themselves to discover the big, wide world, and the Communications Bureau was called upon a number of times to allay the fears of frantic mothers and restore tiny wanderers to their homes. The following incident was repeated several times and demonstrates the humanitarian use of the Communications System in cutting down the waiting hours of almost unbearable suspense for mothers whose children are missing, besides greatly reducing the chances of the child straying into real danger:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "My baby has disappeared!" It was at 5:33 p. m. exactly when this call came to the Monitor Board and as the officer was adroitly questioning the frightened woman, the radio officer was sending the alarm out over the air, directing a radio car to the missing child's home; this radio call is logged at 5:34. Six minutes later, a man telephoned that a tiny blond girl was wandering on the lawns in the vicinity of Ralston and Holloway Streets. The location was near the missing child's home and the description tallied. Mindful of the mother's anxiety, the officer on the Monitor Board asked the informant to take the child to the address of the little girl reported missing and, if she did not belong there, to turn her over to the police who would be in the neighborhood. A few moments later the radio car crew at the baby's home telephoned that even as they were taking a complete report from the child's mother, the citizen arrived with the youngster in his arms.

(*Continued on page* 19)

Gambling Games Must Go

In a letter to District Attorney Clair Engle of Tehama County, Attorney General U. S. Webb set forth his opinion as to the status of pinball machines and other machines of similar nature in the following manner:

Pinball or Marble Machines

The pinball machine, or marble machine as it is sometimes called, usually consists of an inclined table on legs, the table being in the shape of a box with the upper side covered by glass. Inside the box is a surface studded with pins, springs and holes, and when a ball is released by a plunger upon this surface the ball wends its way from the top to the bottom and during its journey may fall into one of the numerous holes, which gives to the player a score. Basically the principle of the pinball game is as described above, although there are many variations thereof, which variations are in matters of minor detail.

By Section 330a of the Penal Code, it is provided that every person who has in his possession or under his control any mechanical device upon the result of which money or other valuable thing is staked or hazarded, when the result of action of such machine is dependent upon hazard or chance, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

In California no case of which I am aware has reached the appellate courts of this state which has considered the legality of pinball machines. However, in every other state where the legality of pinball machines has been questioned under statutory provisions similar to Section 330a, such machines have been held to be illegal and this whether one or ten balls were used in the operation of such machine.

Some doubt seems to exist in the minds of law enforcement authorities as to the amount of pay-off, if any, is necessary before a machine is prohibited by Section 330a, it being contended that, if only additional free games are given as a prize, such would not make the machine a prohibited one. This doubt is removed upon a careful reading of Section 330a, which, as to this, has two alternative provisions, under one of which "tokens * * * redeemable in or exchangeable for money or other thing of value" is a prerequisite, but under the other nothing need be given as a pay-off.

However, if it should be held that something of value must be given always as a prize before the machine is prohibited, then, under a long list of authorities, tokens which entitle the winner to play additional free games are of sufficient value to make the machine a prohibited one.

Under these authorities, it is my opinion that pinball games are illegal under the provisions of Section 330a of the Penal Code of this state when anything of value is given as a prize to the player and this whether such prize consists of money, merchandise or additional free games.

Grab or Pickup Machines

Another machine is one which has a derrick or shovel by which the player seeks to pick up various articles and put them in an opening which conveys the article to the player. These machines are commonly known as grab machines or pickup machines. These likewise have been held to be illegal and, in my opinion, not only violate Section 330a of the Penal Code, but possibly Section 319 of the same code, which prohibits lotteries.

A variation of the pickup machine is one where an arm or bar, instead of a derrick, is used to attempt to place the articles of merchandise into the opening. These machines likewise are illegal for the same reasons as given above.

While the above opinion is limited to certain designated machines, the cases cited establish beyond question that any machine or device, however constructed or whatever named, which purports to return to the player money or any other thing of value, which includes additional free plays, is clearly violative of the statute. This, of course, is not intended to refer to the legitimate sales or vending machine.

* * *

In addition, Chief of Police William J. Quinn received a ruling from Attorney General Webb, which he quoted in a general order issued on its receipt, which follows, and wherein the Chief ruled such games must cease to exist in San Francisco:

I am quoting herein a communication received by me this date from the Honorable U. S. Webb, Attorney General, State of California, which is self-explanatory:

"I am not unmindful nor am I unappreciative of the work done by you and your department both before and following the Peace Officers' Conference on December 18, 1936, in the effort to suppress unlawful gambling and the operation of unlawful mechanical devices in San Francisco, but I am compelled to call your attention to the fact that the clean-up is by no means complete.

"I am pleased to be able to inform you that in more than forty-five counties of this state the law is now being strictly enforced, but I am compelled to inform you that I am daily receiving from some of these counties complaints of the situation in San Francisco. The question is frequently asked, 'Why should the law be enforced in other counties if not enforced in this city?'

"In violation of the law, pinball or marble games, claw machines and various other unlawful mechanical devices are still being operated with little or no limitation. I know it has been held by some inferior courts that such devices on the evidence presented to them were not violative of the law, but I know that such devices as commonly operated violate the law and I have confidence that the courts will so hold when evidence as to the manner of their operation is presented.

"May I suggest to you that you require that the operation of these games and devices shall cease, fixing a time limit beyond which they cannot operate and that you thereafter seize and confiscate all devices and gambling paraphernalia found to be in operation. In doing so you will place San Francisco in accord with the other counties of the state where it is quite important San Francisco should be placed. In the performance of this work, I

(*Continued on page* 24)

Alcatraz--the Prison Island

By Major C. M. Tuteur, *U. S. Army*

In a previous issue of the Journal Major Tuteur gave a detailed account of Alcatraz as the site of United States Military Disciplinary Barracks. This present article brings the history of Alcatraz up to the inauguration of Alcatraz as one of the outstanding Federal prisons of the country. Concluded in this issue.—Editor.

* * *

In December 1859, the first organization arrived at Alcatraz. This was Company H, 3rd Artillery. Captain Joseph Stewart was the first commanding officer. In May, Company H was ordered to Carson Valley, Nevada, to quell a disturbance among the Pah Ute and Shoshone Indians. During the absence of Company H a detachment of ten men from the Presidio occupied the island.

At the commencement of hostilities in 1861 the garrison was increased considerably, and at various times the Civil War California Volunteers were stationed at the Post.

In 1886 the Department Commander designated Alcatraz a place of confinement for prisoners having long sentences to serve. The first arrivals were twenty from Fort Point, and during the next year over a hundred arrived. In the early seventies commenced the practice of sending troublesome Indians to this post. Several of them were not sentenced, but were sent there for "safe-keeping."

Among those men were Privates Number 11 and 15 of Company A, Indian Scouts, who were involved in a mutiny at Cibicu Creek, Arizona Territory, on August 30, 1881, in which Captain E. C. Hentig and six privates of the Sixth Cavalry were killed. Also five Indian Scouts who mutinied at San Carlos, Arizona Territory, in June, 1887. Several Indian Chiefs were confined, the most notable of whom was Kae-te-na a Chiricahua Apache and friend of Geronimo. He was tried by a jury of his own tribe for fomenting a disturbance in the San Carlos Reservation in 1884, and was sentenced to confinement for three years. General Crook had him sent to Alcatraz for greater security. He was released in March, 1886.

Arriving in Arizona, just before the conference between General Crook and Geronimo, after Geronimo had been brought back from Mexico, a year prior to Kae-te-na's release, General Crook asked Geronimo if he wanted Kae-te-na brought back, but Geronimo replied in the negative. Yet Geronimo claimed the sending away of this chief was one of the reasons he left Camp Apache.

At this time Captain Jack and several of his Indian band were tried for the murder of General Canby and other members of the Peace Commission, but General Grant commuted the sentence from hanging to life imprisonment on account of their youth. Two of these Indians, Barncho and Sholuck, were confined at Alcatraz. They arrived there on October 24, 1873. Sholuck was released and sent to Fort Leavenworth on February 15, 1878. Barncho died there of scrofula on May 28, 1875, and was buried the next day at Angel Island. Captain Jack and his band were offered Angel Island as a temporary reservation before they went on the war path, but they declined the offer.

In 1900 a great many prisoners arrived from the Orient. One transport in February brought one hundred and twenty-six. During the month of April two hundred and seventy arrived, the prison becoming crowded. In the latter part of 1900 many of these were pardoned—so many, in fact, that instead of making out individual pardons, one pardon sufficed for many men.

One such pardon contained sixty-six names, five of the men to leave each day. Many men arrived on their way to the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. Several of these had life sentences and many from ten to forty years. Most of these were men who had deserted and joined the Filipino Insurgents. Civilians who committed crimes with the Army in China were also sent here.

Four companies of the 22nd Infantry were stationed at Alcatraz at the time of the fire. Two of them were sent to San Francisco for duty. One hundred and seventy-six prisoners from the jails of San Francisco arrived at Alcatraz at 9:00 p. m., April 18, 1906. Most of these were turned over to the California National Guard and by the 28th all had been removed.

In 1907 Alcatraz was designated as the Pacific branch of the United States Military Prison and the Third and Fourth Companies, U. S. Military Prison Guard were organized as a permanent garrison. Later War Department orders changed this designation to the Pacific Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks.

The present building in which the inmates of the institution are housed, was at the time of its erection, the largest all concrete structures of its kind in this country. Its foundations consist in part of the lower levels of the old citadel which now constitutes a maze of dark hallways from which the brick fronts of former living quarters may be seen. There are still a few ancient cells located in this level, but their use has been discontinued for many years.

The prison building contains the administrative offices, four cell blocks of three tiers each, the quarters for the overseers, a kitchen, a mess hall, hospital and recreation hall. The cell blocks accommodate about 600 men without undue crowding. The most rigid and sanitary regulations are enforced, the cell blocks being subjected to daily inspections. Floors and metal work are kept highly polished.

No disinfectants are used or needed in the building, as it is equipped with an excellent blower system which expels foul air, while the building can be quickly ventilated by the simple expedient of opening the windows and al-

(*Continued on page* 24)

Holdup of the Shasta Limited

By Daniel O'Connell, *Chief Special Agent, Southern Pacific Company*

The Shasta Limited, Southern Pacific Train No. 12, the crack train from San Francisco to Portland, made its usual stop for water, at the little town of Delta, in Shasta County, California, about eight o'clock on the night of November 8, 1912. As the train was slowing for the stop, Head Brakeman J. L. Yokum, who had been standing in the doorway of the dynamo car, which was next to the engine, stepped off, in order to read the train orders received by the conductor, Frank Dickey, from the telegraph operator at Delta. After having read the orders, Yokum started back and again boarded the dynamo car. He remained in the doorway of the car for about half a minute and then once more started to leave the car, intending to walk up to the engine.

Daniel O'Connell

When he was almost on the ground, Yokum looked up and saw a masked man, carrying a revolver, boarding the dynamo car at the opposite doorway. Yokum jumped to the ground, ran toward the engine, and around it, to the town, which was about fifty yards distant. When near the saloon Yokum shouted that the train was being held up. Henry Miller, bartender in the saloon, came out with a pistol in his hand, and Yokum asked him if he had another gun. Miller returned to the saloon and emerged carrying a rifle which he handed Yokum. Both men returned to the railroad yard at a run, but by this time the train had started to move on its northbound journey.

Brakeman Yokum caught the tender of the engine, as it moved past him, went over the top of the tender and told the engineer to bring the train to a stop, as it was being held up. Engineer Henry Wentz promptly complied with this request and Yokum informed Wentz and Fireman Shimmin that he was going up on the tender, from where he could watch the mail car, and endeavor to shoot the bandit. After Yokum had been on the tender a few seconds, he observed a masked man running toward the engine, and shot at him, but missed.

When this man arrived at the engine he asked the engineer and fireman who had shot at him, and they replied they did not know. He then ordered the engineer to start the train as quickly as possible, and climbed onto the gangway of the engine. The engineer attempted to comply with the bandit's order, but in his haste spun the wheels of the engine. The bandit's head and shoulders were all that appeared over the top of the tender, and the brakeman, Yokum, took careful aim, fired once and the bandit fell to his knees. He pulled himself to his feet, fired two shots back over the top of the tender, and toppled from the engine to the ground, discharging his revolver three times as he fell. When the firing began, the fireman jumped from the engine and hid nearby. Yokum climbed from the tender and hid in the brush, watching the mail car. Engineer Wentz climbed down and saw the bandit was dead. He then went back and rapped on the door of the mail car with his torch, but received no response. Here he was joined by Yokum and they went over to the town, notifying the people there that the bandit was shot, then went to the depot with the conductor, from where they reported the holdup and shooting.

While they were in the depot Mail Clerk H. S. Svenson came running in, shouting that the mail car had been robbed. He stated that the bandit who had been killed and a second masked man, who was evidently the leader of the two, had forced Train Electrician Kitts to enter the mail car, at the point of their guns. When the two bandits and Kitts were in the car one of the bandits covered him and Mail Clerk Willoughby with two pistols and told them, "I want the registered mail." The clerks threw out several registered packages to him and, to verify the fact that the contents were registered, the bandit ripped open several packages with a knife. He told the clerks to give him a shoulder sack, and when the clerks wanted to know what he meant, he pointed to a small pouch. The robber then forced Svenson to fill this pouch with registered letters. About this time shots were heard from the head end, and the robber ordered Clerk Willoughby to look out the car doors at both sides, and questioned Willoughby as to whether or not there were people around, and Willoughby replying in the negative, the robber picked up the pouch and commanded Svenson, Willoughby and Kitts to precede him into the dynamo car.

When in the dynamo car the mail clerks and electrician were told to go over the tender of the engine, but stated this was impossible, as it was a vestibule engine. The robber then ordered them to go out the side door and remain on the ground near the car. The robber then walked toward the engine, and noticing the body lying on the ground, asked, "Who in the hell did this?" He then looked up into the engine cab, to which the fireman had returned, and repeated the question. The fireman replied that he did not do it. Then the bandit placed his hand on his partner's forehead and said, "Frank, Frank, Frank." He once more turned to the fireman, ordered the light in the engine put out, and walked rapidly around the head end of the engine toward the bank of the Sacramento River, nearby. Mail Clerk Svenson then ran toward the depot, to report the robbery.

The dead bandit was brought to the depot, where a search of his person was made about four hours later by Southern Pacific officers, hastily summoned from Duns-

(*Continued on page* 21)

Annual Police Ball and Concert

With the Annual Police Concert and Ball scheduled this year for April 17 in the Civic Auditorium, the Widows and Orphans' Aid Association of the Police Department are working as never before to break all records for ticket sales. Captain John J. Casey, who has headed many successful campaigns and drives in the Police Department during his long and honorable membership, has been selected chairman of the general committee handling the ball this year. Captain Casey knows how to handle such affairs, and his selection means that nothing will be overlooked in arrangements and details to make the program this year the best that has ever been given.

Committees appointed by Chairman Casey are busy with their respective duties and as never before the entire department is urged to get in and work night and day in making a success that will exceed all former affairs.

CAPTAIN JOHN J. CASEY
Chairman of General Committee

So urgent is the financial need of the association in keeping up the heavy drain caused by the rapidly increasing mortality rate of the membership that Chief Quinn has delivered the following illuminating summation of the association's status:

The Annual Ball of the Widows and Orphans' Aid Association of the San Francisco Police Department will be held in the Civic Auditorium on Saturday evening, April 17. Permission has been granted by the Police Commission and by the Chief of Police to members of this department to engage in the sale of tickets. General admission will be one dollar, as heretofore.

In recommending to the members of the department that they should enter into the spirit of ticket selling with efficiency and enthusiasm, it is essential that the object and purpose of the ball be discussed.

The financial structure of our organization is simple in its analysis and, in determining the soundness of its setup, it must be stated that we are now at the crossroads insofar as the future is concerned.

Some few years ago, our organization was checked upon by an expert who was thoroughly familiar with insurance setups. It is my understanding that it was then definitely stated that the treasury of the Widows and Orphans' Aid Association would have to meet a yearly mortality rate of forty (40) deaths and pay from its treasury annually the sum total of $120,000 to meet death allowances.

This brings us to the next proposition, which is: What funds are available to meet such obligations? We have the figures of 1936. They are definite and specific. From dues in that year we received the sum of $56,767; from bank interest, the sum of $7,956.41, and from bond interest, $3,800.91. The sum total of these definite sources of revenue is $68,524.32.

Bearing in mind that the actuarial tables show we have to meet an obligation of $120,000 per year (that is, death allowances for forty deaths), when we subtract from that amount the sum total of our fixed income, i. e., $68,524.32, there is left a deficit of $51,475.68.

Lest it appear that the figures shown above are overdrawn, it must be understood that we have definite factors in the year of 1937 which show the picture clearly and without color or exaggeration, and they are that already this year we have paid from our association's treasury $44,500. The said sum just mentioned constitutes death allowances for two deaths carried over since the year 1936, less $500 paid in 1936, and thirteen deaths which have occurred since January 1, 1937.

If this ratio of deaths were to prevail during the year 1937, we would have to meet an obligation of over seventy deaths. This reference to seventy deaths is, of course, a mere conjecture and we can, for that reason, be governed rather by the actuarial tables which say that year in and year out we have to make provisions only for forty deaths. Consequently, in reasoning and discussing our financial setup, we must set our standard as $120,000. This sum may vary, but governed by the history of insurance tables and the American mortality figures, this average is a reasonable one and we will not be misled by adhering to that standard.

At the beginning of this year our organization had in its general fund $523,271.03, but in the payment of death allowances heretofore referred to, $30,000 had to be withdrawn from said general fund, leaving in the treasury as of this writing the sum of $493,271.03.

While figures and statistics are enlightening and indicate the problem with which we are faced, the specific question can now be asked: "What must we do in connection with this coming ball to guarantee the integrity of our financial structure?" Again the answer is plain and simple. We set before you the sum of $120,000, which must be paid annually in connection with the deaths indicated by actuarial figures. Of this amount, we will receive from

(*Continued on page* 22)

BAY COUNTIES' Peace Officers' Association

MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

BODIE WALLMAN, *President* CHARLES DULLEA, *Secretary*

The regular monthly meeting of the Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association was held at the Lakeside Country Club, San Francisco, on February 25, 1937, with Chief of Police William J. Quinn as host.

The meeting was well attended and it was the unanimous opinion of the members and their visiting friends that the meeting of February 25, 1937, was one that will long be remembered as one of which the menu, the venue, and the intellectual aspects left nothing to be desired.

CHIEF BODEN WALLMAN
New President, Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association

The speaker of the day was the Rev. Peter F. Dunne, S. J., professor of history at the University of San Francisco. His topic was "Spain." For nearly one hour he kept his listeners spellbound with Spain's story all down through the ages. Today Spain is still a nation, proudly upholding that distinction notwithstanding the fact that she has undergone political upheavals far more severe than those that marked the death knell of many of Europe's various natural groupings of people. Other European nations existed, flourished, decayed and disappeared, but, according to the orator of the day, Spain lived on and will emerge nationally intact even from this present apparently mortal struggle. In telling of Spain's various historical struggles for her very existence Father Dunne impressed on his listeners the fact that the heart of the great Spanish nation actually proved itself equal to the task of ridding itself of the terrible domination of the Moors, a long time after it had been taken for granted that Spain had become Moorish territory for all time.

Father Dunne's lecture brought back school day memories to his hearers. They again saw Julius Caesar and his Roman legions. They saw the Crusaders heading valiantly to Jerusalem. They saw the stately warring galleons on the blue Mediterranean, but, in addition to all this retrospect of the history periods in their school day life, they saw, in Father Dunne's lecture, the vision of the historian—the vision of optimism. They saw this vision of optimism, in regard to war-torn and pestilence-ridden Spain of this day and hour, because Father Dunne as a historian clearly pointed out, through Spanish history, that Spain has weathered much more serious attacks than this present violent effort of Communism.

• • •

The members stood in silence while Joseph A. Murphy read a set of resolutions of condolence in memory of our late dearly beloved member, Manuel Menotti, Chief of Police of Sausalito, which resolutions were drawn up by the Rev. Norbert Feeley of San Francisco, a close friend of the late Chief Menotti, and are as follows:

"Whereas, in the Providence of God, Manuel Menotti, Chief of Police of Sausalito in California, has been taken from us and thereby the members of the Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association have lost one of their most valued and beloved members, and

"Whereas, in the cause of justice and peace, Manuel Menotti, by his sterling character, his proven professional ability and his serious responsibility for duty, has been a model and an inspiration to his fellow officers, and

"Whereas, at all times when he mingled with men in their carefree hours, his happy, playful spirit and his inimitable playful laugh were sunshine to warm their hearts;

"Be it resolved, that the Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association in meeting assembled express their profound sense of loss at the passing of a fine man and a fine friend, whose noble, dynamic personality shall endure as a cherished memory;

"And be it further resolved, that they express their sincere sympathy to his bereaved, sorrowing wife and little babe whom he loved so dearly and to the people of his community whom he served so well.

(*Continued on page* 23)

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EDITOR PRAISES COURTESY OF SAN FRANCISCO POLICE

Coming to San Francisco recently to claim the body of his brother who had died in Letterman Hospital, Walter Carlson of Stanwood, Snohomish County, Washington, found himself totally at a loss; he knew absolutely no one here and had no idea what steps he should take in returning his brother's body to their home. However, he did recall that his brother had once mentioned a man by the name of Eker in the Police Department. Accordingly, Mr. Carlson came to headquarters and made inquiry for Officer Eker. It so happened that Corporal Jack Eker was on duty in the Communications Bureau at the time he called, and, with Captain Thos. McInerney, took charge of making all necessary arrangements for the northward journey, giving Mr. Carlson every possible assistance during his short stay in San Francisco. When Mr. Carlson arrived home, he told the story to the editor of the local newspaper, "The Twin City News," and the following article appeared in the editor's column of the paper the following day:

"I was talking to Walt Carlson the other day. He has just returned from San Francisco where he went to bring home the body of his brother, Oscar, who died suddenly a few days ago in that city. Walt says he never had finer treatment from anyone than he did from the San Francisco police officials while he was looking after the details incidental to his mission. Captain McInerney and Corporal Eker of the Police Department lent him every assistance in collecting his brother's belongings and making arrangements for the trip to Stanwood, he says. Naturally Walt feels pretty kindly toward San Francisco and its police force. He says they went clear out of their way to be of assistance to him.

"Such things go a long way toward lightening up a trip such as our fellow townsman Carlson was making, and it wouldn't be a bad idea for residents of Stanwood and East Stanwood to bear this in mind and to be cordial to strangers who may visit the Twin Cities. It would be a mighty fine advertisement to have visitors go away from this community with as fine a tale to tell of human sympathy as Mr. Carlson has to tell about San Francisco."

CRIME MEASURES

Anti-gangster legislation, designed to facilitate the work of peace officers in coping with "big shot" criminals in this and adjoining states, is scheduled to come before the California assembly.

Measures proposing changes in the criminal code would make it lawful for officers from another state to pursue a fugitive into California and to arrest such fugitive here without calling upon local authorities for help.

Changes in the extradition law would simplify removal from this state of a criminal wanted on felony charges in an adjoining state.

Still another measure provides for compelling attendance of material witnesses in criminal cases where such witness must be taken from one state to another to testify.

In support of these various measures it was pointed out that gangster heads frequently stay in one state while actively directing the criminal operations of their "mobs" in an adjoining state.

The purpose of the proposed laws is to make it possible for such leaders to be arrested and forced to attend and testify at hearings in the state where the crime has been committed.

Success of the proposed laws would depend upon uniform laws of like character in adjoining states.

Proponents of the measures urge that similar laws already are in force in some states and rapidly are being enacted into law in other states.

Letters to Chief Quinn

"On Saturday, January 23, 1937, as I was waiting to dismount from a street car at the Ferry Building, the car behind us failed to stop and the collision which resulted threw me bodily into the street. Surprised and shocked, I was trying, not very successfully, to pick myself up when very quietly a strong arm helped me with the job and a kindly voice brought reassurance with the words, 'Take it easy, lady. You got a nasty fall.' On my feet again, I was face to face with one of your officers, whose name, I learned, was Officer Milton Bean, Co. C. He was unsparing in his efforts to help me, taking me first to the little office in the Ferry Building to rest a bit, and later escorting me to the Emergency Hospital, where I was given a sedative to enable me to make the trip across the bay. To you, this incident is just one of many, probably, in the line of duty, but to me it was so outstanding an act of thoughtful kindliness that the memory of it helped to ease my bruises and sprains for several days afterward. And because I am so appreciative of it, I want you to know that, in my humble opinion at least, the San Francisco Police Department has in Officer Bean a splendid Ambassador of Good Will. AGNES T. ROBERTS,

"41 Winship Ave., San Anselmo, Calif."

• • •

"We wish to thank you for the service performed by the men of your department in handling the Aetna Highway Safety Demonstration which was sponsored by the San Francisco *News* and The Emporium on February 1 to 13, 1937. The men you assigned to handle these tests, both during the days and on the three evenings that the demonstration was open to the public, handled the large number of people who took the tests in a very courteous and efficient manner. The public are interested in highway safety and, through the use of the tests and the courteous explanation of the reason for the tests as made by the men from your department, we feel that accident prevention has been materially assisted in this community. We thank you for your own personal cooperation and that of the San Francisco Police Department. C. A. BONNER,

"Manager, The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co."

• • •

"Allow me to express my thanks and gratitude through you to Police Officer Alexander Groswird, Co. K, who was instrumental in regaining a handbag that I left on a Market St. car January 18, 1937, about 12 noon or 1 P.M. Through his courtesy and eagerness to accommodate, the car was located on which I had left my bag and it was returned to me. San Francisco and its Police Department should be very proud to have such gallant men so willing to serve the public so graciously. My congratulations to your department and my sincere thanks to the officer.

"MRS. ELSIE M. FRANK,

"Franck's Music & Electric Shop, 1349 Park St., Alameda, Calif."

The purpose of this letter is to express my appreciation to the San Francisco Police Department for preventing what would have been a serious loss to me by capturing a man who would have broken into this service station. I am very grateful for the service rendered and feel every resident of San Francisco should be thankful for the protection afforded him by your very efficient department.

May I commend in particular the alert and capable work of Sergeant Ernest Bortfeld, Jr., and Officers Edward J. McDevitt and Wm. McChesney, Co. L (Western Addition Station) in making the arrest mentioned above. These men did a nice job under adverse circumstances which included fog so dense it was impossible to see ten feet ahead.

Richfield Service Station No. 1-311,
Post and Divisadero Streets,
By Harry C. Hansen.

SACRAMENTO HAS NEW CHIEF

J. Roche, former police commissioner of Buffalo, New York, has been appointed Chief of the Sacramento department, following resignation of veteran Chief William M. Hallanan, effective February 15, who retired after several decades of service, a large part of them as head of the department. Chief Roche has been an active member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police for many years, serving at the present time on the executive committee and on the printing committee. He began his police career as a patrolman on the Buffalo force in 1906, and during the ensuing years won promotions which culminated in his appointment as police commissioner. Outstanding accomplishments for which he gained recognition included the organization of the first police training school in Buffalo, known as one of the most complete police schools in the East; complete motorization of his department and inauguration of one of the first radio scout car divisions in the country, and formation of a juvenile crime prevention league for boys of 12 years or over.

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State Sheriffs Annual Meet

Attended by nearly every sheriff of the 58 counties of the state, the California State Sheriffs' Association brought its annual convention in Sacramento to a close March 13.

The three-day meet was full of constructive action and, calling in members of the State Peace Officers' Association, the sheriffs levelled on more than 40 bills now in the legislature. They went pointedly on record against many which were said to have been designed to make it easier for the evildoer, and they went just as strong for those that were introduced with the idea of making it easier for the law enforcement officers to land a criminal in the penitentiary.

Chief of Police William J. Quinn
Addressed Sheriffs' Convention

Earl Warren, Alameda county's outstanding district attorney, who devotes more time to getting at the bottom of legislative measure appertaining to criminal laws than any man in the state, was on hand to give the interpretation of the many bills having to do with law enforcement. He was assisted in this work by four other members of the Peace Officers' Association legislative committee—Chief of Police William J. Quinn of San Francisco, Chief of Police James E. Davis of Los Angeles and president of the State Peace Officers' Association, Chief of Police Bodie Wallman of Oakland and former Chief James Drew of Oakland.

Each and every bill was presented in a way showing how thoroughly they had been studied and how completely they had been analyzed.

The Sheriffs' Association went on record to increase the facilities of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and urged the legislature to grant an increased appropriation that more men and more equipment might be provided. The sheriffs know, better than anyone else, the invaluable aid that Director Clarence Morrill has given them, and of the high efficiency that marks his important bureau, second to none in these United States.

Earl Warren, *Alameda District Attorney*

Morrill was one of the many prominent speakers at the convention.

Another thing the sheriffs urged was the extension and improvement of the teletype system, which has proven its worth so many times during the past ten years.

The Association also endorsed a state police plan.

Chief James E. Davis, *Speaker from Los Angeles*

On the closing day of the meet the following were elected officers for the year: Sheriff Logan Jackson, Orange County, president; Sheriff Harvey Odell of San Joaquin County, vice-president, and Captain A. C. Jewell, Los Angeles undersheriff, secretary-treasurer.

COMMUNICATIONS BUREAU

(*Continued from page* 10)

Red-heads enjoy a unique distinction in their crowning glory, but in this particular case, it would seem that one lost baby's whole future depended on his red curls:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Officer, my baby has been missing for two hours." "How old is the child, madam?" "Not quite two years." "And how was the child dressed?" "Well, I think he wore a blue sweater, but he was red-headed." (The little red-head was reported found shortly afterward.)

* * *

Not all the stories that come through the Communications Bureau have happy endings, nor is there always a chuckle in those that are out of the usual routine. Some of the calls end in prison bars for someone and a sigh of thanksgiving that it was no worse, for:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" It was 4:05 a. m. and the irate manager of a small hotel on Sixth Street was on the line reporting that two young girls had just registered in his hotel. The Bureau of Inspectors and Southern Station were immediately notified, with crews from each responding. They found the girls to be runaways from an up-state town, seeking excitement in the big city. Under questioning, the girls admitted that they had been out all evening with two men who lived in a hotel on Turk Street, and whom they had just met. The girls were taken to the Juvenile Home and their worried parents notified of their whereabouts.

Then the Inspectors proceeded to the address of the two men who had taken these juveniles out that evening into places where minors had no right to be. Sharp in their appraisals of men, the officers were suspicious of this pair and they searched the room in which they lived. Under the mattress of the bed was found a nickel plated revolver and about $200 in U. S. currency, silver and copper coins, some in wrappers of a chain store. The men and this evidence were taken to the Bureau of Inspectors, where a check of records revealed that their descriptions tallied with those of the men who had held up a chain store earlier that same evening. Further check showed that they had previous records and had been in San Francisco only a week after having been released from an eastern penitentiary.

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CHARTER AMENDMENTS

(*Continued from page 7*)

The police commission may appoint patrol special officers and for cause may suspend or dismiss said patrol special police officers after a hearing on charges duly filed with the commission and after a fair and impartial trial. Each patrol special police officer shall be at the time of his appointment not less than twenty-one years of age nor more than forty years of age and must possess such physical qualifications as may be required by the commission. Age qualifications shall not apply to present patrol special officers acting as such at the time of the effective date of this amendment nor to their reappointment. Patrol special officers who are designated by the police commission as the owners of a certain beat or territory as may be fixed from time to time by said commission or the legal heirs of representatives of said owners, may dispose of their interest in said beat or territory to a person of good moral character, approved by the police commission and eligible for appointment as a patrol special police officer.

On the recommendation of the chief of police, the commission may reward any member of the department for heroic or meritorious conduct. The form or amount of said reward to be discretionary with the commission, but not to exceed one month's salary in any one instance.

The chief of police shall have power, by regulation, to provide for the care and restitution of property that may come into possession of the department or into the possession of any officer or employee thereof, and the sale at public auction of all such unclaimed property, as well as the disposition of such property as shall consist of weapons or articles used or that may be used in the commission of crime, or the sale or disposition of which is prohibited by law.

Promotions.

Section 146. Whenever it deems it to be practicable, the civil service commission shall provide for promotion in the service on the basis of such examinations and tests as the commission may deem appropriate, and shall, in addition, give consideration to ascertained merit and records of city and county service of applicants. The commission shall announce in the examination scope circular the next lower rank or ranks from which the promotion may be made. All promotions in the uniform forces of the police and fire departments, respectively, shall be made from the next lower rank on the basis of examinations and tests, seniority of service and meritorious public service being considered, provided that in the police department a minimum of two years' service in a lower rank shall be a requirement for promotive appointment to the next higher rank. Not more than 5 per cent of the total credits obtainable under any promotive examination shall be allowed for seniority of service; and the civil service commission shall determine the manner in which said credits shall be distributed.

Requisition, Certification and Appointment.

Section 148. Whenever a position controlled by the civil service provisions of this charter is to be filled, the appointing officer shall make a requisition to the civil

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service commission for a person to fill it. Thereupon, the commission shall certify to the appointing officer the name and address of the person standing highest on the list of eligibles for such position. In case the position is promotive, the commission shall certify the name of the person standing highest on such list. In making such certification, sex shall be disregarded except when a statute, a rule of the commission or the appointing officer specifies sex.

From the requisition of the appointing officer or otherwise, the commission shall determine whether the position is in character, temporary, seasonal or permanent, and shall notify the candidate in accordance therewith to the end that the candidate may have knowledge of the probable duration of employment. The commission shall provide for such waiver of temporary or seasonal employment as it may deem just to candidates.

Any appointment to a position declared permanent by the civil service commission shall be on probation for a period of six months, provided that the probationary period for entrance positions in the uniform rank of the police department shall be for one year. At any time during the probationary period the appointing officer may terminate the appointment. The civil service commission shall inquire into the circumstances and may declare such person dismissed, or may return the name to the list of eligibles for certification to another department. Immediately prior to the expiration of the probationary period, the appointing officer shall report to the civil service commission as to the competence of the probationer for the position, and, if competent, shall recommend permanent appointment.

COMPENSATION INSURANCE PAYMENTS.

Section 172. The benefit provisions of the workmen's compensation insurance and safety law of the State of California as they affect the benefits provided for or payable to or on account of officers and employees, including teachers of the city and county, shall be administered exclusively by the retirement board, provided that the retirement board shall determine whether the city and county, through the retirement system, shall assume the risks under the said law, in whole or in part, or whether it shall reinsure such risks, in whole or in part, with the state compensation insurance fund. Benefits under such risks as may be assumed by the city and county, and premiums under such risks as may be re-insured shall be paid by the retirement system, and an amount equal to the total of such benefits and premiums, as determined by the actuary for any fiscal year, including the deficit brought forward from previous years, shall be paid during such fiscal year to the retirement system by the city and county.

Every patrol special police officer, as referred to in Section 35 of this charter shall be entitled, under this section, to the benefits of such compensation law, if injured while performing regular city and county police duties, which shall include only duties performed while preventing the commission of a crime, or while apprehending the person or persons committing such crime, and shall not include duties of any character performed for private employers either on or off the premises of such employers, provided that no payments shall be made under this paragraph in the event that the patrol special police officer shall receive the benefits of such compensation law from any other source.

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DANIEL O'CONNELL

(*Continued from page* 13)

muir on a special train. The officers also found the gun used by the dead robber, and efforts were immediately made to trace it. In the clothing worn by the dead man were found several fuses, capped and primed, and eight caps for dynamite, without fuses. He wore a cartridge belt containing about one hundred rounds of .32 calibre cartridges, for his revolver. This man had thirty-two dollars in money in his clothing. A more thorough search of his clothing revealed a small bottle of nitroglycerine.

A description of the bandit who escaped was telegraphed to all peace officers on the Pacific Coast promptly, with the request that they be on the lookout for him. The officers were also furnished with a description of the dead robber, and asked, if possible, that any information concerning his identity be forwarded at once, in order to try to identify the missing man. The Southern Pacific Company offered a reward of $1,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the missing robber.

A posse of officers made a vigorous search of the vicinity, hoping to find a place along the Sacramento River where the robbers had camped, while other officers conducted a thorough check for a trail of the missing robber. Both parties were without result for a couple of days, when a search was made of the Dog Creek Canyon, about one-half mile south of Delta, and off toward the foothills. A woman living in the neighborhood told the officers she had observed smoke coming from the canyon, about a quarter of a mile west of the railroad tracks, on the day of the robbery, which was most unusual. The officers followed up a branch of Dog Creek and in the brush they discovered the camp the robbers had used.

At the camp the officers found pieces of oilskin coat, similar to the coat worn by the robber who escaped, a piece of blue handkerchief similar to the mask worn by the robber and a white necktie and two collars which belonged to the dead man. These were identified, as the shirt and collar worn by the dead bandit were of the same material as the necktie and collars at the camp. Near the camp a small piece of bacon, a can of Vienna sausage and a small carton of crackers were discovered. On the ground at this point was an envelope containing salt. This envelope was addressed to E. E. Hempster, Towle, Calif., and sent from Reno by the Nevada Packing Co., Reno, postmarked November 3. The collars found at the camp bore the laundry mark "FM".

(*To be continued*)

POLICE CONCERT AND BALL

(*Continued from page* 14)

the dues and interest the sum of $68,524.32 and, to preserve the integrity of our fund, our ball must bring in a net sum of $51,475.68. Any amount less than the figure just given which will accrue as the net proceeds of our coming ball will be a deficit from YOUR general fund.

The picture painted in the foregoing is not intended to admit defeat nor to dishearten the members of our organization. Rather the picture given is intended to animate our membership in bringing our message to the people of San Francisco and to show ourselves that, through perseverance and faithfulness in advancing the sale of tickets, we will retain the financial soundess of which we are all so proud.

San Francisco has a population of practically 700,000 people. In addition to that, we have many thousands within our gates who work and carry on their business here. Our people, whether they reside or do business here, are in daily contact with our officers. We have given an unselfish service to them. We have protected them in their residences, in their offices and their work shops, and it is the opinion of the members of the Board of Police Commissioners and myself that, if our people are approached in the true light with the plain and simple figures herein specified, they will guarantee the financial success of our ball.

So mindful are the Commissioners and the Chief of Police of the problems with which we are faced, from the standpoint of the Widows and Orphans' Aid Association and the absolute necessity of preserving its financial structure intact for the future, that we have sanctioned the request of the Executive Committee to be permitted to offer the new and highly valued admission tickets on this occasion.

As the ticket will indicate, a 1937 De Soto Sedan will be awarded FREE in connection with our ball.

Furthermore, tickets have been prepared in stub form and every precaution has been taken to guarantee the success of the sincere and efficient efforts of our members.

The members of the Police Commission and myself have discussed the entire matter with the chairman and members of the Executive Committee. We have suggested to the committee that the time has arrived when the efforts of every member of the department must be redoubled and strengthened. We have also made a special appeal to the commanding officers of this department requesting their individual attention. We have also suggested to the chairman that a speakers' committee should be appointed by him to address the various watches and details of this department so that the entire picture may be laid before our men and that questions may be answered pertaining to the financial condition of the organization.

We feel, however, that while this speakers' committee will be able to furnish a great deal of light in answering questions, there is, nevertheless, a direct and primary responsibility on each captain to see that the sale of tickets is carried on with the utmost of zeal and efficiency.

The sale of tickets and furthering the interests of our Grand Ball is not a matter of one member doing something for another. Rather, it must be distinctly and definitely understood that each member is working for his own interests. If we once get the picture clearly in our minds, it will be readily seen that our Grand Ball of April 17, 1937, will determine whether we succeed or fail in preserving a fund which is so valuable and so essential.

Tickets have been forwarded to the stations and the bureaus for sale, commencing at 11:45 P. M. March 9, 1937. The tickets are made in book forms of ten tickets, each having stubs attached providing for the name and address of each purchaser of a ticket to be written on the stub and returned to the company commander so that every person who purchases a ticket, whether or not they attend the ball, will have an opportunity to participate in the award of the automobile.

Company commanders shall impress on the members of their respective commands who are selling tickets the necessity of obtaining the name and address of the purchaser of each ticket and entering the said data on the stub of each ticket sold.

CORPORAL RANK ABOLISHED

The Police Reorganization Charter Amendment, passed so overwhelmingly by the people at this month's special election, abolished the rank of corporal and, at the application of the amendment, advances all corporals now in service to the rank of sergeant and provides that the eligible list of corporals to be announced by the Civil Service Board this month shall be classed under the higher rank rating.

We present below a list of the corporals now in the department who will be elevated in rank and receive sergeant's pay. Many of these men we have known for a quarter of a century, others not so long, but they are all deserving of their advancement, and we congratulate them on their promotions.

The list in order of seniority:

Charles W. Brown, Alfred C. Williams, George Weatherford, James Steenson, Henry M. Smith, George F. Kopman, Leo E. Bunner, Eugene J. Egan, John F. Cavanaugh, Thomas F. Naughton, John Daly, Emile Hearn, Gregory D. Higuera, John T. Trainor, Rudolph H. Maier, Frank A. Hoeckele, Frederick T. Jewett, Daniel J. O'Neill, Otto A. Knottner, James L. McDermott, William A. Ludwig, James J. Johnston, John Murphy, Martin F. Gallagher, Charles C. Farr Jr., August L. Borghero, John J. Cannon, Thomas F. Buckley Jr., Luther H. Arentz, William S. Boyle, William F. Millikan, James J. Muldoon, Phillip G. Lindecker, Anthony Kane I, William F. Kelly, Edward A. Mitchell, Harvey A. Deline, James G. Kennedy, James J. Ruane, Peter R. Maloney, Thomas R. Ritter, William B. Henley, Leo A. Morch, William M. Ward, Harry F. Husted, Joseph Murphy, George B. Duncan Jr., Albert P. Christ, Frank S. Fava, Frank M. Akers, Henry F. Pfister, John J. O'Brien, Edward F. Gerlach, Humphrey Kelleher, James M. R. Hayes, Joseph E. Perry, Alexander L. Smith, John W. Breen, John H. Conroy, Cornelius F. Thornton, Ver-

(*Continued on page* 25)

BAY COUNTIES PEACE OFFICERS

(*Continued from page* 15)

"May God have mercy on his great soul and grant him Everlasting Peace."

* * *

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with and the members had quite a busy session electing officers for 1937, this being the first meeting in this present year.

Chief Quinn announced he had served eight years as President of the Association, and felt it was time for a change. The meeting decided it would have a new set of officers annually and the election proceeded for those to fill them during the present year. Chief John J. Harper, with Chief Quinn, has served faithfully since the Association was organized in 1929.

The following were elected to office: Bodie A. Wallman, Chief of Police, Oakland, President; John J. Harper, Chief of Police, Burlingame, First Vice-President; Fred Heere, Chief of Police, Piedmont, Second Vice-President; L. E. Jones, Chief of Police, Richmond, Third Vice President; Charles W. Dullea, Captain of Inspectors, San Francisco, Secretary-Treasurer; Elmer Steinmeyer, Inspector, California Highway Patrol, Sergeant-at-Arms.

* * *

The next meeting will be held on March 18, 1937, at the Hotel Merritt, Oakland, with our President, Bodie A. Wallman, as host.

Bodie A. Wallman, President.
Chas. W. Dullea, Secretary.

DIRECTOR HOOVER

(*Continued from page* 9)

ton and if he is constantly aided in his life of law evasion by the examples of countless persons who have escaped punishment for their misdeeds. Therefore, the causes behind such a condition must be wiped out. The political and other aids which allow crime to flourish and the sentimental nuisances which pamper and pet a prisoner who should be undergoing punishment commensurate with his misdeed, must be eliminated.

(The End.)

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GAMBLING

(*Continued from page* 11)

promise you every assistance that this office is able to render. The complete achievement needs only instant action and future adherence thereto.

"I have heretofore in conference with you and with other peace officers referred to the situation in San Francisco and to the large amount of money that is daily being taken from our people, all of which goes to the owners and operators of these machines and at least sixty per cent forwarded out of the state to the combination that owns these devices.

"Asking the efficient attention of you and your department to this evil, I remain,

"Very truly yours, "(Signed) U. S. WEBB,
"Attorney General."

On the above you will base specific and appropriate instructions to the members of your respective commands, to the end that a complete survey shall be made of your respective districts for the purpose of advising all in your respective districts who have in their possession, or who are operating, pinball or marble games, claw machines and various other mechanical devices complained of by Attorney General Webb in his letter to discontinue the operation of and to remove such devices within forty-eight hours.

After the expiration of the forty-eight hours' notice, another survey and check will be made by you of your respective districts and you will seize and confiscate all devices and gambling paraphernalia described above and arrest all custodians and operators thereof.

District commanders will submit reports, in duplicate, at the conclusion of the last survey and inspection made by them, setting forth the results attained.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND

(*Continued from page* 12)

lowing the fresh sea breezes from San Francisco Bay to blow through it.

Other buildings on the island are quarters for officers, a large barracks building which houses the guard company, a modern steam laundry, and power plant, a dry cleaning plant, a furniture factory, and a shoe repair shop. There are also carpenter, paint, electrician's, plumber's, blacksmith's shops, a garage for motor vehicles, a Quartermaster and Commissary store house.

Alcatraz is supplied with water from San Francisco, brought over in water boats and pumped into tanks situated over the top of the prison building. There are also reserve water tanks under the building. Alcatraz has two docks, a main dock on the northeastern side of the island, and what is known as the Quarry Dock on the southwestern side, adjacent to a rock quarry. All government boats land at the main dock, except in case of exceedingly inclement weather, when emergency landings are made at the quarry wharf. No civilian craft are allowed to land at the island, the reason for this regulation being obvious. The post guardhouse is located adjacent to the main dock.

(The End.)

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TWO OFFICERS MEET HEROES' DEATHS

Another hero, to make the supreme sacrifice, was added to the list of honor men of the San Francisco Police Department this month.

Albert W. Argens, outstanding pistol marksman, was killed by a crazed man he had arrested.

Attracted to the strangely acting person by pedestrians in the downtown shopping district, Officer Argens of the Traffic Detail left his post and took charge of the man, who was a negro. Though the arrested man acted oddly, and was dressed grotesquely, Officer Argens did not think him dangerous and took him in custody to get him off the streets. He had reached a patrol box and was ringing in for the patrol wagon, when the prisoner suddenly grabbed for the officer's holster, and before he could be stopped he had it opened and had drawn the policeman's pistol. Firing point blank at Officer Argens, a leaden missile found its mark and the young officer fell to the pavement mortally wounded. The negro then jumped on a truck and forced the driver to help him escape. He fired one shot at the driver and when they were stopped at a crossing signal fired at another man, hitting him, but inflicting but slight injury.

The shooting called forth every radio car in the downtown area and there converged on the fugitive armed men from every direction. Located he was taken in charge without further shooting.

Officer Argens, a young man, who had demonstrated his ability as a guardian of the peace, was universally liked. On his beat, in the station and among his friends and acquaintances he was very popular, and the funeral, with full police honors, was one that is accorded but few men of humble calling.

Though he lingered for several days at the San Francisco Hospital where he was rushed, and where everything medical science could do was brought into play, including blood transfusions, the donors of which were both police officers and civilians, the wound was too much for his rugged body and the end came when there seemed to be some slight hope he would pull through.

Officer Argens' untimely death is not only a loss to the Police Department, but to the people of San Francisco, whom he had so ably represented.

The killing of this brave officer was the second loss the Traffic Bureau has sustained by members meeting death in the performance of their duties within a month.

On February 6, Officer Edward F. Flagler, on motorcycle detail, was chasing a speeder out in Bernal cut when he was hit by another machine and thrown to the pavement. He was rushed to the hospital in serious condition and died a short time later.

In the death of this officer there ought to be brought to the attention of those who are prone to speed, just what their act does. That it means a police officer on his motorcycle or in his car must give chase, and in giving that chase he is risking his life, and has to at all times look out for others who might come in his pathway during the chase.

Two splendid young officers have answered their last roll call on this earth, and it will be a long time before the sacrifices they made will be forgotten by those who worked with them.

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POLICE CORPORALS

(*Continued from page* 22)

non Van Matre, John E. Keegan, Timothy J. Burke, Albert L. Ballhaus, Henry P. McCrea, John J. Keeley, John M. Dyer, Hugh J. Conroy, Walter J. Francis, Patrick J. Conroy, George W. Badaracco, James H. Kenny, John L. Dolan, Frank J. Mascarelli, William J. Ward, John P. O'Connell, Alvin J. Nicolini, Michael F. Fitzpatrick, Carlisle Field, Otto Meyer, Thomas Nerney, Henry C. Atkinson, Jr., Daniel P. McKlem, John J. Benn, Carl E. Perscheid, George F. Engler, Richard Hanlon, Dennis V. Lordan, George Hussey, Charles Andrus, Charles J. Radford, Edward D. Hippely, Walter Thompson, William F. Feeney, Peter A. Conroy, Thomas I. Flanagan, Carl A. Bruhn, James L. English, Michael J. Buckley, Cornelius P. Murphy, August G. Steffen, Jack A. Eker, John A. Eker, John A. Engler, Ted J. Terlau, Charles S. Zurn.

POLICE TUG OF WAR TEAM WINS

That the members of the San Francisco Police Department have plenty of brawn along with brains has been demonstrated during recent weeks by the record of the tug-of-war team, made up of husky young men of the Department.

Entering a tournament sponsored by the San Francisco *Examiner* the boys went through the four-day contests without a loss, meeting the best tug-of-war teams of this city.

We present the report of Captain Thomas McInerney to Chief of Police William J. Quinn respecting the police pulling team. McInerney had charge of the organization, training and management of the tuggers.

"In compliance with your instructions, we entered a team in the tug-of-war tournament sponsored by the San Francisco *Examiner*. The tournament was held over a period of four evenings, February 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1937.

"Our team was comprised of the following members of this Department: William Bard, Frank Matjasich, Al Brune, Otto Dietschy, Peter Larsen, Emmet Cooney, John D. Sullivan, George Millstead, Thomas Brodmerkel, Karl Schaugaard, Dino Fortina and Ernest Coryell.

"Our matches were as follows:

"Feb. 25—A win by default from the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.

"Feb. 26—A win by two successive pulls from The Western Pipe & Steel Co.

"Feb. 27—A win by two successive pulls from the Pacific Can Co.

"Feb. 28—A win by two successive pulls from the Municipal Railway.

"Our team was the only team in the heavyweight division to go through the entire tournament without being pulled down at any time.

"At the conclusion of the matches we were awarded the silver trophy for placing first in the heavyweight division.

"THOMAS P. MCINERNEY,
"Deputy Captain, Star No. 794."

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REWARD
$10,000

On January 12, 1937, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, under authority vested in him by an Act of Congress offered a reward of

$10,000.00

for information furnished to a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, leading to the identification and apprehension of the person or persons responsible for the kidnaping on December 27, 1936 and subsequent murder of CHARLES FLETCHER MATTSON, ten-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Mattson, of Tacoma, Washington.

The person who kidnaped Charles Fletcher Mattson from the residence of his parents on the night of December 27, 1936 is described as follows:

AGE—About 30 years
HEIGHT—5 feet 7 or 8 inches
WEIGHT—145 to 165 pounds
COMPLEXION—Swarthy
PECULIARITIES — Did not stand erect; dimple in chin; high cheek bones; nose appeared to be broken a little below center; had hairy hands.
SPEECH—Slightly foreign accent; spoke brokenly; appeared to be of Southern European extraction.

All claims to any of the aforesaid reward and all questions and disputes that may arise as among claimants to the reward shall be passed upon by the Attorney General and his decision shall be final and conclusive. The right is reserved to allocate portions of the reward as among several claimants. No part of this reward shall be paid to any official or employee of the Department of Justice.

If you are in possession of any information concerning the identity or whereabouts of the perpetrators of this offense, it is requested that you communicate immediately by telephone or telegraph, collect, with the nearest division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, or directly with the National Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., telephone NATIONAL 7117.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

January 12, 1937.

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Capital Paid Up			$5,000,000.00
Capital Fund			$1,000,000.00
Surplus			$4,000,000.00
Reserves and Undivided Profits			$4,469,135.04
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT			$14,469,135.04

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San Francisco
POLICE
AND
PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

APRIL, 1937

CHARLES F. SKELLY

San Francisco's First Deputy Chief of Police —who took over new duties after serving 30 years as secretary to Police Commission and for a year Chief Clerk to Chief William J. Quinn.

REWARD
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$10,000.00

for information furnished to a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, leading to the identification and apprehension of the person or persons responsible for the kidnaping on December 27, 1936 and subsequent murder of CHARLES FLETCHER MATTSON, ten-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Mattson, of Tacoma, Washington.

The person who kidnaped Charles Fletcher Mattson from the residence of his parents on the night of December 27, 1936 is described as follows:

AGE—About 30 years
HEIGHT—5 feet 7 or 8 inches
WEIGHT—145 to 165 pounds
COMPLEXION—Swarthy
PECULIARITIES — Did not stand erect; dimple in chin; high cheek bones; nose appeared to be broken a little below center; had hairy hands.
SPEECH—Slightly foreign accent; spoke brokenly; appeared to be of Southern European extraction.

All claims to any of the aforesaid reward and all questions and disputes that may arise as among claimants to the reward shall be passed upon by the Attorney General and his decision shall be final and conclusive. The right is reserved to allocate portions of the reward as among several claimants. No part of this reward shall be paid to any official or employee of the Department of Justice.

If you are in possession of any information concerning the identity or whereabouts of the perpetrators of this offense, it is requested that you communicate immediately by telephone or telegraph, collect, with the nearest division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, or directly with the National Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., telephone NATIONAL 7117.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

January 12, 1937.

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The Editor is always pleased to consider articles suitable for publication. Contributions should preferably be typewritten, but where this is not possible, copy should be clearly written. Contributions may be signed with a "nom de plume," but all articles must bear the name and address of the sender, which will be treated with the strictest confidence. The Editor will also be pleased to consider photographs of officers and of interesting events. Letters should be addressed to the Editor.

Directory

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Theodore J. Roche, President.....Mills Tower
Frank J. Foran .....369 Pine Street
Frank C. Sykes.....Kohl Building
Charles F. Skelly, Secretary....Room 104 Hall of Justice

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William J. Quinn
Chief Clerk, Captain Charles F. Skelly

ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERKS
Captain William F. Bennett
Captain Thomas McInerney

Stations	Commanding Officer	Company
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SOUTHERN	Captain Bernard McDonald 360 Fourth Street	B
HARBOR	Captain George M. Healy Northeast Corner Drumm and Commercial Streets	C
MISSION	Captain Peter McGee 3057 Seventeenth Street	D
ELLIS-POLK	Captain William T. Healy S. S. Ellis St. bet. Polk and Van Ness	E
STANYAN	Captain John J. O'Meara Golden Gate Park, Stanyan, opp. Waller Street	F
RICHMOND	Lieutenant Michael I. Mitchell, Acting Capt. 451 Sixth Avenue	G
INGLESIDE	Lieutenant Joseph M. Walsh, Acting Captain In Balboa Park, near San Jose and Ocean Avenues	H
POTRERO	Captain Arthur L. Christiansen 2300 Third Street	I
NORTH END	Captain John J. Casey 2475 Greenwich Street	J
TRAFFIC BUREAU	Captain Charles Goff 635 Washington Street	K
WESTERN ADDITION	Captain Albert S. Munn 2119 O'Farrell Street	L
BAYVIEW	Captain Emmett Moore 1676 Newcomb Ave.	M
TARAVAL	Captain Robert A. Coulter Twenty-fourth Avenue, bet. Taraval and Santiago	N
PARK	Captain Grover C. Coats Fulton, opp. 36th Avenue	O

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San Francisco POLICE AND PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A Police News and Educational Magazine

(Trade Mark Copyright)

VOLUME XV APRIL, 1937 No. 4

Making a Good Department Better

Continuing changes in the management of the Police Department, as provided by the recent special election when the people of the city overwhelmingly adopted a charter amendment to give Chief of Police William J. Quinn the power to do the many things he has desired to do to make nearer perfect his organization, necessitated a great step forward on April 17. This was the appointment and swearing in of members of the department who have been named to head various new units provided by the charter amendment.

First and foremost, a deputy chief of police was appointed. Captain Charles Skelly, for so many years secretary of the police commission, and for months carrying in addition the duties of Chief Clerk to the Chief, was placed in the newly created position. This is the first time in the history of San Francisco that there has been a deputy chief of police, though for nearly a score of years the need has been apparent and urgent.

In the selection of Captain Skelly, who rates a salary under the new set-up of $5,400 per year, a better man could not have been found. There is but little of the administrative and executive side of the department that he does not know. Long years of experience, following baptism in beat pounding under that stern, fearless disciplinarian Captain John Spillane, South of Market, as chief clerk, secretary to the commission, license clerk and other important stations, he has proven his ability for the responsible post to which he has been appointed.

The Charter Amendment proposed to give Chief Quinn full power to select his men and arrange the consolidation of stations that more men might be available for street patrol. His first selection for his chief aide was Captain Skelly.

He filled each newly formed office with men of his selection, and one could not improve upon the appointment of a single man. Every one has been tried and true, made records in various activities of the department that have been most commendable and they are all men, who will fill their respective offices with credit to themselves and to the department as well as to the full benefit of the people of their city.

The first consolidation of stations to be announced was the merging of the Potrero territory with Southern Station and Western Addition with Stanyan Street, necessitating shifting of captains.

The full appointment of men to the new billets and the assignment of captains follows:

Captain Michael J. Riordan, secretary of the department and to the Police Commission with a salary of $4000 per year.

Captain Riordan is one of the most scholarly as well as efficient members of the department. He has been in charge of Central District for over a year.

Captain John J. O'Meara of Stanyan Street station, supervising captain of districts, salary $4000 per year.

Captain O'Meara is recognized as one of the best informed police officers in this section of the country, having had experience in every phase of the San Francisco Police Department from Chief Clerk down.

Captain Arthur D. Layne of Western Addition Station, director of personnel including conduct of training school for police recruits, investigating of complaints against police officers, and of new applicants as well as the fitness of men for various positions.

Captain Layne has a long, distinguished and honorable career as a police official, and for nearly 20 years was in command of the Central district. He has figured in many notable criminal cases and his fearlessness in the performance of his police duties was not misunderstood by any man. His salary will be $4000 per annum.

Deputy Captain Thomas McInerney, for years a valuable aid to Chief Quinn and former Chief Daniel J. O'Brien was rewarded for his faithful service by an appointment as Director of the Bureau of Communications and Police Information, having charge of police radio, teletype, telephone and telegraph activities of the department.

Captain McInerney is eminently fitted for his new position and the success of the recently created Communications Bureau indicates just how eminently fitted for his new position he is. Captain McInerney gets a boost to $4000 per year.

CHIEF WILLIAM J. QUINN SWEARING IN OFFICERS SELECTED FOR NEW OFFICES CREATED BY CHARTER AMENDMENTS VOTED LAST MONTH BY CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Left to right: Chief Quinn, Captain Charles F. Skelly, Deputy Chief of Police; Captain Michael Riordan, Police Department Secretary and Secretary to Police Commission; Captain Charles Goff, Traffic Department Head; Officer Byron Getchell, Inspector of School Traffic Patrol; Captain Arthur D. Layne, Director of Personnel; Captain Captain William Bennett, Captain John J. O'Meara, Supervisor of Captains and Districts; Captain James Boland, Property Clerk; Captain Charles Dullea, Captain of Inspectors; Captain Thomas McInerney, Director of Communications and Information Bureau; Dr. John L. Graves, Police Surgeon, Chief of Vice and Crime Suppression Bureau; Captain With reorganization of Police Department nearly complete, San Francisco will have even a better police force, which outstanding authorities the world over have declared one of the best.—This photograph was kindly furnished by the San Francisco Examiner.

Deputy Captain William Bennett, is another faithful aide rightfully rewarded by a promotion to head the Vice and Crime Prevention Bureau, with a salary of $3,000.

For years Captain Bennett has been the "Night Chief of Police," and by his ability and complete grasp of police functions relieved Chief Quinn of much worry when he went home for the night. Captain Bennett was always where there was need for a man in his position to be and he always did the right thing in taking action on any police problems.

Dr. John L. Graves, police surgeon, was reappointed under the terms of the new Charter change. He has held the position for some time.

Traffic Officer Byron Getchell, appointed inspector of school traffic patrols, salary $2,700 per year.

For years Inspector Getchell has conducted traffic promotion work in the schools of the city, drilling the junior traffic force of the various educational institutions of the city and raising the auxiliary unit of traffic safety work to a place where it is copied throughout the nation. His work has resulted in a great reduction of auto accidents to school children.

Captain of Inspector Charles Dullea, whose record as head of this important part of our department is a bright page in the history of our city, was reappointed to his position. His salary will be $5,000 per year.

Captain Charles Goff, commander of the Traffic Bureau, veteran in this work, and who has done wonders in handling the complex traffic problems of San Francisco, was also reappointed, his salary being $4,000 a year.

Captain James Boland, who has served so well as Property Clerk, also was reappointed.

In the merging of four stations into two districts a rearrangement of captains was necessary and the men assigned under the new set-up are:

Captain Arthur Christiansen from Potrero to Mission.

Captain Peter McGee from Mission to Ingleside.

Captain Albert Munn from Western Addition to Stanyan Street.

Captain Emmett Moore, Bay View to Southern.

Captain Bernard McDonald from Southern to Central.

Lieutenant Joseph Walsh, acting captain of Ingleside to Bay View.

Chief Quinn submitted the list of new appointees and the men he selected in changing the commands of the various stations to Commissioners Theodore J. Roche, Frank J. Foran and Frank C. Sykes, who quickly and unanimously approved them.

Even before the vote last month on reorganization of the Police Department, Chief Quinn had put into effect many of the minor as well as most of the important changes proposed in the act.

With the consolidation of stations, with able and tried men at the head of various units, a deputy chief to take over some of the burdensome work of the Chief's office, the expansion of the communications system and the adoption of the latest in business management of the various departments, the San Francisco Police Department is in a position to give this city the greatest police protection any city in this land can have. By the time the Bay Bridge Exposition arrives it will have demonstrated that the record of the 1915 Exposition, made by the department in keeping down crime of all kinds, will be excelled in 1939.

We have said before and we say again that serious crimes are mighty scarce in San Francisco, where a bank robbery is still a front page story, even if no one gets shot; where a $50 pickpocket job will get a big head, and where if a racketeer or a gangster tried to sink his claws into this city it would cause more activity among the police department than a busted nest full of hornets at a family picnic. And, we will go further and state here that as the Police Department stands today, even in the face of the reams of adverse publicity that have been printed about it during the past year and more, that San Francisco will still be a town where a bank robbery is front page news and kindred other crimes when they occur will get plenty of top of column space, for a long, long time to come, so long as such men as Commissioners Roche, Foran and Sykes, Chief Quinn and the class of officers he has now put in responsible posts, carry on the work of making San Francisco a safe city in which to live.

RADIO POLICE NET BURGLAR

A 20-year-old burglar was captured in a house in the Park-Presidio district the other morning by police in a sensational radio patrol car drama.

The burglar, Joe Morris, of 1550 Fillmore street, admitted four other burglaries in the district, police said.

He named an accomplice, Edward Richards, 22, who was subsequently arrested at the Fillmore street address.

Police received a call from E. Blanco that a prowler was in his home at 855 Twenty-ninth avenue.

In less than two minutes three radio patrol cars were at the house.

Police from two of the cars surrounded the house.

Patrolmen J. Gehring and Otto Krueger of the Golden Gate Park station entered and found Morris hiding in a closet.

Morris said he and Richards had been in San Francisco since March 5, coming here from Utica, N. Y. He said he met Richards in Laramie, Wyo., where the two stole a car.

ANOTHER "FIRST" FOR S. F.

Recurrent police graft explosions and exposes for the past year have obscured the able, honest and conscientious work performed daily by the vast majority of San Francisco policemen. A constructive phase of police work, the Big Brother method of dealing with juvenile delinquency, originated with the San Francisco department.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

"Big Brothers" Curb Crime

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The alarming and ever increasing number of youths entangled in the meshes of the law, who as a result of criminal careers are filling our penitentiaries has caused much research into means of stemming this ever growing problem.

Records of state and federal prisoners reveal that these

CHIEF OF POLICE WILLIAM J. QUINN

institutions are housed with more prisoners under the age of 25 and down to 16 years, than older men.

Many ways have been tried to prevent this awful influx of youth to felons' cells. Every social agency including the church and schools have endeavored to get at the cause and try to reduce the number who annually embark on a life of crime.

The methods of procedure have been haphazard with no idea to individual study of each boy problem that first appears on the police horizon. Threats, probation, even incarceration in reformatory schools or corrective institutions have failed to reduce the appalling number of lads who find an early end of their crime trail.

Chief of Police William J. Quinn has made this subject one of close and careful study. It has been one very near to his heart, and he has, as a result of his study, his experience as a police officer and his position as chief of the San Francisco Police Department arrived at a different approach to the juvenile question of delinquency.

He fostered, organized and encouraged the formation of a "Big Brother Movement" in the San Francisco Police Department, and from the first efforts, small in comparison to the work being done now, his idea and his ideals have proven more successful than he ever dreamed.

Today the Big Brother Movement is becoming nationwide, as indicated by the action of the International Association of Chiefs of Police during their 1936 annual convention, when a special committee to handle this kind of work was formed with Chief Quinn as the chairman. (A letter will be found in another column by Chief Quinn relative to the formation of this committee and the outline of its program.)

The press ever ready to sense any plan that will make a city or state or nation better has seen the results of what has been accomplished in our city during the past few years the Big Brother Movement has been functioning. We present herewith the first of four articles by Robert R. Girvin, staff writer for the San Francisco Chronicle. Others will follow. These stories are well written and present the aims and the results of the police organization, and tell the unselfishness of members of the department who are giving of their own time and in many instances of their own money to help save wayward, underprivileged and unwanted boys from a criminal path.

The first article:

Some 50 young policemen in San Francisco have become ace amateur sociologists in the past two years.

Voluntarily, they have assumed a new function in crime prevention. They have become "big brothers" of wayward boys. Their task is to straighten out youngsters who are headed for a life of crime.

One hundred per cent success was achieved with the first 42 cases, given to the Police Department Big Brother Bureau by Chief Probation Officer R. R. Miller. All 42 boys had been before the Juvenile Court for various delinquencies. They became wards of the Big Brothers. Not one has been in serious trouble since.

HANDLE 1500 CASES

In all, the Big Brother Bureau has handled about 1500 cases in the two years of its existence. Lieutenant Harry Reilly, who heads the bureau, estimates that the possibility of a criminal career has been virtually eliminated in some 80 or 90 per cent of the cases.

Origin of the Big Brother movement in police work was in a conference of police chiefs at Washington, D. C., two and a half years ago in the office of Attorney General Cummings. Discussion of the underlying causes of crime led to the conclusion that correction of juvenile delinquency is the most important phase of crime prevention, and that police should take a hand in it.

Statistics showed that the majority of inmates of Cali-

fornia penal institutions were under 24 years of age; that one-fifth of the major crimes in the country were committed by youths under legal age.

After studying the Big Brother activities by agencies other than police in the East, Chief of Police Quinn decided to attack the problem in the same manner. He constituted the Big Brother Bureau April 1, 1935, and brought Lieutenant Reilly in from Potrero Station as bureau chief.

Reilly was a discerning choice. A slender, grey-haired Irishman, his years of police experience have given him a profound belief in the essential goodness of human beings.

He understands boys and how to handle them, and is passionately devoted to his work. No case is too desperate for him to tackle.

As his full time assistant 185 pounds of Irish brawn, exuberance and good humor named William T. Byrnes, was chosen from the police school of instruction. Bill Byrnes played guard for Santa Clara in 1930-31. He is chief investigator.

Volunteers for Big Brother work were obtained in the police school of instruction, and two cases were assigned to each young officer. Since disposition of the first 42 cases, the number of Big Brothers and "wards" has varied. When new cases are reported, through various channels, they are assigned to Big Brothers who currently have no wards.

MOVEMENT SPREADING

Last year, with Chief Quinn's experiment apparently a great success, the International Association of Chiefs of Police set up a Big Brother League with Chief Quinn as chairman. The California Peace Officers Association has followed suit, and the movement is spreading rapidly throughout the country.

As a Big Brother, the policeman drops his official bearing and attitude and endeavors to help the wayward boy by becoming his friend and, as such, inspiring in him the desire to do the right thing. This approach is the key to what makes the movement successful.

MODERN SOCIOLOGY

Big Brother work is based on modern sociology, which holds that juvenile delinquency is not biologically predetermined, but is caused principally by environment factors. Careful case research is breaking down the popular conception that wayward boys are possessed of the devil from birth and therefore incorrigible.

Thousands of case histories show broken homes, lack of parental control, and evil companions as the chief stimulants of delinquency. From such backgrounds comes the young element of America's prison population.

The Big Brothers have found demoralized home life to be the most common cause. A mother or father mentally unbalanced or addicted to drink; divorce; friction caused by stepmothers and stepfathers; uncouth parental discipline; immorality of parents — these conditions drive youngsters into the streets.

Such boys have had no proper control or guidance. Running with a gang becomes an exciting adventure. The first step is usually truancy. The most common early delinquency is theft—shoplifting and automobile stripping.

Each offense takes the boy into Juvenile Court. Repeated offenses send him to the Whittier or Preston schools. Such confinement has not been found corrective.

NIP CAREERS IN BUD

The prisons are filled with reform school "graduates"—boys who have continued along the wayward path to become hardened criminals.

While the principal task of the Big Brothers is to nip potential criminal careers in the bud—straighten out boys before they reach reform school—they also help reform school graduates get started on honest careers. The older the boy, however, the less often the Big Brothers succeed.

Chief Quinn plans to expand the Big Brother Bureau and make it a permanent phase of police work in San Francisco. It is his theory that such preventive police work will materially lessen the flow of young men into prisons and reformatories.

• • •

The following letter was written to President L. V. Jenkins, president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

"You will recall that at the Kansas City convention of the IACP a Big Brother League was organized within the membership, of which I was appointed chairman, with Major E. W. Brown, superintendent of the Metropolitan Police in Washington, D. C., and E. T. Weatherly, chief of police of Cincinnati, appointed to serve with me.

"Briefly, the aim of the Big Brother League is this: to coordinate the efforts of all police departments toward the reduction of juvenile delinquency, thereby stemming the alarming flow of young men into penal institutions and lives of crime. This we propose to do by winning the friendship and confidence of misfit and underprivileged boys, who, for lack of a better influence, will idolize and strive to emulate the exploits of mistakenly glorified gangsters, gunmen and desperadoes. By understanding and help, the police, the sworn enemies of such forces, can win such boys to the side of law and order. While many social agencies are giving of their time and effort along these lines, the police, by virtue of their office, are the most powerful influence to accomplish the purpose.

"Many police departments, among them the San Francisco department, have taken up boys' work toward that end. In our department we have what is known as a Big Brother Bureau which handles all boys' cases and gives a helping hand to boys and young men who need it. Boys are not committed to corrective institutions from San Francisco without being first turned over to the Big Brother Bureau for possible rehabilitation; very few of our boys ever find their way to such institutions as a result, and the chances are that they will never transgress to reach prison in later life.

"We urge that every police jurisdiction represented in the IACP take up this work, if they have not already done so, and become units of the Big Brother League. I would appreciate very much hearing from my fellow peace officers of any movements they might have sponsored along

(*Continued on page* 16)

Flashes from the Communications Bureau

Perhaps the public is becoming conscious of the often repeated plea of the Police Department that the number of SUtter 2020 be called only in case of emergency. At any rate, the number of mirth-provoking and often unnecessary calls seems to be dropping off and a careful canvass of the alert personnel of the Communications Bureau brings forth for this month only a few conversations over the Monitor Board which might prove entertaining reading. Here they are:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Could you tell me how much your rooms are?" "This is the Police Department, lady." "Oh, excuse me. I wanted the——Hospital."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Say, I can't get a number on my telephone." "You have the Police Department now, sir." "Now I know the phone is out of order. I want to complain to the Telephone Company, not to the Police."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Say, I senda my laundry out and now it come back and they no senda back my shirt. You tell me how I getta my shirt." "The laundry should replace your shirt if they lost it." "Yeah, thas what I tell him but he no do it." "You could sue the laundry, sir." "No, that costa too much money. I buy me another shirt for one buck. Okey, Mr. Police, thank you. Good-bye."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "I'd like to speak to Mr. Kopp." "What department is he connected with, sir?" "I don't know. I was told to call this number and ask for him; he wanted to talk to me." "I'm afraid someone is trying to show you a good time, sir. This is April first." "Oh, yeah, I get it, Police Department, Mr. Kopp. Excuse me for being so dumb."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Hello, say, two guys just beat me up and took my money. One guy ran that way and the guy with the brown hat ran the other way. Hurry up after them, will you? I'm down on the corner at the grocery store. I'll wait out in front for you. Come right away, quick." And, "click," up went the telephone receiver. But the excited caller finally remembered the necessary details as to location and a few moments later telephoned again to give the information that sent a radio car speeding to his help.

* * *

A probably serious apartment house fire was averted a short while ago through the prompt work of the Communications Bureau and Radio Patrol. A call came to the Communications Bureau from San Mateo. The caller stated that he was a doctor and a San Francisco nurse whom he called on an emergency case had just remembered that she might have left the electric iron turned on in her apartment. The doctor gave the address and a radio car immediately responded. The officers were just in time for as they entered the apartment, the ironing board was just bursting into flame from the over-heated iron. The anxiety of the nurse was alleviated by a call from the Communications Bureau to the San Mateo doctor reporting the findings of the radio officers and their action.

* * *

Remember, in case of emergency only call SUtter 2020. In all other cases. call SUtter 2030.

FRANCIS CARR NEW AUTO CLUB HEAD

Francis Carr of Redding, widely known attorney, good roads advocate, and leader in public affairs, was elected president of the California State Automobile Association for 1937, it was announced recently following the annual meeting of the motorists organization held in San Francisco. Carr has devoted many years of activity to advancement of highway development and motoring progress in California. He was a member of the executive committee of three in charge of the successful campaign for a $40,000,000 state highway bond issue in 1919, and was a sponsor of the Yellowstone Cut-Off project. Carr has been a director of the Automobile Association for eighteen years.

Elected with Carr as Association officers for the new term were the following: Joseph R. Knowland, publisher, Oakland, first vice-president; Dr. Guido Caglieri, physician, San Francisco, second vice-president; E. N. Richmond, business executive, San Jose, third vice-president; J. H. Threlkeld, business executive, San Francisco, treasurer. D. E. Watkins of San Francisco was reelected secretary and general manager for the twenty-fourth consecutive year. George Chalmers of San Francisco was reelected assistant secretary and general manager.

Seven members of the board of directors elected for three-year terms were Arthur H. Breed, Oakland; Harold J. McCurry, Sacramento; Fred R. Howe, Santa Cruz; Joseph R. Knowland, Oakland; J. A. Bardin, Salinas; Warren Olney, Jr., Berkeley; and H. J. Brunnier, San Francisco. The board has twenty-one members, who serve without compensation, conducting Association affairs as a public service.

A marked gain in Association membership during 1936 was an outstanding feature of the annual report by Arthur H. Breed, retiring president. An increase of 6,461 brought the total enrollment to 71,167. Various Association operations also reflected a strong revival of motoring activity. These included 396,608 recorded instances of touring bureau service; issuance of more than half a million road maps; and 98,061 emergency road service calls.

Youth's Duty to the Future

Address by JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director, F. B. I., Department of Justice, to students of Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana.*

The young man of today who comes to the threshold of his adult life does so in a world of many perplexities and problems. He is beset by the swift changes which have been brought about through the years of the depression; he is handicapped by the result of these changes; he faces the competition of men who have been jobless for years and who, eager for occupation, seek to undermine his efforts in building a career. But beyond all this, he labors under the realization that upon many of his kind the stigma rests for one sixth of our crime.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

When one considers that more than 700,000 youths of 21 or less have engaged in some type of law infraction, he feels that many of our youth are literally being chopped down by the effects of crime, warped, twisted into a lawless population which cannot help but bring about suspicion of all youth and a fear that the young men and women of today have thrown themselves against our barriers of civilization.

Such, however, is only partly true. For we must admit that had not older persons pointed the way, youth would not have followed an example and one out of every six criminals who falls into the hands of the police would not be under voting age. It is due to the breakdown of factors which should have been safeguarded by our elders that the younger generation has been led to believe that punishment does not necessarily follow crime and that there can be law-breaking without punitive results.

This also is true in another and growing problem in which Notre Dame University has shown a great interest, that of the subversive activities of misguided young persons. It always has been the habit of youth that young eyes should gaze into the distance and there observe chimerical images which they believe to be the cure-all for every ill. The practical side of questions is not looked upon in analytical fashion. It is easy for agitators, spouting magical formulas, to seize the imagination of youth and lead it into false paths, making of young men and women missionaries to impossible gods.

Notre Dame University has devoted excellent efforts toward the practical eradication of such fantasies and I am sure that its work in the future will be along the same course of common sense. It is only through the application of common sense by youth and for youth in all its problems that we may have a common sense standard of living and of the observance of the necessities of life in later years.

Miracle workers have endeavored for centuries to pull some fantastic prescription out of thin air which will make existence a perfect thing. It never has been done and it never can be done. Attempts along this line have led only to sorrow, to disappointment, even to bloodshed. There is no magic formula for life. We can only proceed by the hard road of trial and error, and retrial and error again, moving as best we can toward a goal which all of us seek but which cannot be reached by a single leap or a single effort. No wild theorists, by the stroke of a pen, can bring some super-existence into being in a few hours or days or months. Nor should any such theorist be looked upon as the friend of a country whose foundations were built by hard labor, by the giving of effort and of self, by common allegiance to high ideals. This does not mean that we should cease to progress, or to try, by forward-looking efforts, such as we are doing, to remedy old ills. But we must continue to do this in the American way, in the manner in which we now are proceeding. Underlying all hopes for a better America must be the belief that human rights are paramount; that human endeavor must be protected; that human freedom is a thing of the utmost importance. Our founders landed upon the rocky coast of New England with that idea in mind. The true American clings always to the tenet that the future must be a goal of greater common welfare, of greater protection, and of greater general happiness.

This is the thought which the graduate of this university carries forth with him into the world. I hope that in so doing he will realize that a tremendous portion of this general welfare and happiness depends upon the eradication of crime as a major menace. Since much of the blame for law infraction of today is being placed at the threshold of youth, it seems worthwhile that this challenge could well be accepted by youth; that this gauntlet be taken up by the young men and women of America for the beginning of a battle which I hope will end in the victory for those who desire to see crime eliminated as a major factor of our existence. There is a tremendous necessity for young persons with sufficient courage to tackle the job of cutting away the underpinnings of crime.

Criminality does not exist as an entity. Law infraction is not something which stands apart or alone, drawing its life blood and sinews out of mere atmosphere. It must have support. It must have aid and assistance. It must have foundations and it is, in effect, a barnacle-like growth which lives only through the fact that other growths of the same type feed upon our body politic and thus support it.

There is no such thing as crime for crime's sake. Crime exists primarily because persons believe they can take the possessions of others with impunity. Crime thrives because inefficiency in numerous forms of law-enforcement has made punitive effort a laughing stock. Crime fattens because the news of the day carries example after example

(*Continued on page* 24)

Police Annual Show Big Success

There was a crowd at the Civic Auditorium Saturday night April 17, and they spent an evening they will remember for a long time. It was the annual Police Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association's concert and ball. While the returns on tickets sold have not been completed at this writing it is assured that the affair will come up to the expectations of the members of the department who realize how heavily has the insurance fund for the widows and orphans been drained this last year.

CAPTAIN JOHN J. CASEY

Like previous events of the department the ticket purchasers got more value for their dollar ticket than they could have gotten in any other form of amusement and entertainment.

The decorations were brilliant—the program excellent with the leading acts from radio, stage and night clubs, these organizations sending forth their best and the artists gave their best as well for the grand cause of the occasion.

The grand march led by City Administrator Alfred J. Cleary and wife, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi being unable to attend on account of illness, and followed by Chief and Mrs. William J. Quinn, was a spectacle well worth the price of admission—the hundreds upon hundreds of couples with feminine dancers in their best and colorful dresses and the men in the old reliable black tngs.

"City Silhouettes," a pageant describing facts and fancies of city life as faced by the police was a splendid presentation. It was directed by James J. Gill who has done so much for dramatics at the University of San Francisco.

Nntables from the business, civic and official life of the city were on hand to take part in the festivities and 1937 concert and ball will go down as one of the best ever held since the organization of the Association back in 1878.

Captain John J. Casey deserves a big hand for the success, for his experience in many civic entertainments and drives gave him a fund of knowledge that he could apply to the celebration he handled this year. His assistants are also entitled to their share of the credit for the success for every committee performed the task assigned it with neatness and dispatch.

Following are the officers of Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association:

President, John A. Engler, Bureau Inspectors;
Vice-President, Thomas B. Tracy, Company K;
Treasurer, John R. Dower, Company A;
Recording Secretary, George F. Kopman, H. Q. Co.;
Financial Secretary, Owen M. Fogarty, H. Q. Co.

Trustees of Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association:

John Alpers, Company D; Henry M. Smith, H. Q. Co.; Edward J. Murphy, Company G; Arthur E. Garratt, Company K; Edward J. Christal, No. 130 Murray Street.

Heads of the Executive Committee of 1937 Ball:

Chairman, Captain John J. Casey, Company J; Vice-Chairman, Captain Bernard J. McDonald, Company B; Secretary, Corporal George F. Kopman, H. Q. Co.; Treasurer, Captain James Boland, Property Clerk; Floor Director, Inspector Percy H. Keneally, Bur. Insp.; Assistant Floor Director, Officer Jerome F. Smith, Bur. Insp.; Assistant Floor Director, Officer James D. Cloney, Company E; Assistant Floor Director, Officer James A. Mahoney, Company O.

Box Office Detail:

Sergeant John R. Dower, Co. A (in charge); Corporal Henry M. Smith, H. Q. Co., Off. Harry J. Majors, Co. O.; Officer Owen M. Fogarty, H. Q. Co.; Officer Harry L. Nelson, H. Q. Co.; Off. Wm. A. Albrecht, Co. O; Officer John T. Butler, H. Q. Co.; Officer Edward H. McGivney, H. Q. Co.

Reception Committee:

Chairman, Captain George M. Healy, Company C; Vice-Chairman, Sergeant Martin Brennan, Company B; Vice-Chairman, Corporal Charles W. Brown, Company H; Vice-Chairman, Officer Walter J. Danahy, Company N; Vice-Chairman, Officer Sydney J. Desmond, H. Q. Co.; Vice-Chairman, Russell Bevans, 114 Custom House.

Old-Time Dances—Larkin Hall:

William Isaacs, Chairman; George F. Barry, Floor Director; John T. Fitzhenry; Arthur W. Hextrum; Edward J. McNamara; Herbert J. Wright.

OUR HONORED DEAD (for the year 1936)

Arthur G. Lahey, January 25	$3000.00
John J. Lyons, February 1	3000.00
Benjamin F. Sawyer, February 23	3000.00
Frederick J. Dunham, March 4	3000.00
Horace M. McGowan, March 17	3000.00
Michael J. Griffin, April 10	3000.00
Raymond Harris, April 19	3000.00

(*Continued on page* 22)

Holdup of the Shasta Limited

By Daniel O'Connell, *Chief Special Agent, Southern Pacific Company*

(Continued from last month)

The officers returned to Delta and it was decided that Sheriff Montgomery of Shasta County and a Southern Pacific officer should go to Towle immediately. Here they found that E. E. Hempster was a butcher and on questioning him, they learned that on a number of occasions strangers came to his place, bought meat, and asked for some salt. Hempster thought he put the salt in this envelope for the bandits, when they purchased meat from him. The officers also received information that the

Daniel O'Connell

Pacific Gas and Electric Company had a large construction gang working near Towle and on making inquiry there learned that two men known as Frank Martinez and Joe Bresido had quit the gang on October 28. A check of their descriptions tallied closely with the descriptions of the robbers. A man who had worked with this construction gang at Towle, on viewing the body of the dead robber, identified him as being Frank Martinez.

These facts, together with the testimony of the fireman that the robber who escaped had called his dead partner "Frank," convinced the officers that the bandits were Frank Martinez and Joe Bresido, who was also known as Joe Bresida. Every effort was made to check on the laundry mark "FM" found on the dead man's collars, but none of the laundries on the Pacific Coast recognized this as their mark.

Mr. Kindelon, Chief Special Agent of the Southern Pacific Company, ascertained from the Smith and Wesson Arms Company that they had sold the gun owned by the dead man to the Honeyman Hardware Company of Portland, Oregon. Here the officers learned this gun had been sold to a party giving the name of Jim Woods. Woods also purchased another Smith and Wesson revolver and a Savage automatic pistol. These sales were made June 6, 1911. At the time the sale was made, Woods stated he resided at Astoria, Oregon. The clerk in the hardware store could not give a description of the man who called himself Woods. Investigation was made at Astoria, but no record could be found of a party known as Woods residing there, or in that vicinity.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body of the dead bandit in which Brakeman Yokum was exonerated of any blame for killing him. The Southern Pacific Company paid Yokum a reward of five hundred dollars for his presence of mind and bravery in shooting this robber.

During this time the officers were making earnest efforts to locate Joe Bresido and circulars were prepared containing his description and a facsimile of his handwriting. These were distributed to police departments throughout the United States. The dead bandit was photographed and these pictures were also given wide circulation, with the request that any record of this man be forwarded Mr. Kindelon at once.

From the testimony given by the fireman that the fleeing robber headed toward the river bank, it was thought that he endeavored to escape by swimming the river. As the river was in a torrent at the time of the holdup, it was the consensus of opinion that the robber, if he attempted this means of escape, hampered by his clothing and the mail pouch, would undoubtedly be drowned. Accordingly, a search was made along the river banks on either side, by a large posse, without result.

On December 7, Charles Cornish, a trapper, while setting his traps along the river bank about half a mile south of Delta, noticed a mail sack hanging on a bush, about six feet from the edge of the water, on the opposite side of the river from the railroad tracks. Cornish made a search of the brush in the vicinity where he found the mail sack, and finding nothing else, waded the river and turned the sack and contents over to the postmaster at Delta. A check of the contents showed a few of the letters stolen from the mail car had been torn open. It was evident that the sack had been in the water and dried out, as some of the letters inside showed where they had been wet, and the ink blurred, and some of the flaps on the envelopes had worked open.

The finding of this mail sack strengthened the theory of the officers that when Bresido, for they were convinced he was the second bandit, had attempted to escape by swimming the river, which was far higher than usual, he dropped the mail sack in an attempt to save his life. As no tracks of a man leaving the river could be found on either bank, the officers felt that Bresido had been drowned in his attempted escape. Though the photographs of the dead man were widely distributed and brought many replies, each of which was investigated, and found to be in error, the officers were firmly of the opinion, backed up by strong circumstantial evidence, that the dead bandit was none other than Frank Martinez.

(To be continued)

Communications Bureau Works Fast

San Francisco News Writer Praises New Unit of San Francisco Police Department

From the moment someone picks up a telephone and dials SUtter 2020 to the time a policeman's gloved hand yanks at a gear-shift lever as his foot presses the accelerator of a radio car, the Bureau of Communications—newest tool of the Police Department—operates so quickly and smoothly it appears to be mechanical.

"Communications" has broadcast an average of 265 radio messages daily since it started operations December 10, 1936.

Twenty-eight employees, officers and switchboard girls, all under the direction of Police Captain Thomas McInerney, handle the rushing business of the bureau in three eight-hour shifts. Four telephone operators, two women for personal calls to the department and two policemen for emergency calls, are the link connecting the bureau to the public.

A radio car "panel board" showing the location of all cars in the 14 police districts, and indicating whether they are busy or can answer calls, is watched over by two policemen. These two dispatchers make a copy of all calls sent over the air, decide what station and car shall make the call, and then forward the message to the radio operator for broadcast.

The radio announcer receives the message via inter-office radio transmitter, flips a switch, intones his directions into the microphone.

The job handled by these men and women is a sort of game—with Death sometimes at the other end of the microphone but with crime more often their opponent.

The radio cars operate in split seconds rather than minutes. An answer to every broadcast is received in the bureau from six to 10 minutes after the message has been sent.

Besides the increasingly important duty of handling radio calls, Communications also has charge of the police teletype system. There are eight teletype machines, both statewide and local, that must be watched constantly. During February the teletype operators received and transmitted 4191 messages.

Over 7500 radio messages are broadcast monthly. Last Christmas 420 calls were sent out—a record that will probably stand for some time in the department.

On February 20, when San Francisco ran "wide open" for two days just after the 2 a. m. closing law for night clubs was lifted, 326 calls went out over police radio.

A night in the life of a radio patrolman is made up of a wide variety of calls from headquarters, of which the following messages, decoded, are typical:

"Ingleside No. 1 go to . . . Prospect Street, boys playing ball in the street. Time 6 p. m."

Report: "Boys dispersed and warned of safety hazard."

"Western Addition No. 1, go to . . . California Street. Woman has lost her purse. Time 6:04 p. m."

Report: "Woman dropped purse on street. Description forwarded to property clerk's office."

"Western Addition No. 1, go to . . . Broderick Street. Boy threw rock through window. Time 6:35 p. m."

Report: "Mother promised to punish son and pay for window."

"Potrero No. 1, go to . . . Twentieth Street. A family fight. Time 6:41 p. m."

Report: "Husband had been drinking and was beating wife. Warrant issued for his arrest."

"Stanyan No. 1, go to 35th and Anza Streets. Boys trying to break gum machine. Time 7:48 p. m."

Report: "Boys gone before arrival."

"Western Addition No. 2, go to Masonic and Fulton Streets. Automobile accident. Ambulance is on the way. Time 7:59."

Report: "Drunken driver went through stop sign and hit oncoming car. Taken to Park Emergency Hospital. He has possible internal injuries and is in serious condition."

But usually it's Ellis and Polk Station wagon, go to . . . McAllister Street. A drunk. Time 7:24 p. m."

Report: "Taken to city prison."

—*S. F. "Daily News," April* 1, 1937.

CITY EMPLOYEES TO ELECT

City employees are engaged in an election that is arousing more excitement in their ranks than a contest for supervisors.

It is the first Health Service Board election being conducted by Registrar Collins in accordance with the charter amendment adopted March 9. The board will have charge of setting up and administering whatever health insurance system is adopted under the amendment.

No salary attaches to the positions and there are some 47 candidates in the race. Balloting will take place between April 25 and May 7. All 13,500 municipal employees in this first election have votes.

Only one from a department may place on the board of nine members.

The police department candidates are Captain Arthur D. Layne and Patrolman James L. Quigley. Thomas F. Gilligan represents the fire department, and William Hanley, the sheriff's office. Harold McGlennon is in the contest for the county clerk's office and Jack M. Kaufman and Joseph E. Cutten for the municipal courts.

Miss Alta C. Nolan, a teacher at Aptos Junior High School is campaigning vigorously for a place on the board as representative for the school department. Her campaign card reads: "The women city employes should have a woman representative on the Health Service Board." Miss Nolan is a sister of Webster K. Nolan, well-known San Francisco newspaperman.

John Archbold represents the department of public health in the campaign and is opposed by Dr. John J. Crowley. Miss Eugenie Schenk is the candidate for the County Welfare department.

BAY COUNTIES'

Peace Officers' Association

MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

BODIE WALLMAN, *President* CHARLES DULLEA, *Secretary*

The usual monthly meeting of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association was held at the Lake Merritt Hotel, Oakland, on April 25, 1937, with Chief Bodie A. Wallman as host.

This was the first meeting of the Association since the election of Chief Bodie A. Wallman as president of the association, and the attendance was unusually large—in fact the largest for the past year.

CRIMINOLOGIST FRANCIS X. LATULIPE

• • •

Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting at Lakeside Country Club, San Francisco, was dispensed with.

• • •

The speaker for the day was Francis X. Latulipe, Criminologist, San Francisco Police Department.

• • •

Another feature of the meeting was the thorough and practical demonstration of the police radio system as used in the Piedmont Police Department. Chief Heere made the excellent presentation through Mr. McMurphy of his staff. Though radio is used throughout the United States and Canada by police departments generally, Chief Heere contends that the use of radio, in the matter of capturing criminals, and in the offsetting of their best laid plans, is still in its infancy. In his city of Piedmont Chief Heere has probably the most efficient radio service in the entire United States. He clearly demonstrated to the assembled peace officers that, with his dual system, Piedmont is merely one police precinct every portion of which is in constant and intimate touch with police headquarters.

Without a single hitch messages were sent out and properly responded to covering a period of several minutes. From the demonstration it would appear that the dual system is destined to be the police national system of the very near future—especially on account of the fact that it is now possible to equip machines for this system at a nonprohibitive cost. The cost of equipping police radio cars for "sending" and "receiving" has heretofore been the chief cause of its unpopularity in the larger metropolitan cities. With a moderate initial cost it is certain other Bay cities will emulate the city of Piedmont, and thus secure a fleet of radio cars that will be part and parcel of headquarters company, in the transaction of police business, instead of being merely on "the receiving end" as is now the case in California cities.

Chief Heere received many compliments from his fellow peace officers for the excellent demonstration of his Piedmont radio system as well as for the point of perfection to which he has brought the system during the short period since he inaugurated it in his department.

• • •

Francis X. Latulipe, Criminologist, San Francisco Police Department, was the speaker of the day. His subject was: "Ballistics." In an able and most scholarly manner he kept his audience in rapt attention while he handled this much-discussed subject from a three-fold point of view, viz.—(1) The history of gunpowder; (2) The gradual growth of firearms generally; and (3) The use of a knowledge of ballistics in securing evidence in cases in which firearms have been used in the commission of crime.

The discovery of gunpowder, he pointed out, let to the one result we would expect from its discovery—the manufacture of weapons or firearms. Legend, he said, gives the credit of the discovery of gunpowder to the Chinese, but real facts connected with the actual discovery of gunpowder are not obtainable. Among the many conjectures in connection with the discovery and use of gunpowder as such one thing is certain: The Englishman, Roger

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BAY BRIDGE HAILED AS SYMBOL OF UNITY.

Among the various pieces of writing inspired by completion and opening of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, one by Edward F. O'Day, widely known California writer, has won particular attention for its moving and eloquent quality. Entitled "Our Via Sacra" (Sacred Way) an article by O'Day in Motor Land, published by the California State Automobile Association, read as follows:

"Was not the first rainbow the first bridge? Surely that arc of beauty and promise spanning the heavens high above the waters must have stirred the first man who saw it to bold engineering dreams. Deeply implanted within all of us is the impulse to overleap obstacles.

"The soul has always known of bridges between this world and eternity. And so, the bridge of man's making has always possessed a mystic significance.

"In oldest Rome the highest of the priesthood was Pontifex, or bridge-builder; it was his sacred office to transfigure with religious import the Sublician Bridge that Horatius had defended. In the Middle Ages the Bridge-Building Confraternity had a definite spiritual sanction. Indeed, a beautiful French legend attributes divine inspiration to the earliest of the Confraternity's bridges, that across the Rhone at Avignon.

"Thinking man lives by symbols: and a bridge is obviously more than its utility implies. It is the triumph of unity over division. It substitutes continuity for separation. It is nothing more—and nothing less—than a handclasp, two hands gripping in mutual helpfulness and understanding.

"A beautiful bridge is one of the noblest works of man, the consummation of art happily married to science. It is blessed by the poetry of clouds. It is fortunate when trees wave over it. It is most beautiful, perhaps, when light makes magic of its nocturne darkness, and still waters lovingly kiss its feet.

"Yes, a bridge is a marriage. Incredible fact! The bridge marriage of San Francisco and Oakland. In the youth of California the union was decreed by Emperor Norton, an inspired fool. Until a few years ago the wedding was regarded as impossible. A fantastic idea, hailed with mockery and laughter.

"Then came the bridge-builders, a modern confraternity headed by Purcell, the Pontifex. And behold, the nuptials have been celebrated! A union never to be dissolved, a union promising that San Francisco and Oakland and all the Pacific Coast empire north and south shall increase and multiply.

"From everywhere, by highway and byway, the celebrants came to the marriage feast, wearing the marriage garments of joy. It was a demonstration of the love that neighbors, far and near, have for the communities clustered around San Francisco Bay.

"These good neighbors had wept for us when we were tried by fire. Now they rejoiced with us in happy abandon; and if there was a tear or so (as there should be in the midst of overpowering happiness) we were wise enough to know that it came from hearts too full for other utterance. We shall never forget that this span is a Via Sacra, a sacred way. The Brotherhood of the Pacific Coast has been consecrated."

"BIG BROTHERS" CURB CRIME

(*Continued from page* 9)

these lines and shall welcome any suggestions. I would also like to hear from those who have not yet taken up boys' work and shall be pleased to furnish any information they might desire regarding our organization and operation of the San Francisco Police Big Brother Bureau."

William J. Quinn, *Second Vice-President, IACP.*

Letters to Chief Quinn

KINDNESS AND COURTESY APPRECIATED

On Friday evening, March 5, 1937, my car was in a collision at 6:40 p. m., with another machine at the corner of Washington and Front streets. At that time I had occasion to contact Officer Eugene Bunner and another policeman who was with him but whose name I did not get. On March 6, 1937, I called at the Harbor Police Station and contacted Captain George Healy. May I call your attention to the fact that these three members of your department were most courteous and considerate. It is a pleasure, when outside interests are blasting the police department to be able to write you a letter calling your attention to the unfailing courtesy and gentlemanly conduct of these men under rather trying circumstances. I cannot express too highly my appreciation of the service these officers rendered to me, particularly in view of the fact that a young lady riding in my car was quite painfully injured, necessitating her removal to the Harbor Emergency Hospital. Officer Bunner accompanied us there, and took charge of details. Again I repeat, that my commendation of these three fine examples of San Francisco's "Finest" cannot be expressed too highly.

VOICE OF THE FEDERATION,
JAMES D. O'NEIL, *Editor,*
Maritime Federation.

* * *

ADMIRES POLICE EFFICIENCY

I want to pass on to you, a few words of praise for two of your men—Officers Philip Gannon and Lloyd Kennedy, Radio Car Officers of the North End Police Station, who nabbed one A. Vednur in my home Sunday, February 21, 1937. This arrest appears to have cleaned up the mystery of 100 or more burglaries that have been worrying your department. Officers Gannon and Kennedy certainly handled the matter to the queen's taste. At the same time, I want to commend the courtesy of the officers in the Property Clerk's Office and Burglary Detail when my daughter and some of her young friends went down to see if they could find some stuff stolen from them almost three years ago. They took all kinds of trouble with the young ladies, who were fortunate enough to find some of their fur evening wraps stolen from their home. With kindest personal regards, I am

W. H. B. FOWLER,
2733 Broderick Street.

* * *

WATCHFUL OFFICER COMMENDED

In these days of fault-finding with the Police Department, I deem it eminently right and proper that I should tell you and the public of an incident that happened on the evening of March 18, 1937. We were putting in a piece of repair cable on our Drumm Street cable, and to keep it on the pulleys when it was slack, the men put a wedge in the slot; and the officer on the beat reported it. Now, while this was put in by our men, it might have been put in by an incendiary and in that place, could have caused a big accident; so we appreciate very much his reporting it just the same and it shows that the said officer was attending to business as in line with the efficiency and courtesy that we have always received from the Police Department and especially under your administration.

JAMES W. HARRIS, *President,*
California Street Cable Railway Co.

* * *

POLICE BOAT CREW WINS PRAISE

This note is a little late, but nevertheless sincere. When we had our unfortunate accident in the bay recently, I immediately called your office and asked for the help of your boat the *D. A. White.* We immediately got your approval and the boat was on the job in short order and located the plane in the water promptly. Then you permitted this boat to remain on the job several days, assisting us in the search for the balance of the plane and bodies, and it was of great assistance to us at all times. Therefore, Chief, on behalf of the United Air Lines, I want to sincerely thank you personally, and members of the crew of the *D. A. White,* for your splendid help and cooperation.

S. A. STIMPSON, *Manager,*
United Air Lines.

* * *

CAPTAIN EMMETT MOORE AND BOYS THANKED

During the past several months we have been confronted with considerable labor trouble, which at times was on the verge of becoming serious. We wish to take this opportunity of expressing our sincere appreciation for the cooperation rendered by your department, represented by Captain Emmett Moore, Bay View Station. We are certain that the presence of Captain Moore or some of his men, at all times during our negotiations, aided materially in avoiding trouble. If at any time we can be of service to your Department, we will consider it a favor if you will call upon us. With kindest regards, we are

ELECTROGAS FURNACE & MFG. CO.,
J. H. MOORE.

* * *

POLICE HELPED INDOOR CIRCUS

On behalf of Islam Temple of the Shrine, may I express my sincere appreciation of the splendid cooperation which the Police Department and you, personally, gave to the Islam Shrine Circus at the Civic Auditorium recently. The circus was the greatest indoor attraction of its kind ever seen in the west and the Police Department's assistance added greatly to putting over this civic event. The Police Department has at all times cooperated with Islam Temple in its activities and civic enterprises and we are very grateful. With kindest personal regards, I am

DON C. ELLIOTT,
Potentate, Islam Temple.

A Hero Takes a Pension

A Tribute to Inspector Vernon Van Matre as Published in the San Francisco Chronicle.

The gun that sent Joe Tanko, cop killer and escaped convict, into eternity was unloaded yesterday.

The badge that flashed the beginning of the long road to San Quentin for several hundred stickup men over the last 10 years was unpinned.

Inspector Vernon Van Matre had retired.

Although only 46, Van Matre's 10 years on the robbery detail have been crowded with adventures that might have sifted from the pages of a popular magazine. Since joining the department in May, 1921, he figured in a number of outstanding criminal cases.

When Joe Tanko and Floyd Hall escaped from San Quentin in 1925, they created a reign of terror in Northern California. Cold-blooded killers, they shot and killed a chief of police and then ran their car over him. In a grocery store holdup they turned back to shoot an employe who ran into the street for help after the bandits had driven away.

When the tip came that Tanko was hiding in a McAllister Street apartment, it was Van Matre and Sergeant Earl Roney who went in to get him.

It was Van Matre who crawled through the tiny window into the room where the killer stood in the dark with waiting guns. Tanko fired, the bullet ripping the buttons from Van Matre's coat and lodging in his leg. He and Sergeant Roney returned the fire. Roney and Tanko died in the exchange of shots.

"It was Earl's bullets that really killed him, I guess," said Van Matre.

Van Matre sent Clyde Stevens, bank bandit, to San Quentin in 1931. After Stevens had been paroled and returned to his criminal career, it was his capture and those of his companions that caused the old injury of the police officer to become aggravated so much that he was never able to recover.

In the struggle, Van Matre injured his back necessitating several operations and blood transfusions. Doctors think that he may recover with rest and if he does, Van Matre will go back on the force. Chief Quinn and Captain Dullea have assured him that his old job will always be open.

With ten years of crime chasing behind him, Van Matre has some ideas about stickup men and their reactions.

"Outside of Tanko," he said, "I've never seen a really tough stickup man. Most of them fold up before we even begin to ask questions. We've had that happen lots of times. You just arrest them and they tell about stickups and pals that you don't even suspect."

"There's a screw loose in all stickup men. Sometimes they give you the impression they're smart, but when you really work them over you find they're wrong somewhere.

"And scared. We picked up a boy once and were driving him in for investigation. On the way he pointed toward an apartment house and asked us to please stay out of that place. There were seven stickup men in there, who would kill us, he said.

"So we just walked in and held them up and they didn't make a move when I turned them to the wall and sent my partner down to phone. 'I'll kill the first one that turns his head,' I said. But, shucks! if they'd come after me I'd have had a pretty busy time."

Van Matre is a tall, lean, strong-chinned man from Hayfork in Trinity County, where he punched cattle when he was a boy.

"The only county in California that hasn't got a railroad in it and not many roads, either. I'm going up there and let the sun bake out my back," he said.

Also named for retirement recently was Lieutenant Otto Frederickson, who joined the department in July, 1907. He was in the homicide bureau for many years and was commended for bravery in the arrest of an insane man who barricaded himself in an apartment in 1934, and for the arrest of Mark McDowell, slayer of Police Officer Driscoll in 1930.

$50,000 WORTH OF OPIUM SEIZED

Officers Patrick O'Connor and Henry Strong of the Chinatown Squad this month made one of the biggest hauls of narcotics that has been unearthed in this city for over 15 years.

They were attracted to a man carrying suspicious looking packages and, when they took him in custody and opened the packages, they found 25 cans of opium. Continuing on to other places revealed by their timely action, they got some 70 more cans. Sergeant John J. Manion, in charge of the Chinatown Detail, estimated the value of the dope at $50,000.

Government agents who have been working on smuggling of a large amount of drugs into this section lately were given the case and they are now working on the matter, expecting to unearth a coast-wide smuggling ring.

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I. A. C. P. PRESIDENT VISITS STATE

L. V. Jenkins, president of the IACP, participated in many police activities of the Pacific Coast during the past weeks. After delivering the opening remarks at the California Highway Patrol training school in Sacramento, which was attended by 55 captains of the Patrol and representatives of the Sacramento, Salt Lake, and San Francisco police departments, he accompanied Director R. Ray Ingles of the California Motor Vehicle Division to Los Angeles where he addressed approximately 250 members of the Los Angeles County Peace Officers Association. The following day, as guest of Chief James E. Davis of Los Angeles, he visited the pistol range in Legion Park where more than $100,000 has been spent on a recreational project for the Los Angeles police department.

Proceeding from southern California, he conferred in San Francisco with Chief William J. Quinn, second vice-president of the IACP, and with the manager of the National Broadcasting Company relative to a series of broadcasts featuring the educational program of IACP. In Oakland he met with Chief Bodie A. Wallman, member of the Executive Committee of IACP, and with former chief James T. Drew, chairman of the Membership Committee.

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AGE FACTOR IN CRIME

The seriousness of the problem of juvenile delinquency is manifested by records which show that 17 out of every 100 persons arrested during the first nine months of 1936 were under 21 years of age. This fact was gained from the examination of 343,132 arrest records of persons whose fingerprints were forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the first nine months of 1936 by state and municipal law enforcement agencies.

During the past four years the Bureau has been making an analysis of fingerprint records covering arrests, and throughout this period, until the last half of the calendar year, 1935, arrests of individuals 19 years of age outnumbered those for any other single age group. The arrest records received since June, 1935, reveal a shift in the majority of individuals arrested to the ages of 21, 22, and 23 years. Whether this is attributable to the nineteen-year-old age group continuing its criminal tendencies and becoming second offenders, to the effectiveness of the concerted drive against crime, or to an improvement of economic factors is a matter for speculation. The trend, however, is being noted and observed and by future comparison, it should be possible to ascertain its significance and to determine if it is of a permanent or temporary character.

The age groups for which there were the most numerous arrests during the first nine months are as follows:

Age	*Number Arrested*
21	15,247
22	15,179
23	14,468
19	14,328

The compilation disclosed that during the first nine months 9,763 individuals were arrested and charged with robbery, 22,352 with burglary, and 8,351 with auto theft. The predominance of youth in these types of crimes is shown by the fact that 5,243 (53.7 per cent) of those persons arrested and charged with robbery, 13,087 (58.5 per cent) of those charged with burglary, and 5,892 (70.6 per cent) of those charged with auto theft were under 25 years of age.

One out of every four persons arrested for robbery during the first nine months of 1936 was under 21 years of age. Similarly, one out of every three persons arrested and charged with burglary was less than 21 years old. Auto theft, the statistics show, was frequently committed by youthful individuals. Of the 8,351 arrested for auto theft 3,944 were under 21 years of age.

The statistics further show that out of the 59,954 youths arrested who were under 21 years of age, 526 were charged with criminal homicide, 3,622 with robbery, 2,307 with assault, 8,660 with burglary, 3,944 with auto theft, 11,081 with larceny, 696 with forgery and counterfeiting, 708 with carrying weapons, and 943 with rape.

During the first nine months of 1936, more than one-sixth of the 343,132 persons arrested had a record of arrests previous to attaining their majority. Approximately 34 per cent of those arrested were less than 25 years of age.

POLICING FIRES

The following procedure shall be carried out by stations and radio patrol cars, in lieu of previous orders issued relative to fires:

Fire Alarms shall be responded to as follows:

FIRST ALARMS OR "STILL ALARMS"

Unit "C"—Radio Patrol Car, when patroling an entire district shall respond to all fire alarms originating in the district.

Unit "D"—When the second section of a district is patroled by a Unit "D" Radio Patrol Car, Units "C" or "D" radio cars shall respond only to fire alarms originating in their patrol section.

Units "A" or "B"—When patroling an entire district, shall respond to all fire alarms originating in their district, including "Still Alarms."

Units "A" or "B," when patroling separate sections of a district shall respond only to the "Still Alarms" originating in their patrol section.

SECOND OR THIRD ALARM FIRES

Shall be responded to by all Radio Patrol Cars in the district. The senior non-commissioned officer or senior patrolman on duty in Unit "C" or Unit "D" Radio Patrol Car, shall make an immediate survey of the situation and promptly notify his station of the conditions prevailing at the scene of the fire, requesting that such assistance be dispatched to the location involved, as he deems necessary.

Radio Patrol Cars responding to alarms of fire shall be placed out of service by the Bureau of Communications.

All Radio Patrol Cars responding to alarms of fire shall be relieved of their duties at the fire as quickly as their services are no longer required. On being relieved of duty at the scene of a fire, the operators of a radio patrol car shall immediately proceed to the nearest patrol box and report their car in service and resume patrol duty.

Station Keepers on duty in their district, receiving a "Still Fire Alarm," shall immediately telephone the Bureau of Communications instructions to place the responding Radio Patrol Car "out of service," and if the Radio Patrol Car that should respond is already out of service, they shall request that another car be sent.

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CITIZENS CAN HELP POLICE

Appeals are constantly being made to the citizens of San Francisco to cooperate with the Police Department by reporting suspicious characters and circumstances to the police. Recently, two cooperative citizens brought about the arrest of burglars, solving the mystery of a series of burglaries which had for some time baffled the police.

It was a call from a woman in the Marina that there was someone in the flat of a neighbor whom she knew to be out of town that sent a radio car to the address given, where the crew surprised a burglar busily gathering up loot. He was brought in and turned over to the Bureau of Inspectors. This sly little burglar confessed to a long string of burglaries over a period of years and led officers to stolen property worth thousands of dollars. A display of the furs, jewels, silver and other valuables which were recovered brought gasps of amazement from even veteran police officers and grins of delight from insurance adjusters and victims of this sneak thief.

A call from a citizen one night that he had seen a man jump over the fence into the adjoining property brought a radio crew to his home, where they were informed that he had seen the man enter the rear door of the next-door residence. While the officers guarded the home to prevent the prowler's escape, the citizen, on their instructions, telephoned to the Bureau of Communications requesting more officers so that possible escape of the prowler from the neighborhood could be cut off. In a few moments, the house was surrounded and two officers entered. After a thorough search, they found the prowler hiding in a clothes closet in a rear bedroom. He admitted that he had a car outside which he had stolen in Wyoming. He was arrested and booked for burglary and the Dyer Act. A search of his room yielded property reported stolen in burglaries. A detail on the room ended in the arrest the next day of another young man, who confessed to complicity in these burglaries and implicated a third man. He too was apprehended and admitted participation in burglaries with the other two, both in San Francisco and on the peninsula.

• • •

Thus, in both these cases, the alertness and cooperation of citizens, combined with the efficiency of the Communications Bureau and cruising radio cars, and careful investigations by the Bureau of Inspectors, resulted in the arrest of criminals who were preying on the very homes of our citizens.

• • •

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NOTE THIS CHANGE IN THE RULES

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners held on March 30, 1937, the following amendment to the Rules and Regulations of the Police Department was adopted:

RESOLVED, that Section 3 of Rule 22 is hereby amended to read as follows:

They shall march their platoons or squads, at attention, to a designated point in the sections or districts, where the platoons or squads shall be disbanded with instructions to proceed to their assignments. They shall return to their station and report to their commanding officer for orders and immediately proceed on patrol, and remain on patrol until the expiration of their tour of duty, reporting off duty at the same time and in the same manner as the members of their respective platoons.

AYES: Commissioners Sykes, Foran, Roche.

This amendment to take effect immediately.

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ANNUAL POLICE SHOW BIG SUCCESS

(*Continued from page* 12)

Samuel Orr, April 28	3000.00
Frank J. Haley, May 1	3000.00
John J. Allen, June 17	3000.00
Arthur F. Dowie, June 17	3000.00
Edward M. Owens, July 27	3000.00
John J. Friedrichs, July 31	3000.00
Clarence W. Bormuth, August 15	3000.00
William C. Casey, September 1	3000.00
James J. McEntee, September 6	3000.00
Robert P. DeGuire, September 18	3000.00
Louis LaPlace, October 20	3000.00
Peter Burns, October 22	3000.00
William J. Lindecker, October 23	3000.00
William J. Fennessey, October 25	3000.00
Daniel W. Cronin, November 1	3000.00
John F. Riordan, November 15	3000.00
Robert L. Morton, November 21	3000.00
Gustave H. Betger, December 6	3000.00
Patrick H. McGee, December 11	3000.00
James Harrington, December 11	3000.00
Chester H. Uhlenberg, December 20	3000.00

Total amount paid out to the families of the deceased for the year 1936, $84,000.00.

Total amount paid out to the families of the deceased since the year 1878, $1,517,000.00.

Those who have departed rest in peace, knowing that those they left behind have been taken care of by your efforts, and we wish to thank you.

PAST PRESIDENTS

Name	*Year*
John Kirkpatrick	1878
I. W. Lees	1879
Wiliam Y. Douglass	1880
Frederick T. Brown	1881
Alfred Clarke	1882
James A. Mahoney	1883
Alfred Clarke	1884
A. J. Houghtaling	1885
Alfred Clarke	1886
Alfred Clarke	1887
Alfred Clarke	1888
W. D. Hensley (Res. June 9th)	1889
W. L. Coles	(Unexpired Term)
Wm. L. Coles	1890
Wm. L. Coles	1891
Wm. L. Coles	1892
A. J. Houghtaling	1893
A. J. Houghtaling	1894
Thomas W. Bethel	1895
George W. Wittman	1896
John Spillane	1897
John B. Martin	1898
John W. Butterworth	1899
Mier Lindheimer	1900
William P. Sullivan, Jr.	1901
John Rainsbury	1902
James T. Donovan	1903
Albert A. Perrin	1904
Robert J. Kerrison	1905
Jeremiah F. Dinan	1906
John Cronin	1907
John Cronin	1908
John Cronin	1909
Edward F. Leonard	1910
Charles M. Shore	1911
Gilbert P. Chase	1912
George M. Geimann	1913
Charles J. Ward	1914
John H. Lackmann	1915
Charles F. Skelly	1916
William I. Burns	1917
Daniel A. Sylvester	1918
Charles J. Birdsall	1919
George F. Barry	1920
John J. Casey, No. 1	1921
James Kelly	1922
William C. Gilmore	1923
John J. Lyons	1924
John F. Ryan	1925
Michael J. Griffin	1926
John J. Cummings	1927
Peter R. Maloney	1928
Michael E. I. Mitchell	1929
Leo E. Bunner	1930
Arthur E. Garratt	1931
John F. Hanley	1932
Peter S. Hinrichs	1933
Arthur D. Layne	1934
George J. Sullivan	1935
James L. Quigley	1936

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(*Continued from page* 15)

Bacon, knew of gunpowder as early as 1242 although he did not record that fact until 1248.

Due to the fact that the Chinese used "stink pots" at that period it is quite possible that the honor of discovering gunpowder was given to them by merchants and others whose property was destroyed when such "stink pots" were used for incendiary purposes by Chinese pirates. The first gunpowder was virtually the same as our present-day black powder, consisting of salt peter, charcoal and sulphur.

In the fourteenth century history has it that a German monk named Bernard Schwartz succeeded in using gunpowder to hurl missiles. In fact, about this period, the crude cannons commonly used were modeled in the shape of a melting pot or mortar, due to the fact that gunpowder as a force for hurling projectiles was accidentally learned when the heavy lid of a melting pot was blown off while heating a mixture of charcoal, sulphur and saltpeter. Stones, formed to fit the short, crude cannons of that period were the first cannon balls.

In the latter portion of the fourteenth century cannon was used in battle. Its use, however, was confined to some critical portion of the hand-to-hand struggle of the bowmen and the spear carriers. The cannon was always loaded and ready for the proper moment when it was fired in the general direction of the enemy to cause consternation by the noise and smoke, and to frighten the tired horses of the adversary. The cannon of that period was made of strips of steel bound together in the nature of a barrel.

The English soldiers of Edward III used cannon at the battle of Cressy in France, in 1346.

At first the powder was touched off with a lighted brand or a piece of hot steel, but as the use of gunpowder became more common the matchlock and the wheel lock were invented, and continued to be used until about the year 1800. The matchlock was merely a device for handling the lighted substance in such a manner as to bring it in contact with the exposed grains of black powder, but the wheel lock was somewhat complicated and caused the ignition of the powder by having a serrated wheel, through friction, cause the spark to come from pyrites held in contact with the powder.

In 1600, and during the Reformation period, the English used flint as an ignition unit—a flint so used being good for twenty or thirty shots.

In the sixteenth century small firearms and pistols were in use in Germany, and we find the use of such small arms and pistols on the increase until 1636, when the American Colonists became the world's greatest users of such arms. In fact, to a Colonist of that period a gun was vastly more important than a saw or an axe or an agricultural tool. The redskins had to be kept in their place and the forests were teeming with both wild game and beasts of prey. It was through the persistent use of firearms that the Colonists rapidly made of the new country a new nation.

Early day firearms were merely an iron tube with a wooden handle somewhat like a broom handle attached. The touch hole was in such a position as to be easy of access, but with either the match lock or the wheel lock there was not very much chance of any accuracy worth while. In 1805 the percussion cap was first used. Mr. Latulipe exhibited a gun of that period, showing how the cap was acted upon by the hammer. Much progress, in the matter of workmanship of the small firearms of the period was made until 1835 when Samuel Colt manufactured the first, practical repeating firearms which have changed little materially even to this date.

The lecturer stated that so little has the general make of the revolver changed, he was able to replace a spring of a modern revolver recently with the spring of one made in 1840. In the examination of small firearms of a century or more ago we will readily note the ornamentation on the older weapons as compared with the plain, business-like weapons of today, when it seems they are made for use rather than ornament.

Mr. Latulipe pointed out that it is daily becoming more important to be able to prove the commission of crime in instances in which a gun is used, for the simple reason that we generally are able to secure one or more of the bullets fired in the commission of the crime. We also, in many cases, are able to secure the actual or the supposed weapon used.

Having the weapon used and one or more of the bullets found in the body of the victim he stated: Any weapon may be positively identified by the markings which are left on the bullets which are fired from it.

The interior of the barrels of all standard makes of guns is identically the same, he stated, in the matter of diameter; the difference consists in the surface of the interior of the barrel—this difference being caused both by reaming and by accident in the actual manufacturing of the individual guns. He pointed out that use—and abuse or carelessness in the matter of keeping the barrel well cleaned and oiled will also cause peculiar markings on the inside of the barrel. It is an actual fact, he stated, that, like fingerprints, each gun made has its own peculiar barrel markings that mark the bullet fired from it accordingly.

To prove this statement he told his audience that he visited small arms manufactories in the United States, and, with the permission of the heads of the factories, followed a pair of guns through every one of the forty or fifty stages of their manufacture, numbering the guns one and two. When finished Mr. Latulipe took each pair of guns and fired several shots from them. Under the microscope the bullet markings on the bullets from number one gun were found to be entirely different from those on the bullets fired from gun number two. Considering that Mr. Latulipe conducted this experiment in several gun factories and was, in each instance, successful in proving that bullets from guns made at the same moment, in the same factory and with the same tools produced different bullet markings certainly upsets somewhat the expressed belief of some experts that different guns of the same calibre may produce like bullet markings.

He stated he did not think the word "ballistics" should be used to cover the general subject of guns, bullets, etc.,

(*Continued on page* 25)

YOUTH'S DUTY TO THE FUTURE

(*Continued from page* 11)

wherein those of influence, of power, of protection, are able to live beyond the law and sneer at the persons who would punish them for their violations.

This is not the fault of youth, but youth must suffer because of it. No young man of the hundreds of thousands who go against the law can benefit by that action. Criminality for the young can lead only to a vile existence; to a life of conniving and of fear. The energy wasted in efforts to defeat the law, if exerted in legitimate channels, would bring about a great reward. It, therefore, becomes the problem of youth to seek the weapons by which this humbuggery can be cut away and a free chance for a straight life be given to all young people.

Such young men as come from Notre Dame University have a tremendous opportunity before them. They are the alumni of a great school, of life and health and happy tradition, of moral ideals which have stood for years for wholesome accomplishment. They leave with traditional memories upon which they can build and there is a certain amount of zeal and desire for betterment which may be used for the benefit of all of us. No greater opportunity ever existed than that which presents itself today to the young man who desires to engage in civic work or to become a builder in that world which, for a lack of a better term, we must call politics. Within recent years, attention has been centered upon good and bad politicians. There has been an outcry against the person who looks upon votes as something to be used merely for his own ends, instead of the betterment of the world in general. People are eager for right-thinking, clear-minded leadership. They believe that they should have in their representatives a type of idealism, of high-mindedness, of thoughtfulness and a desire for the betterment of humanity. This is the recipe for the young man who volunteers to work in the ranks of clean politics and to build solid ground upon the swamps of distrust.

For such a young man politics, strangely enough, means a field in which there shall be less of purely selfish politics; in which there shall be the dearth of office-seeking for personal aggrandizement; in which there shall be a steady lessening of the so-called benefits of politics and of patronage. For it is through this system of patronage which has been built up through the years by men working for their own personal gains instead of the benefit of the commonwealth that a large part of the break-down of law-enforcement machinery has been brought about.

When you enter your own communities with the idealism which college has given you, with the desire to do something for your fellow-man, built upon the traditions bestowed upon you by this university, it might be well to look about you and try to visualize what is wrong with your city, your hamlet, your village, or your metropolis. You may find that one of the great defects lies in the machinery of your law-enforcement. It is possible that the police department of your city is not functioning to the satisfaction of a thinking and objectively planning individual. It is more than possible that persons of influence find it extremely easy to defeat justice, that your jail system is badly handled, that your courts are clogged and their calendars filled with cases which long ago should have been disposed of; that your prisons are badly manned and easily accessible to escape. On the surface this would seem to be a problem to be solved by a mere change of method; unfortunately, it goes much deeper than that.

Perhaps I may give you an example from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This Bureau within recent years has been credited with the accomplishment of certain magical things. The young men of this organization who have eliminated the Dillingers, the "Baby Face" Nelsons, the Harvey Raileys, the "Pretty Boy" Floyds, and the Alvin Karpises have been romantized as super-men. Nothing could be more untrue. Certainly they are a high type of law-enforcement officer—the highest type which it has been possible to procure; they are young men such as yourselves—of education, of training, and of tradition; they are persons who have been selected after a careful investigation as to their morals, their integrity, their alertness, their personality, and their capability. They have been trained by every scientific process known to modern theories of apprehension and detection.

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BAY COUNTIES' PEACE OFFICERS' ASSN.

(*Continued from page* 23)

in connection with the solving of crimes, for the reason that the word, from a military standpoint, concerns the motion of the bullet. He said the study could be more properly called—The Science of Bullet and Firearm Identification.

In speaking of the absolute necessity of relying on bullet markings in some instances of murder he said he wished to remind his hearers of two instances of killings in the Bay region in which there was not a possibility of convicting anyone had it not been for a microscopic examination of the bullets used. In each case the gun used was unfortunately missing while in one case—the Dominick Stanza—only a crushed bullet that clung to the base of the skull of the deceased was available.

In the Stanza case the San Francisco Police knew of the bad feeling between the deceased and the man arrested for the killing. The most thorough search failed to reveal the gun used. The bullet was very much telescoped where it had come in contact with the bone of the skull of the deceased, but, by scraping the lead backwards from the cartridge end some barrel markings were available. Fate played into the hands of the police in this instance. Many weeks after the murder a woman reported to the department that her husband had violently quarrelled with her and threatened her with bodily harm. The officer on the case casually asked her if her husband had a gun in the house, and was informed that he had two or three guns. The name of the defendant being the same as the man who had been tried for murder in the borax factory, the officer accompanied the woman to her residence, and, at the bottom of a trunk, covered with papers, found a revolver. It developed that the very same trunk had been searched by members of the Bureau of Inspectors some time previously and no gun was found. Bullets fired from that gun bore the same bullet markings as the flattened bullet found in the dead man's skull thus bringing guilt to the hand of the guilty party who had killed his erstwhile friend.

The other case cited by the lecturer was the killing of a girl in the city of San Mateo. The girl was shot in an underpass. Her sweetheart, a young man named Alcalde, who was seen with her a short time before her death, was arrested. No gun was found. Mr. Latulipe examined the bullet found in her head when her body was taken by the authorities. The markings on this bullet showed it was a gun of foreign make. After many tests it was found to be a rare type of German Dreyse gun. This, of course, did not help the case for the police because of the absence of the gun with which the murder was committed. Later, however, the finding of that very type of gun in the grass near the scene of the crime proved beyond a shadow of a doubt the sterling value of the scientific study of bullet markings. It also proved that the microscope and a laboratory are an absolutely necessary part of modern police equipment.

Mr. Latulipe stressed the fact that a person may reason plausibly but be entirely wrong, while there is nothing like the mute pictures and the inscrutable microscope in the presentation of cold facts to the jury.

• • •

The selection of Larkspur as the next meeting place was unanimous, the date being set for April 21, 1937.

Bodie A. Wallman, President.
Chas. W. Dullea, Secretary-Treasurer.

TRAFFIC SAFETY CAMPAIGN GETS HONORABLE MENTION FOR S.F.P.D.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent His Honor, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, which has been referred to Chief of Police William J. Quinn:

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DATE SET FOR 1937 IACP CONVENTION

The forty-fourth annual convention of the IACP will be held in the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland, October 4-7. The date and place were decided upon by the Committee on Arrangements at a meeting in Baltimore during the week of March 29. Attending were Chairman J. S. Egan, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Chief Stephen G. Nelson and Captain J. H. Mintiens, of the Baltimore department; and L. V. Jenkins, president of the IACP.

IN MEMORIAM

During the past month the following members and retired officers of the San Francisco Police Department have passed into the Great Beyond:

Retired Officer Jeremiah J. Cowhig, Co. I, Feb. 16.

Retired Officer John N. McGee, Co. D, Feb. 19.

Retired Sergeant Maurice J. O'Callaghan, Co. M, March 1.

Traffic Officer Albert W. Argens, Co. K, Feb. 21.

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San Francisco
POLICE
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OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

MAY, 1937

Inspector Byron J. Getchell, official instructor of the San Francisco School Traffic Patrol, receiving gold star presented by the California State Automobile Association. Shown with him are Chief of Police William J. Quinn and Percy E. Towne, representing the Automobile Association.

—Courtesy Motor Land

That We Shall Never Forget---

Honor roll of those who have made the supreme sacrifice as members of the San Francisco Police Department. Each contributed his costly share to the grand traditions of the department:

Officer JOHN COOTS, June 12, 1878. Killed by John Runk.
Officer JOHN NICHOLSON, February 16, 1884. Stabbed by unknown assassin
Officer EDGAR OSGOOD, December 13, 1886. Stabbed by unknown assassin.
Officer ALEXANDER GRANT, September 11, 1891. Shot by Samuel of Posen
Lieutenant WILLIAM BURKE, March 23, 1898. Shot by Theo. Haines.
Officer EUGENE ROBINSON, January 20, 1903. Shot by thugs.
Officer MAX FENNER, April 18, 1906. Killed by falling walls.
Officer JAMES S. COOK, August 26, 1906. Shot by unknown assassin.
Officer GEORGE O'CONNELL, November 16, 1906. Shot by John Burns.
Officer HARRY L. SAUER, May 7, 1907. Shot by unknown assassin.
Officer EDWARD T. McCARTNEY, September 3, 1907. Shot by John Tansey.
Officer WILLIAM H. HEINS, June 4, 1908. Shot by Young brothers.
Officer WILLIAM O'SHAUGHNESSY, June 10, 1908. Beaten by C. Ritchie.
Sergeant ANTONE NOLTING, January 9, 1909. Shot by Thos. Jordan.
Officer CHARLES P. CASTOR, November 26, 1911. Shot by P. Prantikos.
Officer THOMAS FINNELLY, November 26, 1911. Shot by P. Prantikos.
Officer JOHN J. NOLAN, March 19, 1912. Killed by fall chasing thug.
Officer CHARLES H. BATES, July 26, 1912. Shot by unknown assassin.
Officer BYRON C. WOOD, May 4, 1913. Shot by W. Thompson.
Officer EDWARD MALONEY, April 19, 1915. Shot by Felker and Walker.
Officer PETER HAMMOND, September 12, 1915. Shot by George Nelson.
Corporal FREDERICK COOK, November 24, 1915. Shot by Harry Wilson.
Officer THOMAS DEASY, January 8, 1916. Shot by unknown assassin.
Officer MARTIN JUDGE, December 12, 1916. Hit by street car.
Officer WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN, June 25, 1917. Shot by Thos. Sheehan.
Officer JOHN B. HURD, January 27, 1918. Killed by street car.
Sergeant JOHN J. MORIARITY, May 26, 1919. Shot by V. Osakin.
Detective Sergeant ANTONE SCHOEMBS, November 19, 1919. Shot by bandits.
Officer JAMES W. HORTON, September 19, 1920. Shot by unknown assassin.
Detective Sergeant MILES JACKSON, December 5, 1920. Shot by gangsters.
Detective LESTER DORMAN, December 5, 1920. Shot by gangsters.
Officer THOMAS HANNA, January 15, 1921. Shot by unknown assassin.
Officer JOSEPH WALSH, July 4, 1922. Shot by auto bandits.
Corporal THOMAS KELLY, June 4, 1923. Shot by John Paris.
Detective Sergeant TIMOTHY BAILEY, August 3, 1922. Shot by Walter Castor.
Officer JOSEPH CONROY, November 3, 1923. Killed by automobile.
Sergeant MICHAEL J. BRADY, October 5, 1924. Shot by William Rhinehart.
Officer GEORGE CAMPBELL, April 9, 1925. Shot by Felix Sloper.
Officer BENJAMIN G. ROOT, April 1, 1926. Killed by unknown assassin.
Officer JOHN J. DRISCOLL, June 28, 1927. Shot by bandits.
Officer JOHN MALCOLM, April 29, 1930. Shot by bandits.
Officer CHARLES ROGERSON, November 23, 1930. Killed by automobile.
Officer CHARLES W. KING, June 7, 1931. Killed by automobile.
Officer ELMER C. THONEY, December 31, 1931. Killed by street car.
Officer WILLIAM E. MANNING, January 2, 1932. Shot by George Rankin.
Officer MERVYN A. REARDON, June 9, 1932. Shot by Glenn Johnson.
Officer MICHAEL J. McDONALD, August 26, 1933. Shot by James Kirk, kidnaper.
Officer JAMES H. MANN, February 26, 1934. Killed by James Jacobs.
Officer EDWARD F. FLAGLER, February 8, 1937. Hit-run driver.
Officer ALBERT W. ARGENS, February 21, 1937. Shot by Elliott Ambrose.

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The Editor is always pleased to consider articles suitable for publication. Contributions should preferably be typewritten, but where this is not possible, copy should be clearly written. Contributions may be signed with a "nom de plume," but all articles must bear the name and address of the sender, which will be treated with the strictest confidence. The Editor will also be pleased to consider photographs of officers and of interesting events. Letters should be addressed to the Editor.

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San Francisco POLICE AND PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A Police News and Educational Magazine

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VOLUME XV MAY, 1937 No. 5

Delinquent Youth

By WILLIAM J. QUINN

The press, the platform and the representatives of our vast American army of modern social workers, all seem to point a disapproving finger at the youth of today. In chorus they repeat: What are we coming to? One thing is certain—our modern youth seems entirely too prone to delinquency to suit people whose aim is to have the world peopled only with grown-ups of the highest integrity, and cherubic youth.

WILLIAM J. QUINN, *Chief of Police*

We hear on every side how really polite, studious and industrious the youth of some years ago was. We also hear that there were no juvenile courts and no groups of delinquents in those days; that boys and girls never were away from home, and were satisfied with ten or twenty cents a week to buy candy or fish hooks. To hear such people orate would lead a parent of today to secretly wish he had been born a couple of decades earlier.

Now, let us pause to consider the cause of all the trouble our young boys—and girls too—of today seem to be causing. Perhaps they are not really so bad. And, again, perhaps they are not really to blame.

What, in the main, is the blanket charge against our boys and girls of 1937? Well—general delinquency. And this general delinquency may be said to include: Use of tobacco and liquor, theft, hitch-hiking and more or less general libertinism.

Before condemning our flaming youth let us consider that children are great and unfailing imitators. Our children do as they see done. If they disrespect the laws of the land and flaunt the rules of propriety there must be a reason for their so doing. They evidently have been reading the newspapers. They also have evidently been giving credence to the plots portrayed in our modern moving pictures. In other words, through what they see under their individual home roofs, in their daily contacts with this present-day life, in current literature and drama, they learn what they consider is just the proper thing for a person to do who wants happiness, and wants it now. Critics should therefore remember that our flaming youths —and delinquents, if you will—are really copying their elders, or supposed betters.

In the so-called "good old days," the grown-ups did not have the automobile, the multiplicity of road houses, taverns, night clubs, show houses, etc., to wile them to turn momentarily away from their daily toil and harmless enjoyments. In those days money was not so plentiful, and broken homes and divorces were rare indeed. But even then, as we believe by reading the lives of successful business men, boys went to sea and ran away with cir-

cuses—even from model homes. Today, a home is really not a haven of peace and family gathering, but could more properly be described as a place where a family eats and sleeps. The pleasures of even the individual members of the average family are found individually outside of the home, in golf, whist, dancing, automobile riding, etc., according to the age and taste of the father, mother and individual children.

The question of delinquency has its foundation primarily in the home—or rather, lack of a proper one—hence the finger of blame should more properly be turned towards modern fathers and mothers than towards our apparently errant and incorrigible youth. Not a small amount of blame equitably belongs also to our city fathers who spend millions on public buildings and fail to see the use of ample public playgrounds for city raised children—especially those whose lot is to reside in the poorer quarters. Children will play. Nature has put that spirit in them. It is as much the duty of our public officials to provide suitable and sufficient playgrounds as to provide ample schools. Grouping on corners or in alleyways does not bring out the best that is in our growing youth. The bully and the abnormal individuals in the group are the leaders—and the road to delinquency is wide open.

It is pleasing to note that the number of public playgrounds is steadily increasing—thus showing that our public officials have come to a thorough realization of the truth of the old saying: "The devil finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

School department heads are to be congratulated for their efforts to make school less irksome to children with physical defects which make it impossible for them to cope with their fellow students not so handicapped. This is an immense stride towards a minimizing of delinquency. The defective child could not cope with his fellows because of deficient eyesight or hearing, perhaps; neither could he endure the remarks of his teacher or the jeers of his classmates. Truancy was the result. Delinquency and the reform school follow closely on truancy.

The day has arrived when, as in San Francisco, the School Department, the Playground Department, the Juvenile Court, the Police Department and the various local relief agencies of every municipality will handle the juvenile delinquency problem in a business-like manner, just as ordinary routine duty. In doing so this body or committee will delve to find the cause of each individual case of delinquency and then be prepared to effect a cure. If the cause be found to be drunken or unfit parents, or poverty, etc., a local welfare agency will step in; if the child is entirely to blame, the Juvenile Court, and so on.

We will always have reformatories, but they do not need to be over-populated. To reduce the number of boys and girls who have to be handled by the State is a two-fold duty on each of us today. First, the children deserve their day in court, or, in other words, they should not be condemned en masse, but should at least be allowed to plead that they are doing only what they see being done by their elders, hence we must improve our morals if we would uplift the morals of our children. Second, our public representatives owe it to our modern youth to correct conditions leading to delinquency by establishing supervised playgrounds, and by a business-like manner of thwarting the various known causes of delinquency. This can only be effected by sympathetic and official action. Remembering that our modern youth mirrors our modern selves let us be slow to make wry faces and throw up our hands in despair at the conduct of our boys and girls of 1937.

FAST WORK LEADS TO ARREST OF THREE YOUTHS

The following is a copy of a report submitted to Chief William J. Quinn by Deputy Captain Thomas P. McInerney, in charge of Bureau of Communications. The officers concerned were commended by the Chief of Police for the arrests mentioned and for their prompt attention and quick dispatch to scene, in response to this radio call:

At 1:01 A. M., Wednesday, March 31, 1937, Officer John V. Kennedy, assigned to the Monitor Board, Bureau of Communications received a telephone message that there were prowlers in a grocery store located at 41st Avenue and Balboa Street—northwest corner. Park Station Radio Cars No. 1 and 3 were immediately dispatched and the quick action of Officer Kennedy and members of the Bureau of Communications resulted in the arrest of three youths by members of Company O, who responded to the call. Corporal Thomas Flanagan, Officers Harry Majors, Louis Bruno and Edward Borbeck, on arriving at the said location, noticed three boys were attempting to break in the rear store window, but failed to gain entrance. They ran through the rear alleyway, through a lot and over a fence and in order to halt them Officer Borbeck was forced to fire one shot into the air. When taken into custody, they had a stolen Layfette Coupe automobile and admitted burglarizing several stores and one in San Jose, Calif., and stealing two other automobiles.

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Police Big Brother Work Takes Finesse

SUCCESS HINGES UPON APPROACH TO INDIVIDUAL WAYWARD YOUTH

By Robert E. Girvin

(This is the second of a series of four articles published in the Chronicle on the Big Brother method employed by the San Francisco Police Department in stamping out juvenile delinquency.)

* * *

Big Brother police work requires a finesse all its own. The approach is individual and personal; success comes only when the wayward boy learns to like and respect the policeman who is his Big Brother. When he attains this respect, the Big Brother begins molding his young charge into a normal youth.

While juvenile delinquency cases follow the same general pattern, each case is an individual one, and must be handled as such. Big Brothers are becoming adroit at disentangling the complex causes behind irregular behavior.

When a Big Brother accepts a ward, his first step is to visit the home, take note of the family situation, and talk with the boy. If the cause of trouble is with the parents or parent, the Big Brother tackles that problem first. If the parental situation is extremely bad and cannot be corrected, the Big Brother Bureau takes steps to remove the boy from the home.

Primary Factors

Demoralized homes are the commonest experience of the Big Brothers. Divorce, separation, unsympathetic step-parents, drinking, unemployment, vicious discipline, lack of parental control, and often plain disregard of a child's welfare, are primary factors in stimulating a career of crime.

With the younger boys, the chief problem is getting them to attend school. This done, the Big Brother tries to stimulate interest in a useful hobby, something attractive enough to replace the exciting game of transgressing the law.

To effect this, the Big Brother sets out to win the confidence of the boy—takes him to moving pictures, swimming, and for rides; makes him believe someone is really interested in seeing him mend his ways and do the right thing. If the boy needs clothing, it usually can be obtained through such organizations as the Mission Kiwanis Club. Often, the Big Brother gets the boy a free membership in a boys' club.

Steer Boys To Jobs

With older boys, it is often a case of no job. While the Big Brothers shun becoming an employment bureau, they steer boys into jobs whenever possible. If the boy has not completed his high school education, they urge him to attend part time school.

Big Brothers never interfere in girl trouble, for they figure hot-headed youths never take advice in affairs of the heart anyway, and it would only cause resentment.

An actual case to show the workings of the Big Brother Bureau is that of an 18-year-old boy whose penchant is absorbing too much wine, going temporarily cuckoo, and joyriding in automobiles without the owner's knowledge.

The youth's first wayward step was several years ago—a stolen automobile which took him into Juvenile Court. Two years ago he was seriously injured while driving a stolen vehicle. Recovered now, his family sees signs of the old wildness returning.

Home Life Poor

The boy's father "disappeared" years ago, and the mother subsequently remarried. There was excessive drinking in the home. The stepfather did not like the child, who was sent to live with his grandmother. This was 12 years ago.

Past 18, he cannot be required to attend school. He hates school, always fought with his teachers, and refuses to complete his education. He is completely dependent on his grandmother, who attempts to rule with an iron hand. The boy hates to be dependent on her, and is constantly provoking her.

She sets a curfew on him, and if he is not home on time, goes out and brings him home. This because she is afraid of what he may do. He drinks much and often.

Among his companions are a notorious drunkard and two ex-convicts. He wants to make money quick. Isn't sure of what sort of a job he wants, but something that will pay well. Admits he "knows nothing" and is ill equipped for any job, but doesn't want to take time to educate himself to some craft. Besides, he's going with a girl of whom his grandmother disapproves.

With his past record, a slip now would cost this boy a jail sentence. He is the perfect material for the hardened criminal who needs an ally in crime. He is fed up, desperate.

The case came to the attention of the Big Brother Bureau through friends of the boy's grandmother. The boy will be turned over to a Big Brother. The problems to be solved are: Should the boy remain where he is? Can he be persuaded to attend part time school if we get him a part time job?

The bureau has every hope of turning the youth into a useful citizen. All those who know him say he wouldn't lift his finger to the pettiest of crimes while he is sober.

Work With Agencies

The Big Brother Bureau functions as part of the Executive Coordinating Committee, comprised of representatives of all agencies concerned with child welfare in San Francisco. Chief Quinn is the Police Department representative on the committee.

Through district committees, this group is attempting

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Policewoman Kate O'Connor Honored

(From the San Francisco Chronicle, for whom she is now a featured writer)

Mist filled the blue Irish eyes of Kate O'Connor yesterday as she stood before 150 grinning, cheering men.

Kate had come to the Hall of Justice at the request of her old boss, Captain of Inspectors Charles Dullea. He had told her he wanted to discuss a case with her, and promptly at 9 a. m. she appeared.

"Hello, Charley. Hello, boys."

"Hullo, Kate; how've yuh been?"

With studied gravity, Dullea and the "boys" informed her that the "case," a woman in durance vile, was pitiful indeed, and would she please accompany them to the fourth floor.

"I only hope I can help," said Kate.

"This way, Kate," said Dullea, guiding her toward the "showup" room. "We've got her in here."

Captain of Inspectors Charles Dullea gives gold star to Kate O'Connor, retired policewoman.

As Dullea flung open the doors, 150 inspectors rose to their feet, clapping and cheering.

Kate fell back a step. Her eyes were wide with astonishment. You could almost see her kind, Irish heart beating.

She was escorted quickly to the front of the room,

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Steady Work - - or What Price Traffic Safety

By THE SAN FRANCISCO TRAFFIC SCHOOL, *Herbert Herzenberg, in charge.*
Mr. Herzenberg is also Chairman of Traffic Safety for the American Legion in San Francisco.

If the sexton in some church belfry were to toll the traffic deaths of America, he would have a steady job. It would be a strenuous job, too. Perhaps the sexton should have experience in ringing the angelus.

Three bells would be necessary in order to allow the conventional interval of one minute for each year of life;

HERBERT HERZENBERG

because automobile victims average thirty-nine years in age, and they close their eyes in death at the rate of one every thirteen minutes.

The sexton, then, would need to be a man of considerable skill and endurance. Indeed, he would need to be a man who neither ate nor slept, for this senseless, mad, and bloody slaughter goes on and on—one every thirteen minutes—every day, all day, and all night long.

This year the pace will quicken—perhaps to six an hour —for in January, a normally low month, three thousand, six hundred and eighty-two were killed. At this rate more than forty-two thousand will die in the traffic accidents of 1937. Could war be worse?

During the eighteen months America participated in the world war, our army suffered two hundred and thirty-six thousand casualties, of whom only fifty thousand, five hundred and ten were killed; while automobile casualties, during the last eighteen months, have reached the staggering total of two million, one hundred and sixty-two thousand, of whom fifty-seven thousand, seven hundred and fifty died horrible deaths, and of whom one hundred and eighty-nine thousand are hopelessly insane or pitifully mangled and useless for life.

If these traffic dead were buried along the Lincoln Highway with appropriate headstones, we could dispense with distance markers from coast to coast. Each half mile, outside city areas, we should meet a grim reminder of death and distance. How visualize the injured?

Suppose the sexton were a superman in skill and endurance; suppose he should toll the traffic accidents, too —nothing fatal, just the broken spines and shattered limbs, the fractured skulls and mangled vitals. For these, one toll each, without the traditional interval, would be quite enough. Still, the sexton would need another bell; and this bell would sound every thirty seconds, all day, and all night long, year in and year out. This would provide a sort of undertone for the death knell. Too monotonous, you think? Perhaps so.

But there is nothing monotonous about the variety of automobile accidents. They occur with a variation of detail that would outdo nature in her favorite garden spot. There seems to be utterly no limit to the number of ways in which a traffic accident may happen. Yet, a rather definite thread of causation runs through all this fabric of death and destruction, if one will examine it closely. Practically all traffic deaths and nearly all major traffic accidents may be traced directly to some violation of law.

Why did a city fire truck smash up the other day? Because an automobile was double-parked in the path of the oncoming truck as it turned a corner. The result? Five men went to the hospital, badly injured—one will die, two more crippled for life; a costly piece of equipment was ruined; suffering, death, economic loss to five families, and not less than twenty-five thousand dollars added to the taxpayer's burden. All because somebody violated a simple parking law.

The owner of that double-parked car may never have been in an accident himself. He may even brag about it; many of that type do. But he is a reckless driver just the same. The question for him to answer is this: how many accidents have you *caused?* This query might well be put to every motorist. Even though you are alive and still unscathed, how many accidents have you caused? How much damage? How many deaths? How often do you violate traffic regulations by acts of omission, as well as by acts of commission? Either may be as disastrous as the other.

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Flashes from the Communications Bureau

Instances of the efficiency of the Communications Bureau and the perfect coordination between the Bureau and the Radio Patrol are so numerous as to have become, during the past few months, almost commonplace. But because our readers demand some action in their stories, and because we believe that the personnel of the Communications Bureau and the Radio Patrol are deserving of publicity for their prompt and most effective work, we are going to preface our eaves-dropping at the Monitor Board with a few stories picked at random from the records of the Bureau of Criminal Information:

It was at exactly 8:02 P. M. on May 1 that Officer John J. Sullivan, on duty at the Monitor Board, received the alarm, "Hold up!" Over the air went, "Hold up! Hold up! On Leavenworth Street, between Turk and Golden Gate Avenue. Ellis-Polk No. 1 and No. 3 respond." Six minutes later came another alarm, this time from a Safeway Store at 2174 Union Street, with the further information that the clerk of the store was pursuing the robbers west on Union toward Fillmore. The radio message dispatched North End cars No. 2 and No. 3 to respond to this alarm.

Officers Harold G. Brown and George Millstead, patroling the North End District in Radio Car No. 2, upon receiving this call sped toward the scene. Driving east on Greenwich, as they neared Fillmore they observed a Plymouth sedan recklessly driven north on Fillmore.

Remembering that a broadcast subsequent to and supplementing the earlier holdup on Leavenworth had stated that the two holdup men had stolen an automobile for their getaway, and remembering further that the clerk of the Union Street store was reported to be pursuing his assailants west on Union toward Fillmore, the officers decided to investigate the speeding Plymouth sedan. On Francisco, between Baker and Lyons Streets, they overtook and halted the car. The two occupants were found to be armed and proved to be the men who had perpetrated both holdups. Thus, within eleven minutes after the first alarm was received by Officer Sullivan at the Monitor Board, the two holdup men were in custody.

* * *

It was at 1:15 P. M. on May 13 that the Communications Bureau was informed that a man was attempting suicide at the foot of Egbert Street. "No. 801, foot of Egbert Street—Bayview No. 2 respond," went over the air. Officers F. Sinacek and John Badagliacio lost no time responding to that call and at the location they found a man sitting in closed coupe, with a tube running from the exhaust pipe into the car. Opening the door, they pulled the unconscious man into the air; his face had already turned blue, and quickly the officers laid him on the street and applied artificial respiration. When they had revived him enough to dare his removal, they hurried him by radio car to the Mission Emergency Hospital, where the doctor pronounced him out of danger and able to be taken to the Bayview Station, where he was booked for Violation of Ordinance 811. Although a suicide note found in his car stated he wished to die, the obvious conclusion was that his depression was caused by an over-indulgence in alcohol.

* * *

At 8:07 P. M. on May 16, a woman telephoned that a prowler was attempting to gain entrance to her home. Ellis-Polk Nos. 3 and 4 were dispatched to the scene. A search of her home and garden failed to locate the prowler, but the officers extended their search and less than five minutes after the first call, Frank Starr was in custody as a burglar.

* * *

So they go—report after report of efficient, coordinated police action, the Communications Bureau acting as the nerve center of the Department, the Radio Patrol responding with precision to the orders sent them over the air.

And now, let's listen in on the Monitor Board for awhile with Officers Frank Murphy, Ralph McDonald, William Dowd and Vincent Maher—to the latter of whom this column is indebted for so many of its mirth-provoking stories:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Send the wagon for a drunk at—Polk Street." "Where is he—lying in the street?" "Yes." "What is your name?" "Mr. G—." "What is your address?" "Well, I am the drunk. I have been drinking for the past four days and I want to give myself up." "May I suggest that you either take the street car on the corner, or hire a taxicab, and go to the Ellis-Polk station and give yourself up." "Well, that's a good idea. I think I'll do that. Good-bye." (And your curious reporter finds, on checking the Ellis-Polk blotter, that Mr. G— did follow that very sound advice.)

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" A feminine voice, "Say, do your men know where Maurice Dear is?" "Who?" "Maurice Dear—a friend of mine." We don't blame this officer for thinking he was the butt of a joke and while he hesitated, the voice went on, "He washes dishes in a restaurant." "What restaurant, Madam?" "How do I know? That's why I'm asking you." "Have you any other information about him to help us locate him?" "Sure, I know all about him. But never mind that. I want to know where he lives or where I can locate him." "I'm sorry, but I cannot supply you with that information at this time. Would you come into the Missing Persons Bureau of this department any day except Sunday, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. That's in Room 401 in the Hall of Justice at Kearny and Washington Streets."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Send an officer to see me right away." "Who's calling?" "Never mind. I want an officer." "Certainly, sir. Where shall I send him?" "Never mind that either. Just send an officer to see me." And "click!" went the receiver. Oddly enough, calls of this type, in variations, are quite common on our Monitor

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Youth's Duty to the Future

Address by JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director, F. B. I., Department of Justice, to students of Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana.*

Through the efforts of a far-seeing Attorney General, my superior, the Honorable Homer S. Cummings, they have been given, through appropriations, the benefits of necessary paraphernalia and equipment by which to perfect themselves in what they are proud to call the profession of law-enforcement. They have been trained in a meticulous, painstaking manner. Every man concentrates upon an eagerness to catch criminals, upon an equal eagerness to protect the innocent, and upon a determined and never-failing tenacity toward the conviction and punishment of the guilty. This tradition is inculcated, first, through their desire to become members of this organization and, secondly, through the months of career-making which follows their acceptance as young Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Therefore, when they go into the field, they do so not as men who merely have gotten a job and who hope to keep that job by getting along as best they can; they take their places as volunteers in a small army of highly enthusiastic individuals consecrated to the ideal of service—to the belief that no man lives in the world of crime who can defeat them, that there is no such thing as injustice provided the faith of honesty and integrity lives constantly in the heart of the man who seeks justice. They work upon a theory that a mere arrest means nothing but that only conviction counts. To that end, they weigh carefully every atom of evidence which comes before them. They view it in a judicial light; they ask themselves whether this evidence points to the innocence of a man or whether it points to a person's guilt. They are self-appointed jurors seeking for the benefit of the doubt as well as for the benefit of suspicion. And the result is that when these young men bring a culprit into court and charge him with the commission of a crime, they have so assembled their evidence; they have so convinced themselves; they have so thoroughly done an honest job that less than one person out of every twenty-five escapes the testimony which they give from the witness stand.

All of this I hope is an achievement but it could not have been accomplished without something over which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has no control. That is freedom from political interference. In other words, had there been the pressure of heavy political hands upon this Bureau, had there been the suggestion backed by the necessity of obedience that the candidates for these offices be selected from political workers, from persons to whom politicians owed debts for having garnered votes, there would have been no such body of young men as comprise the personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This is no assault upon the character of the political worker. It merely means that one cannot winnow and one cannot select when one is forced to take any person who is offered for a job. The politician, himself, often is faced by many difficulties. He is harrassed, he is followed about, his telephone rings constantly, his office is filled with seekers of jobs. He may be thoroughly honest, as many of them are, but he is forced to get jobs for the men who have worked for him and when those jobs enter the field of law-enforcement, they enter a dangerous area. This branch of our protective facilities should have no place for the man who has been given his position as a matter of political reward. It is a unfair to the populace he is supposed to protect and it is unfair to the man himself. Under such conditions, he comes to his job as a person of indebtedness. He owes his position to certain influences or forces. It is human nature that he, to a degree, should obey the desires of those to whom he is indebted.

If he is free of such handicaps, he can pursue a course such as is pursued by the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He can cut through the tangles of protection which may surround the Dillinger. He may slash away the briar brambles behind which an Alvin Karpis may have hidden. He can go into the clannish, self-serving areas in which a "Pretty Boy" Floyd may have concealed himself and get his man without fear of reprisal. A political appointee cannot do this.

Therefore, if when you go to your own home town, you find evidences of undermining inefficiency, of stultifying influence, look again and see if the cause does not lie in the foundations upon which law-enforcement in your community is built. It is unfair to charge a Chief of Police with lack of interest in his job, with lack of enthusiasm or persistence or courage when that man may not know from one day to the next whether he will continue to hold his position. It is unfair to say that a policeman is a traitor to his task if that policeman fails to arrest a man whose incarceration may mean reprisals that will affect the officer's home, his wife, his children, and his future. It is unfair to charge a district attorney with obeisance to the underworld when that underworld is in control of the forces which put this district attorney into office. And the same may be said for judges, for sheriffs, and for wardens of prisons.

Therefore, a tremendous task faces those who would bring about better conditions and that task is the building of a new order in law enforcement. The Federal Bureau of Investigation holds no brief for its accomplishments—I hope that they speak for themselves. It does, however, take pride in the knowledge that it has been able to be the

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Why America Leads in Automobile Deaths

By Captain Charles Goff, *Director of Traffic, San Francisco Police Department.*

America's death toll of 36,800 persons killed by automobiles in 1936 marks a new all-time high in the records of automobile slaughter.

Caption Charles Goff

When you mention this to the average citizen, he looks and acts like it is a subject entirely devoid of interest to him. Should you persist in your description of the carnage, he may arouse himself sufficiently to say, "Well, why don't the police do something about it?" Meanwhile, the automobile factories are humming, turning out machines which they advertise able to do 100 miles per hour —"just step on the gas and our Sublime 8 or 12 will reach the 100 mark before you can light your cigarette." And the lack-of-interest critics of the Police Department continue to "step on the gas" to see if they can make the next signal light before it changes. And still they wonder why our automobile death rate is the highest in the world and why the police "don't do something about it."

Oh, of course they want the law strictly enforced against the other fellow, but as for me—"I am a perfectly safe driver; didn't I drive home at 50 miles per hour, through the heavy Sunday traffic without injuring anyone? Only it was funny to see how frightened some of the slow pokes were when I cut in on them last Sunday."

That is a fair cross-section of conversation on Mondays, or the day after a holiday. And still we wonder why our record of slaughter shocks the world.

Egoism, love of display, lack of consideration of the rights of others are the human characteristics and the factors that cause the most of our troubles. The mania for speed seems to be an inward urge for self-expression on the part of some of our people.

How many drivers are willing to concede that, in order to enjoy the right of way, they must concede that same right to others, each in his proper turn?

How many drivers realize that when they take their seat at the wheel of an automobile, they are handling a deadly instrument, the careless or unlawful operation of which may mean death or injury to one or many fellow human beings?

How many realize their full responsibility and are properly equipped to accept it?

And as for police supervision and enforcement, the police officials can only guarantee perfect enforcement when they have an officer on the running board of each machine; but, as we have 165,000 registered automobiles in this city, that is impossible. So we ask every driver to feel that he or she needs no moral mentor—that they will constitute themselves to be the police officers so far as they themselves are concerned; that they need no officer to advise them as to what is right or wrong; that their inherent sense of justice and fairness will be the policeman and cause them to have a reverence for the rights of others on each and every occasion that they are the custodians of the lives and property of their fellow citizens. The average citizen resents police supervision until he meets with misfortune, then his first question is "Where were the police?"

The needless—and I might say, scandalous—loss of human life can only be reduced when the sense of justice and fair play of the small number of unthinking drivers is aroused; until such drivers realize their full obligations to their neighbors and themselves. The making and enforcing of laws is just one of the ways to reduce violations. Governors on cars in cities would materially reduce accidents, for speed in populated acreas is the great destroyer.

Faulty mechanism, poor brakes—all play their part. But the human agency is the offender, and until the faulty human is weeded out and deprived of the right to drive, our death toll will continue to shock the world.

When investigating accidents, we find that in a great many cases the driver is unprotected by insurance and that he has no financial assets, and as generally the lack of responsibility and lack of assets go hand in hand, many thousands of people are taken from useful employment on account of injury and their family receive no compensation for the reason that the party injuring them has no protection.

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Mail Car Robbery of Southern Pacific Train No. 16

By Daniel O'Connell, *Chief Special Agent, Southern Pacific Company.*

Railway Postal Clerk Peter Henrich, helper on the mail car of Southern Pacific Train No. 16, was scheduled to work this train between San Francisco and Red Bluff, California, on the northbound run, and at Red Bluff he would wait for train No. 14, and work on that train until it reached Dunsmuir. On the night of January 4, 1912, he left San Francisco on train No. 16, which arrived at Red Bluff about five o'clock on the morning of January 5.

Daniel O'Connell

As Henrich was preparing to leave the car, Postal Clerk Charles Rhein, who was in charge, asked him to get the drop letters from the box on the station platform, as Rhein and his other helper, R. P. Warner, were very busy. Train No. 16 was scheduled to stop at Red Bluff for twenty minutes in order to change engines. Henrich complied with Rhein's request, and, after bringing the letters to the mail car, was sorting them, in order to assist his associates.

About ten minutes before the train was scheduled to leave Red Bluff, a man climbed into the car and closed the door. Henrich asked Rhein, "Who is that man," and as Rhein walked toward the man to learn what his business was, the man raised a revolver, pointed it at the postal clerks and informed them he was going to hold them up. The robber then ordered them to the rear of the car, ordering them to work the newspapers, while the train was at the station.

As the train left Red Bluff, the bandit instructed Rhein to bind Warner and Henrich with strings cut from the tie-sacks. When Rhein was tieing his helpers he was instructed not to be "too tender" in tieing the knots. However, even in giving this instruction, the robber used a well-modulated tone of voice, and did not appear excited or worried. When the two clerks had been bound, hand and foot, they were told to sit on the paper tray, facing the side of the mail car. Rhein was then instructed to throw out the registered packages, and obeyed the command. The robber told him to unlock the pouches and dump the contents on the floor. Then, with his foot, the bandit separated what he wanted, pushing what appeared to be first class matter to one side, and Rhein was then instructed to cut the jackets from this matter.

After this was completed Rhein was commanded to go to the letter rack and stand there, facing the rear of the car. Though the clerks could not now observe the bandit's movements they could hear him tearing open the registered letters, but could not see what he was taking out. He kept up this operation until the train neared Cottonwood, when he ordered Rhein to fix up the Cottonwood mail as usual, and handle it in the usual manner. When the train stopped and the agent at Cottonwood threw the outgoing mail into the car and received the mail from Rhein, the robber was standing at one side of the door, his pistol trained on Rhein who had been warned to behave or take the consequences. The same procedure when the train stopped at Anderson.

When the train left Anderson the bandit inquired as to how long it would take until the train reached Redding, and on being told about half an hour, directed Rhein to fix up the Redding mail. After this was completed the train was pulling into a siding at Gervan in order that another train might pass. At this time the bandit told Rhein to cut some more cords from the sacks. Rhein was then told that it would be necessary to tie him as well as the other clerks. The bandit then tied Rhein's hands and feet and then pulled tie-sacks over his hands and feet as well as over the legs and feet of the other clerks. Rhein was then gagged with his own handkerchief, and the robber also gagged Warner and Henrich.

As the train reached Redding the bandit locked the door on the side of the train opposite the station and as soon as the train stopped at the depot he opened the door on the station side and got out, right at the station platform.

Rhein managed to work his gag loose, and cried out for help. The mail messenger at Redding heard the cries and released the postal clerks who immediately reported the robbery. As soon as the robbery had been reported the messenger recalled seeing the man leave the mail car—as did also the train conductor—but neither of these men paid any particular attention to him.

When the confusion had somewhat abated a description of the robber was furnished by the mail clerks. They said he was about five feet eight inches tall; around thirty-five years old, and would weight about one hundred and fifty pounds. It was noted by Rhein that the robber had a sallow complexion, somewhat like a consumptive. The

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BAY COUNTIES' Peace Officers' Association

MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

BODIE WALLMAN, *President* CHARLES DULLEA, *Secretary*

The monthly meeting of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association was held in Larkspur, on April 21st, 1937, with Chief of Police W. V. Nicholson as host. There was an unusually large attendance.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Dr. Benjamin Black, the scheduled speaker for the day, President Wallman called on Richard R. Chamberlain, Assistant District Attorney of Alameda County to address the meeting in connection with bills affecting criminal law and procedure coming before the 1937 Legislature.

Mr. Chamberlain, in addition to setting forth the work of the Law and Legislative Committee—which officially represents the Peace Officers', District Attorneys' and Sheriffs' Associations of the State of California—particularly requested the members, individually and collectively, to contact their senators and assemblymen in the matter of thwarting the passage of bills inimical to the enforcement of the laws of California and helping the passage of bills having the approval and the support of the Law and Legislative Committee of the Peace Officials of the State of California.

He drew particular attention to Senate Bill 357 which is the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act drafted by the Interstate Crime Commission and passed in ten states to date. This bill would simplify the matter of extraditing criminals and in addition expedite the return and trial of criminals and would materially strengthen our parole system. It will effect this latter result, he stated, because the bill contains provisions whereby the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles may obtain the governor's requisition for the return from another state of a paroled prisoner.

The Wagy Bill, Senate Bill 502, he stated, has the support of our Law and Legislative Committee. This bill extends the teletype system to Santa Cruz and Butte Counties and incidentally increases the teletype service between Los Angeles and San Francisco and Sacramento. It is one of the dozen or more bills which our Law and Legislative Committee urges us to support, he said.

In the matter of bills which have been absolutely disapproved by the Law and Legislative Committee Mr. Chamberlain cited Assembly Bills Numbers 431 and 432 seeking to amend 1917 Act establishing a State Bureau of Criminal Investigation, by providing that no person charged with a misdemeanor only may be fingerprinted and further providing that any person who compels another to be fingerprinted in violation of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill further provides that in cases of the pardon of a felon or his acquittal of the offenses charged, every peace officer having a copy of the fingerprints of such party must return the same to such defendant. In addition to this the proposed bill would require that if the fingerprints are not returned to the defendant he is to have the right to recover actual damages (plus $500 penalty) from each of the officers failing to comply in the matter of returning his fingerprints.

Assembly Bill 659 would virtually nullify the crime of vagrancy, as defined by Section 647 of the Penal Code, and, like Assembly Bills 431 and 432, was disapproved by the Law and Legislative Committee, he stated.

The speaker drew attention to the fact that bail bond brokers at every session of the Legislature have proposed changes for the particular business in which they are engaged. This present year, he stated, they have Assembly Bill 1851 which, under ordinary circumstances, would make the entrance into the bail bond business virtually prohibitive to the ordinary person.

Mr. Chamberlain recommended a careful study of the "Report of the Law and Legislative Committee," published April 1, 1937, and available to all peace officers, district attorneys and sheriffs of California, stating that in this manner they would have an understanding of the proposed bills affecting the enforcement of law in a more or less vital manner—some of them even aimed to virtually take the teeth out of excellent existing laws. The report, as issued by the Law and Legislative Committee, shows the individual bills coming before the 52nd Session of the Legislature, as being: (a) Approved, (b) Disapproved, (c) No action taken, or (d) Approved and supported by the Legislative Committee.

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Donald T. Wood, Chief of Police of San Anselmo, requested that the Association go on record as requesting the establishment of a training class in jiu jitsu for the peace officers and highway patrolmen of Marin and Sonoma Counties. After some discussion it was decided to obtain letters of recommendation from the various police departments in which Professor Frank Matsuyama had taught jiu jitsu such as Piedmont, Berkeley, etc., and present such testimonials to the mayors, supervisors and public officials, with a view to securing the necessary support.

* * *

The invitation of Dr. L. L. Stanley to visit his schooner "Commerce" for the next meeting of the Association was accepted.

* * *

President Wallman announced that Dr. Benjamin Black will be present at the next meeting to speak on the subject: "The Peace Officer and the Insane."

Know Your Police Department

Believing that the average citizen is not conversant enough with the operations of his police department and that his knowledge is only gained through hearsay and some personal contacts with individual members of the department, this magazine proposes to present a series of articles acquainting the public with the personnel and functioning of the San Francisco police.

It would undoubtedly be interesting to those citizens who are aware and proud of the fact that San Francisco has one of the most efficient police departments in the world and ranks among the lowest cities in the rate of crime per capita to learn what is actually going on "behind the scenes," as it were, of their department. Occasionally the public is thrilled with the story of some outstanding act of bravery on the part of some member or group of members of the police department. Without detracting in any measure from the just honor and praise due the police heroes of such deeds, this series of articles will attempt to tell how such spectacular heroes are backed up by the unobstrusive labors of brother officers who quietly function as cogs in the great machine of a metropolitan police department.

The prime duty of a police department is not necessarily to apprehend the perpetrators of crimes. It is just as important that the police prevent crimes from occurring. Thus, to an exhaustive crime preventive program and the selfless determination of its personnel to maintain their splendid record for efficiency, the San Francisco Police Department owes its brilliant standing among other police departments in the land.

In the war between the forces of law and order and the forces of lawlessness and crime, the victory is not always to the bravest or to the strongest. It is to the side clever enough to anticipate the other's move and be ready to thwart it; it is to the side which has utilized for its own purposes the latest inventions to facilitate speed of transportation and communication.

In this our San Francisco Police Department has led. Our department pioneered in the cause of radio and teletype for police communication; our department was one of the first to have its own radio station and to motorize with a fleet of radio-equipped cruising cars; our department was one of the first to recognize the menacing threat of racketeers and gangsters and to stamp out the first signs of their operations so they could not gain a strangle-hold on this community; our department was one of the first to waken to the danger from gunmen and prepare a defense of banks which has resulted in bank robberies being very rare here, despite the great number of banks throughout the city; our department claims the nation's record in the fact that since the turn of the century there has not been a single kidnaping for ransom in San Francisco; our department further claims that women and children are safer here than in any other major city in the United States, for a recent canvass of leading cities by no less an authority than the Literary Digest showed that San Francisco ranks among the lowest in the number of sex crimes of violence, and further check shows that such crimes are on the decrease here.

Now, finally, it is the San Francisco Police Department which has taken cognizance of the growing need for crime preventive work among youth of the city, thereby saving potential criminals to good citizenship. For this purpose, Chief of Police William J. Quinn some four years ago instituted what is known as a Police Big Brother Movement. This movement has now become a definite unit of the San Francisco Police Department, and though it is unspectacular and little publicized, it is, nevertheless, one of the most important units, for it is daily salvaging boys and young men from delinquency and teaching them that their first and best friend is the man wearing the police star—the very man who stands as the arch enemy of the forces of lawlessness and crime.

Not only will subsequent articles in this series tell of the fine work of the Police Big Brother Bureau, but they will also tell of other units in the department which are playing their quiet, unostentatious part in making the San Francisco Police Department second to none in the United States, and San Francisco one of the safest cities in the world in which to live, carry on business and raise families. The articles will try to give our readers a picture of their police officer as he really is—a decent, self-respecting man, probably the head of a family, concerned only with doing his duty to the best of his ability and raising his children in honor—even as you and I.—*Northern California Veterans News.*

NO MORE SAM BROWNE BELTS

The following resolution has been adopted by the Board of Police Commissioners, effective May 17th:

"Resolved, That the use of the Sam Browne belt be eliminated in the Police Department with the exception of mounted and motorcycle officers; that the pistol be carried in a holster suspended from a belt under the uniform coat; that for those accustomed to using a revolver with the right hand, the said holster and revolver shall be carried suspended from the belt on the left side, and for those accustomed to using a revolver with the left hand, the said holster and revolver shall be carried suspended from the belt on the right side; that until further orders the Sam Browne belt shall be maintained by all uniformed members of this department, including officers to be newly appointed, so that the said belt may be worn during parades and other functions when specially required by the Chief; that the uniform now in use be continued; that as soon as practicable, the metal clasps used to hold the belt in place be removed from the uniform coat; that the said uniform as now worn with the elimination of the clasps referred to, be continued until further orders."

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Vol. XV MAY, 1937 No. 5

NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE THEFT BUREAU HEAD PRAISES SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPT.

In a letter published in a local daily newspaper recently a statement was made to the effect that an average of one hundred automobiles are stolen daily in San Francisco. We take pleasure in publishing herewith a copy of the letter which the local superintendent of the National Automobile Theft Bureau, Mr. W. E. Schoppe, forwarded to the newspaper in question, in reply to the assertion that San Francisco has a daily automobile theft average of over one hundred.

Mr. Schoppe's letter, dated April 8, 1937, and addressed to the editor of the newspaper in question, is as follows:

"My interest has been aroused by reason of a letter published in your most valuable column on the fifth of April, the same having been with reference to the automobile theft situation in the city of San Francisco. This letter was signed by a lady who drew attention to a report that an average of one hundred automobiles are stolen daily in San Francisco, the majority of them being stripped or wrecked. If my recollection is correct, this article also intimated a complete lack of interest on the part of the officers of the Auto Theft Detail of San Francisco.

"I am sure Mrs. Jackson has been misinformed in that never in the history of the San Francisco Police Department have one hundred cars been stolen in twenty-four hours. On the contrary, daily thefts in San Francisco range from ten to fifteen cars and it is an exception to find these cars stripped when they are recovered.

"It is also true that for many years San Francisco has occupied the notable position of having the highest recovery percentage of automobiles stolen of any city in the United States with a population of over three hundred and fifty thousand.

"I am also sure that for many years the Police of San Francisco have recovered over ninety-eight per cent of all stolen cars and, from close observation, I would not hesitate to state that the Auto Theft Detail is one of the most efficient of its kind in the United States.

"I am very happy to be able to correct the erroneous report Mrs. Jackson has received."

* * *

In his reply Mr. Schoppe had the figures to back up his statement. Taking the record of automobiles lost and recovered in San Francisco for the year 1936, the actual figures are: Automobiles reported lost, 3561; recovered, 3543, thus showing only 18 cars actually lost, supposedly through theft, in San Francisco, in 1936. We must remember that sometimes cars that are reported as lost are, in reality, done away with to secure insurance, et cetera—or even through malice.—*Editor.*

COOPERATION COMMENDED

The following is a State Teletype received by Chief Wm. J. Quinn from J. E. Davis, Chief of Police, Los Angeles:

Please be advised that John Epstein was found guilty, six counts, first degree robbery, one count. Attempted robbery, Jury Trial Department, No. 42, Superior Court. In the case of John Epstein and Friedlander, Epstein pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary and receiving stolen property. Friendlander case was submitted on transcript of preliminary hearing. He was found guilty. Also both subjects found guilty three prior convictions. We wish to express appreciation for assistance rendered by Inspector Jesse Ayres and Corporal James English of your Bureau of Inspectors, and highly commend their efficiency and courtesy. Both above defendants will be sentenced in Department No. 42.

Letters to Chief Quinn

Police Help Bay Swimmers

Please allow me to express my personal appreciation to Captain George M. Healy and to the crew of your Police Boat, for assistance given our women swimmers during their bay swim held on April 25, 1937. Engineer Lattimore and Officer Denis Lucey really showed their seamanship and good judgment in handling the swimmers. At no time, during the course of the swim, were any of the girls without protection. The flood tide was severe and without their expert assistance it would not have been possible to conduct this swim without an accident. Engineer Lattimore and Officer Lucey could not have given their own daughters any more attention than they showed the young women on our swimming team. Everyone deeply appreciates their interest. Please allow me to congratulate you and Captain George Healy on having such competent men in charge of your boat. With kindest regards,

Philip Patterson, Manager,
The Terrace Plunge,
Fairmont Hotel.

* * *

Pawnshop Detail Gets More Praise

Please convey our thanks to your Inspectors George Hippeley and George Stallard of your Pawnshop Detail, who, at our request, arrested one Donald Doran recently. Doran, whose true name is John Parschow, has a long record and is responsible for about ten fraternity house burglaries in this city. He has been charged with eight counts of burglary and has been held to answer in the Superior Court. I want you to know that the valuable assistance of your inspectors in arresting this man and also in appearing in Berkeley to testify against him is deeply appreciated by me and the members of this department.

J. A. Greening,
Chief of Police.

* * *

P. G. & E. Employees Write Thanks

The Women's Affairs Committee of East Bay Section of Pacific Service Employees' Assn. (Pacific Gas & Electric Company) has asked me to extend thanks and appreciation to the San Francisco Police Department for courtesies extended during their recent visit and tour of Chinatown.

Zita M. O'Connor,
Gen. Chairman Women's Affairs,
Pacific Service Employees' Assn.

* * *

Traffic Officer Nabs Fake Peddler

We believe you will be interested to learn of the prompt cooperation which we received yesterday from Officer Wm. J. Hamilton, Co. J (now detailed Co. K), while directing traffic at Stockton and Ellis Streets on April 27, 1937. At about 1:30 p. m. a perfume peddler called at the Bureau office here and in an effort to sell our staff members perfume, misrepresented same as imported. One of our representatives advised Officer Hamilton, who immediately made an arrest. The perfume peddler was given a suspended sentence of sixty days and agreed to discontinue operations. As he had no previous record, this sentence was quite satisfactory to us. We deeply appreciate Officer Hamilton's cooperation and commend him on the efficient manner in which he handled the case.

M. N. Tsvetkoff, Gen. Mgr.,
Better Business Bureau.

* * *

I desire to commend to you, two officers—J. J. McLaughlin and E. Woods, attached to Ingleside Police Station and operating in Ingleside Radio Car No. 1—for the very fine work they performed in answer to my call on Ingleside Police Station, on Sunday evening, April 18, 1937, when my car was crashed at Junipero Serra Blvd. and Belle Avenue, by a car driven by a drunken driver. Upon the arrival of the above-mentioned officers at the scene of the accident, they immediately and most thoroughly obtained all necessary information and within 15 or 20 minutes had cleared the streets of the damages. Officer McLaughlin, who took charge of the situation upon the arrival of the police car, was most courteous, zealous and efficient in the performance of his duty and showed a thorough understanding of traffic accidents. In addition, he was of incalculable aid to my wife and myself at the scene of the accident and to me in the arrest, trial and conviction of the drunken driver. It was Officer McLaughlin's straightforward and incontestable testimony, which to my mind proved the charge of drunken driving against the defendant in the case. I believe that such acts on the part of the officers should be brought to the attention of their superiors and made a part of the officers' official record; hence the reason for my letter. I am forwarding a copy of this letter to the captain in charge of the Ingleside Station.

E. F. Carr, Lt. Cmdr. (S. C.) U. S. N.

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It's Chief Quadros of Sausalito

Tony Quadros, for the past dozen years or more serving as the night patrolman for Sausalito, will become the new Chief of Police to succeed the late Manuel E. Menotti; and James Doyle, Caledonia Street garageman and blacksmith, steps into Quadros' place. The selections were made at a Council caucus in the City Hall, and official confirmation was made at a subsequent meeting.

Selection of Quadros, who was generally considered entitled to the job through seniority, broke a deadlock that had been going on since the death of Menotti on February 1.

Doyle, who had applied for the Chief's job, was given higher consideration by the Council than many other applicants because of his long residence here and close attention to civic affairs. Yet, as a matter of promoting faithful employes who had proven to be capable and efficient, the choice for the head position went to Quadros.

Traffic Officer Walter Belvedere McLean, who had previously applied, withdrew from the field of applicants, most of whom were residents of cities. Quadros at first declined the promotion, but after two months of holding down the Chief's position was prevailed upon to accept.

The new officials took office April 1. Chief Quadros automatically becomes City Tax Collector. The Constable position held by Menotti, however, has already been filled by the Supervisors in naming Councilman E. W. Ammerman to the $40 a month post. The Chief's job pays $200 a month as compared to the $160 Quadros formerly received.

In taking over the new position, Quadros has had to forsake his little farm on the fringe of Tamalpais Valley which he could look after in the spare time during the day after having put in the night hours of policing Sausalito.—Sausalito News.

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INSPECTOR BYRON GETCHELL IS SIGNALLY HONORED

Inspector Byron J. Getchell, official instructor of the San Francisco School Traffic Patrol, was presented with an engraved gold star by the California State Automobile Association last month in recognition of his work for traffic safety among children. Getchell has been patrol instructor for ten years and recently was promoted from patrolman to the rank of inspector.

Presentation of the star took place in the office of Chief of Police William J. Quinn. Percy E. Towne, chairman of the Automobile Association public safety committee, presented the star for the motorists' organization, sponsor of the School Patrol movement.

Towne, in making the presentation, commended Inspector Getchell for "assiduous devotion to duty, tact, diplomacy, and hard work in bringing the School Patrol to its high state of efficiency."

Chief Quinn voiced appreciation of the department to the Automobile Association for honoring Getchell, whom he declared to be "an excellent officer who has accomplished a fine work among the city's school children."

Commenting on the award to Inspector Getchell, the San Francisco Chronicle, in an editorial, said:

Distinction Earned

"The gold star conferred on Police Inspector Byron J. Getchell by the California State Automobile Association for outstanding service to traffic safety, is public recognition for ten years of hard work that has little compensation outside the satisfaction of the job itself. He is the "Chief" of the schoolboy traffic squads that get the children safely across streets on the way to and from school. His job has called for something more than good police work; he has had to harmonize it with the Board of Education views get the right idea into the heads of youngsters lest they go astray with large notions of authority, and sell the idea to motorists that the school squad job is serious and not play.

"The boys' squads and the results of their efforts are conspicuous, of course, and they all know the inspector. Yet he probably is known by name to a very small percentage of the parents whose children's safety has been so largely in his hands. Most people wonder who is the man in uniform that gets the big cheer from the traffic boys at the annual rally in Civic Center. That's Getchell."

Inspector Getchell had charge of assembling the 3,000 members of the San Francisco School Traffic Patrol and about 1,000 visiting patrol members from other cities in a parade and review at the Civic Center Wednesday afternoon, May 26. The demonstration was part of the Golden Gate Bridge pre-fiesta program.

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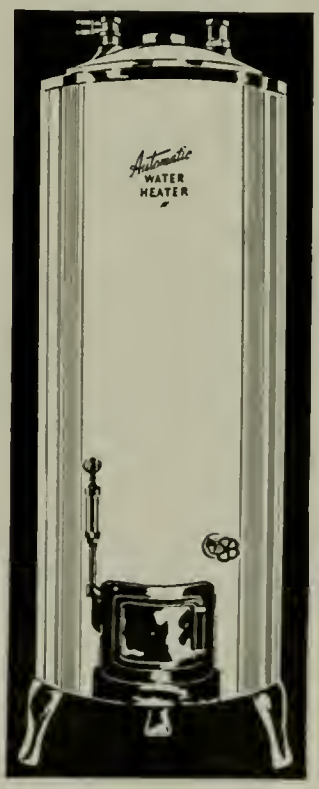

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STEADY WORK

(*Continued from page* 9)

A gay party of four, traveling in a closed car the other day, rounded a blind curve at forty miles per hour, and smashed into a heavy truck. The car burst into flames and rolled down the adjacent embankment. Jumping from his seat, the truck driver rushed after this rolling, tumbling inferno. Only a minute elapsed before he reached it, but he was too late. Above the roaring flames came strangled shrieks, and the sizzling, crackling sound that cooks and butchers know so well. Through melting windows, the truck man saw writhing human forms, blistered, seared, and charred. And over it all there rose the sickening stench of burning flesh, oil and grease, leather and paint. Defying all this, the truck driver plunged through the raging heat and managed to pull one man clear, but it was no use. His face was gone, one arm hung in a crisp, the legs were only smoking stumps, and his vitals protruded through ghastly abdominal burns. Death came quickly, of course, and it was probably just as well.

It seems incredible that this miniature holocaust resulted from the violation of a well-known traffic law, yet here it is: "Fifteen miles per hour shall be the speed of any vehicle when approaching or upon a curve *** *** in the event the driver's view is obstructed within a distance of one hundred feet along the highway in the direction in which such driver is proceeding."

Nor is this tragedy an isolated case. Seven days later and within two hundred miles of the same spot, it was repeated on a grander scale. This time the rolling crematory accounted for six bodies, while four others joined the ranks of the mangled and the maimed—perhaps to yearn for the death that passed them by. Sometimes we feel that complete annihilation is the best way out.

Who would prefer years of lingering death to the clean-cut finish which overtook a young salesman some weeks ago? Bowling down the highway at night, he didn't think fifty miles an hour was too fast; nor was he much concerned about the conventional pair of headlights which loomed up in front of him. The young man didn't know that behind those lights there was a heavy truck with a huge, square, steel body; he didn't know that one edge of the big truck would be very close the white center line, even if the truck driver kept his vehicle exactly in the middle of his own lane. Then it happened—a screeching, tearing, grinding impact. And when the truck man reached the lighter car, he found it had been sheared in two lengthwise, along a line directly through the driver's seat. In fact, the driver was still in his seat—that is, half of him was there. The other half was—Anyway, he had been split in two, exactly at the button line of his vest, from skull to crotch. Neither knife nor saw could have done a neater job. In the words of the truck driver, "He looked like the half of a hog when the butcher cuts 'em in two with a cleaver."

Moral: Keep on your own side of the road, both night and day; and that's good traffic law, too.

Not all traffic laws, however, are as simple and well known as those pointed out in this article. Experience shows that more than half of the really important traffic regulations are little known to the average motorist. Worse still, is the fact that many vital traffic rules are imperfectly understood. It is surprising how few drivers really know the law about passing street cars, school buses, and intersections. To these half-known rules may be added dozens of others which are equally misunderstood. This is why we must have traffic schools. There must be an intensive course of instruction in traffic law available to every driver. Then, and only then, may we expect the maximum benefit from rigid enforcement of traffic regulations.

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COMMUNICATIONS BUREAU

(*Continued from page* 10)

Board, but they always bring a tension-breaking laugh to the crew on duty.

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Could you give me a little information, please?" "What is it you would like to know?" "I'd like to know where my husband hid twenty dollars. He's holding out on me and I want you to tell me where is the most logical place for a man who has been drinking to hide money. I looked in all the old places." "Well, I don't know the circumstances, lady. All I could suggest is under the carpet, under the mattress, and you might look in his shoes." "Say! You got something there. I forgot all about the shoes. Thanks. Good-bye."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Let me speak to your jail, please. I lost my janitor." "You lost your janitor? I don't think you want the jail, lady." "I don't think you know my janitor. Certainly I want the jail; he must be drunk again, and he most likely is in your jail again." "I guess you're right, lady. Just a moment and I'll connect you."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "This is the Health Department. We have just received word from the Park Emergency Hospital that six people have been bitten by a mad squirrel in Golden Gate Park. Will you send a radio car to the Park and see if you can capture the squirrel?" "Yes, sir, right away." A radio car was dispatched to the scene and after making inquiries as to the location of the squirrel, they waited for the culprit to appear. After a short wait, Mr. (or Mrs.) Squirrel poked an inquiring head out from a bush—probably looking for another victim—and the officer who was waiting for just such a move ended the squirrel bite epidemic with one blow of his club. The body was sent to the Health Department to be examined for rabies.

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Hello. I just arrived in town and I want to borrow thirty dollars. I'm a stranger here and I didn't know who else to ask." "I'm sorry, madam, but I can't help you there. If you have any collateral, you might look in the classified section of the telephone book under the heading of 'Money Loaned'."

* * *

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CAPTAIN CHARLES GOFF

(*Continued from page* 12)

It would seem that the only remedy for this, is a strong tightening up of tests for driver's licenses, in fact, authorities cannot be too careful in applying these tests, otherwise, thousands of imcompetent irresponsible persons would continue to make the highways as hazardous as a battlefield and then after licenses have been granted, the machinery for revocation should he applied whenever and wherever a persistent record of accidents follows any particular driver.

The pedestrian, too, plays an important part in automobile tragedy, for after all he furnishes the greatest number of automobile deaths.

Everyone is ready to lay the blame upon the automobile driver when, as a matter of fact, all too often the pedestrian is to blame. It is not difficult at any time to see pedestrians stepping out from behind parked cars, directly in the path of moving automobiles. It would seem that the average pedestrian depends for his safety on the alertness and safe mechanism of the automobile and driver.

It would seem to the ordinary observer that some pedestrians do not care enough for life to give their safety even a passing thought. That would cause the average driver to think if the pedestrian does not think or care enough for his life to take even the most ordinary precautions, how can you expect a total stranger who is driving an automobile, to look out for his safety? Apparently human life is the cheapest commodity that there is, because persons are continually risking their lives in order to save a few seconds. You see passengers on street cars dropping off the cars before they come to a stop and running across to the sidewalk without taking the trouble to go to the street intersectinn and cross in the pedestrian lane where they might cross in safety. You see prospective street car passengers running out in front of flying automobiles, trying to catch their car when they know perfectly well that another street car will be along in just a few seconds; you see very dignified ladies get off the rear end of a street car, cut across the street to the sidewalk on either side of the street through lines of flying automobiles with seeming disregard of any thoughts of danger, and when you point out to them that it would be much safer to get off the car in safety zones and then cross the streets on the proper signal and in the safety lanes, then some of them raise their eyebrows as much as to say, "when I need your advice, I will ask for it."

The observation of all these things will cause any student of traffic safety to realize that the human unit and not the machine is at fault, so in order to solve this problem, we must begin with the human unit, but as so many of the people were full grown before the automobile became a problem, we find many who are unable to adapt themselves to changing conditions. That is the type who cross in the middle of the block also against the signals and otherwise play havoc with safety regulations. So the only answer to the problem is to begin with the children. Luckily we have tried that very thing in San Francisco, which accounts for our continual reduction in automobile fatalities.

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The San Francisco Public School Traffic Reserve was organized in this city in 1923 by the California State Automobile Association and our Traffic Department working together and they have worked together on this problem since that time, during which time many thousands of school children have been so educated in traffic safety until such safety habits have become a subconscious habit, so much so that since 1923 not a single child has been killed near a school and only two children have been killed while going to or coming from school.

So we can hopefully say that work in the schools holds forth more promise of success than any line of safety work yet attempted. The circle of this work is fast widening for recently we organized the Parochial School Reserves and now thousands of children are taking home to their parents those lessons of safety that may keep another home free from bereavement or months of agonized suffering.

This character building work is spreading from city to state and from state to nation, for it has met with universal acceptance from the authorities of every city in the nation.

Authorities everywhere realize that it builds up a closer friendship and better cooperation and feeling between the school boys and the police officer and consequently aligns the school boy on the side of law and order instead of on the side of the gangster. Teachers also realize that it inspires all that is noble in human character, that of protecting these weaker than themselves upon the public streets and besides it is the greatest work toward which human effort can be directed, the saving of human life.

POLICE BIG BROTHER WORK

(*Continued from page 7*)

to coordinate all child welfare and juvenile delinquency work in the city so that closer track may be kept of wayward children.

The Big Brothers have found that playgrounds and other recreational facilities play an important part in stemming delinquency. Less trouble is experienced in the North Beach district where there are ample playground facilities, than in the Mission and Potrero districts where such facilities are limited. Playgrounds keep children occupied in leisure hours, and national experience has been that boys interested in sports are less likely to get into trouble.

Sports Organized

Organizing baseball and basketball teams, boxing and swimming classes, and promoting interest in sports in general is an important part of the Big Brothers' work.

Money for theater tickets, and often for clothing and sports equipment, comes out of the Big Brothers' pockets. There is no fund appropriated for Big Brother work. The bureau records contain an instance of one policeman becoming so interested in his ward that he paid rent for an extra room, so the boy wouldn't have to live in a one-room apartment with his mother.

When a Big Brother feels his ward is straightened out, he so reports to the bureau, and the case is gradually dropped. This is to eliminate any feeling of police paternalism. If the boy slips, of course, he is taken in hand again.

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YOUTH'S DUTY TO THE FUTURE

(*Continued from page* 11)

example by which a country can be shown what can be accomplished through proper training, proper selection of personnel, plus the blessing of freedom from the interference of subversive or stultifying influences. Of course, there is not complete freedom, no one ever could ask for that, for there are certain malign influences which always must be expected to exist. They are the annoying gnat-bites of pernicious, small-minded bureaucrats who believe that in tearing down the edifice which someone else has built, they may erect a temple of their own with what remains. There are the stings of petty individuals who, hiding behind the cowardly mask of anonymity delight in barbed shafts of cheap gossip and pot-boiling of gutter rumors. These voluntary rumor mongers we must take for granted as one expects to find mosquitoes in swamps. We must realize that there are various types of human beings, some who walk on firm ground and others who live in hog wallows. The latter cannot be eliminated although, I must say, that they are the first to squeal with fear when their gossip, their rumors, and their attempts to destroy morale again bring the terrifying shadow of the kidnaper across the cradles of America.

What a blessing it would be if all of us could follow some of the tenets which are the exemplary teachings of your noble institution; that justice is the virtue, the heart of good which inclines us to give to every one his due and that society is built upon trust to be protected by the preservation of justice.

There can be no higher ideal for the student of Notre Dame or any other university in America than that he should consecrate his life to the virtue of justice. We need that virtue. We need a realignment of ideas toward the belief that another person's rights should be our rights; that equality of purpose should be an equality of just and high-minded accomplishment. Again, I insist that nowhere is this more needed than in the field of law-enforcement for, strangely enough, the force which punishes the criminal is the force which sets the pace for any municipality.

If you find a city where police are highly efficient, where the gangster is unable to obtain a foothold, where the lower elements either do not exist or are held in obedience to unfaltering justice, you will likewise find a clean, forward-looking city in all of its endeavors. Where law-enforcement is lax, other aspects of government seem to follow the same course and, therefore, I believe that to strike out at conditions that are wrong, that are unjust, that are unfair, one should strike at the barnacles which clog law-enforcement.

If I were a student just leaving college, I should like to set for myself a plan of future action. I should like to think and talk constantly about the necessity for careers in the government of my city. I should like to work toward a goal which would make my Chief of Police one of the really important men of my community and not merely someone who commands so many persons in uniform. I should like to believe it possible that this Chief of Police be second only to the Mayor in the confidence which the populace holds. I should like to believe him a man capable of acting in any emergency and to that end I should like to work through my associates, my business companions, my friends, the organizations and clubs to which I belong, that this office be one of merited respect and monetary reward sufficient to attract the highest type of individual in my entire community.

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POLICEWOMAN KATE O'CONNOR

(*Continued from page 8*)

where Dullea motioned for silence.

"I guess I don't have to introduce you boys to Kate," he said, grinning from ear to ear. "We've got her down here this morning on false pretenses.

Retired On Pension

"It is the custom in the Bureau of Inspectors to present officers who retire on pension with gold stars. Kate O'Connor was with us for many, many years and has retired on pension.

"So I take great pleasure, Kate, in presenting you with this gold star. It is a mark of our love and affection for you. It is symbolic of your long and splendid service as a member of this department."

As her old friends and co-workers again broke into cheers, and as Dullea pinned the shining badge on the lapel of her navy blue suit, Kate just stood there, overwhelmed. Finally she managed just three words:

"It is beautiful."

In a few seconds, when she had choked back her emotion, she continued:

"Captain Dullea and men of the Detective Bureau—I want to thank you boys. You just don't know how much this means to me.

Thanks Sergeant

"I want to thank you also for all the kindness you showed me while I was working with you. I especially want to thank Sergeant Marvin Dowell, who was in charge of the Missing Persons Bureau, here I worked the last seven years I was in the department. In all those seven years he never said a cross word to me."

Kate finished. Dullea boomed out that Kate must always consider herself welcome to "come down here whenever you want." More cheers.

Then Kate threw her arms around Lieutenant Frank Winters, assistant to Dullea, and as the inspectors roared approval, gave him a resounding kiss.

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DANIEL O'CONNELL

(*Continued from page* 13)

bandit was of square build and stood very erect. His hair was dark, tinged with gray over the ears, and he was clean shaven. He was dressed in a blue serge suit, of late pattern, soft light colored shirt, black necktie and wore an old slouch hat. Shoes were well worn but clean. The revolver he carried seemed to be about a thirty-eight calibre, hammerless, and the nickle plating on it shone out brightly.

This description was immediately telegraphed to all officers in the vicinity, as well as the fact that the man seemed to be familiar with the mail car and the manner in which the mail was handled in that territory. An addition to the description was the fact that the bandit seemed to be a man of education, used a well modulated tone of voice, and at no time became profane.

Southern Pacific officers, Post Office Inspectors and local officers rushed to Redding. A reward of $2000.00 was offered jointly by the Post Office Department and Southern Pacific Company for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the robber.

The officers made a thorough search of the vicinity, inquiring among the residents, and following every clue, in an effort to discover the identity of the robber, but were unsuccessful.

Realizing that the bandit must certainly have had railway mail car experience led to a careful check of the records of criminals charged with mail car robberies. This check led to the early solution of the robbery of the mail car on Southern Pacific Train No. 16.

Wells Lounsberry, who had been a resident of Medford, Oregon, was arrested for the robbery of Union Pacific Train No. 101, at Kansas City, August 22, 1912. His photograph was shown to the mail clerks who had been robbed on Train No. 16, and they immediately recognized Lounsberry as being the man who held them up. Rhein was taken to Kansas City and he personally identified Lounsberry as being the bandit. After the identification Lounsberry confessed he had held up Southern Pacific Train No. 16, at Redding on January 4, 1912.

Lounsberry was indicted by the United States Grand Jury for the robbery of Train No. 16, but was not tried on this charge. He was, however, convicted in the United States Court at Kansas City, for the robbery of the mail car on Union Pacific Train No. 101, and sentenced to serve seven and one-half years in the Federal Prison at Leavenworth, being received there January 17, 1913.

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JUNE, 1937

A Veteran Officer In a New Job

CAPTAIN JOHN J. O'MEARA
Supervising Captain of Districts

When Chief of Police William J. Quinn in the course of his reorganization of the Police Department, selected Captain John J. O'Meara to take over the work of Supervising Captain of District, provided by the Charter Amendment voted by the people, he got a police officer who knows the law enforcement business from alpha to omega. Captain O'Meara joined the department in 1895, and during the long years of service he has given his adopted city, he has filled every post in the department even to acting chief of police. In every assignment, whether in the offices or out in the districts or as chief clerk to three chiefs of police, or as head of special details dealing with complex police problems, or during the war, coordinating police work with that of the war department, he has performed his duties so well that he has come to be recognized as a man who has mastered every phase of the important work of policing a city.

In his new position his years of experience will prove invaluable.

REWARD
$10,000

On January 12, 1937, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, under authority vested in him by an Act of Congress offered a reward of

$10,000.00

for information furnished to a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, leading to the identification and apprehension of the person or persons responsible for the kidnaping on December 27, 1936 and subsequent murder of CHARLES FLETCHER MATTSON, ten-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Mattson, of Tacoma, Washington.

The person who kidnaped Charles Fletcher Mattson from the residence of his parents on the night of December 27, 1936 is described as follows:

AGE—About 30 years
HEIGHT—5 feet 7 or 8 inches
WEIGHT—145 to 165 pounds
COMPLEXION—Swarthy
PECULIARITIES — Did not stand erect; dimple in chin; high cheek bones; nose appeared to be broken a little below center; had hairy hands.
SPEECH—Slightly foreign accent; spoke brokenly; appeared to be of Southern European extraction.

All claims to any of the aforesaid reward and all questions and disputes that may arise as among claimants to the reward shall be passed upon by the Attorney General and his decision shall be final and conclusive. The right is reserved to allocate portions of the reward as among several claimants. No part of this reward shall be paid to any official or employee of the Department of Justice.

If you are in possession of any information concerning the identity or whereabouts of the perpetrators of this offense, it is requested that you communicate immediately by telephone or telegraph, collect, with the nearest division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, or directly with the National Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., telephone NATIONAL 7117.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
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Washington, D. C.

January 12, 1937.

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The Editor is always pleased to consider articles suitable for publication. Contributions should preferably be typewritten, but where this is not possible, copy should be clearly written. Contributions may be signed with a "nom de plume," but all articles must bear the name and address of the sender, which will be treated with the strictest confidence. The Editor will also be pleased to consider photographs of officers and of interesting events. Letters should be addressed to the Editor.

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San Francisco POLICE AND PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A Police News and Educational Magazine

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Training the Young, a Noble Work

By CHIEF OF POLICE WILLIAM J. QUINN

Policing a city is a business, and, being a recognized business, those responsible for its management follow certain well defined lines in making it as successful as possible. Thus it is that today we find on making a survey of

WILLIAM J. QUINN, *Chief of Police*

public departments in various centers of population that the system followed is quite uniform.

A student of police activities will soon notice that police departments copy each other. This is only natural because of the fact that today police work is regarded as a profession and the men responsible for running a police department are ever on the alert to discover ways and means of improving the service given by their particular department.

At annual conventions of police chiefs every phase of police work is discussed and the chiefs return to their respective departments to make such innovations as appeal to them.

Strange as it may seem the child problem has yearly become more prominent in national convention discussions—the preservers of the law evidently having come to a thorough realization of the saying: "As the twig is bent so shall the tree be inclined."

I have mentioned the fact that police heads copy those things they consider worthwhile, from other departments. A good instance of this is our San Francisco Junior Traffic Patrol which we organized among our school boys some years ago. The training of our school boys to act in the capacity of traffic officers at their respective schools at the opening, recess and dismissal periods proved such an unqualified success that police chiefs throughout the entire state at once formed similar traffic units. I felt genuine pride on seeing the delegations of these outstanding boys from various California centers on parade in San Francisco recently.

Similarly our "Big Brother" movement has been copied. At the 1936 meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, held at Kansas City last September, a committee was appointed in connection with the promotion of the "Big Brother" movement. During the short period since the movement was organized within the membership of this department its success has been phenomenal, and I, as chairman of the committee appointed to promote the "Big Brother" movement, feel certain of being able to report most favorably at our next annual convention to be held at Baltimore in October.

Today we find police department officials throughout the nation educating youth to trust, respect, and consider the policeman his friend. The policemen of today does not want youngsters to consider him a bogey man. Instead of passing as being rough and tough, our modern police actually cultivate the friendship of the youngsters at school

crossings, and by taking an interest in their work, clubs and games.

The day of the terrible police officer whose every appearance terrorized the kids of the district by word and action, has passed, and in his place we find the efficient officer, trained in public service and solicitous in serving all the citizens—including even the youngsters.

Thousands of boys and girls of school-going age have been shown through our police headquarters and the work of the department explained to them by experts of the department, for the past few years. In this way they are given a first hand opportunity of realizing that a police department business is to quell crime and not at all to discommode youngsters who would play ball on the streets or steal rides on street car fenders.

Educating the youth of our nation to respect the officers of the law will at the same time engender in them a respect for the laws these men are dedicated to enforce.

The police departments of the nation have come to realize the aid they may secure from cementing the friendship of the school-going youngsters. Thus it is that today we find the child problem has become a recognized factor in the work of police departments.

In the eyes of police department heads I'm happy to be able to state the children in our midst have secured their place in the sun. At the present time throughout the entire United States a slogan of police officials is—To quell crime, get the school children to be your friends, for the school boy of today is the citizen of tomorrow.

TRAFFIC SIGNS FOR GATE BRIDGE

Road sign crews of the California State Automobile Association have been busily at work for the past two weeks installing various types of warning and direction signs and special markers on the Golden Gate Bridge for the guidance of motorists and pedestrians using the span.

Nearly 200 signs are involved in the task of signposting the bridge, its approach structures, and the immediate connecting roads and streets. The work is being done by the Automobile Association as official road signing agency for northern and central California.

Signs on the bridge itself and the approach structures are being installed by the Association under a cooperative arrangement with the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District. The road sign work on the approach routes is being done in cooperation with the State Division of Highways.

For the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District the Association is installing a total of 108 signs. These include reflectorized, illuminated, and plain type signs, directing motor traffic and also pedestrian traffic over the bridge.

Signs for the actual bridge crossing are of specially heavy construction, designed to withstand the severest wind and weather conditions.

For the Division of Highways the signs being installed by the Association total 81, consisting of Federal and State route number markers placed at various points traversed by bridge traffic from Van Ness Avenue and Lombard St. in San Francisco to Waldo in Marin County.

KINDLY DEEDS PAY WELL

A grateful father writes this letter of praise to Chief William J. Quinn:

I wish to take this opportunity of commending the courteous treatment accorded the writer by Officer No. 1010 (Andrew J. Bell) stationed at the corner of Post and Powell Streets. I have a son nine years of age who has been afflicted with infantile paralysis and it has been necessary for me to take him to the doctor's office in the Fitzhugh Building each Thursday afternoon. I make the trip at 4 p. m. and find the traffic very heavy, which makes it quite a problem to park the car and carry the youngster to the doctor's office. On my first trip there was no place where I could stop the car. This officer noticed my predicament and asked if he could be of service. When I explained the necessity of getting the boy into the building he immediately opened the door of the car and carried my son into the building for my wife and instructed me to pull around into the yellow zone until the boy returned. He has often secured parking space for me and offered to assist in carrying the boy to the doctor's office. I cannot recommend too highly this officer's courtesy and assistance to my wife and myself. I have noticed this same officer handle traffic and he does it in a very efficient manner—making friends for the Police Department in the way he treats the public. I frankly believe that the policemen of San Francisco are "second to none" in the United States. My wife and I join in extending to the entire police force and Officer 1010 our heartfelt thanks and appreciation.

Very sincerely yours, G. V. Wright,
State Board of Equalization.
Supervising Auditor,

OVERTIME PERIOD EXTENDED

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners Monday, May 3, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the resolution of the Board of Police Commissioners of August 13, 1934, providing that waterfront strike overtime performed during the months of May, June and July, 1934, must be taken over a period of three years ending January 1, 1938, unless otherwise accredited to sick leave, be and the same is hereby extended for a period of three additional years, and must be, therefore, taken and completed by January 1, 1941."

WARNING TO POLICE OFFICIALS

President L. V. Jenkins has been informed that a Mr. S. Lawrence Rosans has recently called on chiefs in several cities, posing as a representative of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Under this pretense he solicits funds and then moves on to another city to repeat the performance. This man is described is being about 43 years of age, height five feet nine inches, weight 190 pounds, hair brown and slightly gray, eyes blue and bulging, well-dressed, usually wearing gray suit and overcoat.

President Jenkins warns all police departments of Rosans' activities. (See also August, 1936, News Letter—Page 4).—I. A. C. P. News Letter.

Reports Show Big Brother Job Tough

Verbal Lashing Helps in One Case Where Kindness Fails

By Robert E. Girvin

(*This is the third of a series of four articles, published in The San Francisco Chronicle, on the Big Brother method employed by the San Francisco Police Department in stamping out juvenile delinquency.*)

The machinery of Big Brother work is best described in the reports of the officers themselves.

One of the first Big Brother cases, a retractable youth of 14, well on his way to Whittier, was given to Officer John W. Barbee. Only the mother was living, and she could exercise no control whatsoever.

Officer Barbee reported April 5, 1935:

"I found the boy to be malicious, unruly, boisterous, disrespectful, indifferent and disagreeable. He had not taken a bath for five weeks and had not combed his hair nor brushed his teeth for a like period of time.

"He had previously locked his mother in the kitchen for six hours, fractured her finger by kicking at her, built a fire on the bedroom floor, stayed out until 12 o'clock every night, and lastly threatened his mother with a knife. He insisted on beating a tin drum when I first talked to him. Between the time of my first and second visits, he kicked his mother in the stomach.

"The first policy I tried was kindness and gentleness, but upon finding this course not very effective, I consulted Corporal Nicolini."

Officer Barbee then describes the "verbal lashing" given the youngster by Corporal Nicolini, and how the boy became penitent and promised to turn over a new leaf. The boy soon was coming home at 6 o'clock every evening, Barbee relates, and started bathing, combing his hair and brushing his teeth regularly. Barbee got him a job selling papers, and he began turning over the money to his mother.

Barbee visited his ward 12 times in April, and several times in May. He encouraged the youth's ambition to become a trombone player, told him he needed an education to be successful at anything. The boy started bringing more homewoork from school. In his concluding report, May 31, Barbee says:

"My ward is making very satisfactory progress at school and at home. I believe he will become a desirable citizen."

Another 14-year old boy, with a long record of petty theft, truancy and waywardness, was straightened out by Officer R. J. McDonald. The boy had been expelled from several schools, often stayed out as late as 2 a. m. He hated his stepfather, and his mother could do nothing with him.

Officer McDonald told the mother that unless she gave 100 per cent cooperation in getting the boy to school he would be sent to Whittier. Then McDonald set out to make friends with the youngster. Shortly afterward McDonald reports "his mother is thrilled over the marked improvement in the boy." In two months he cut school only once. Two months later McDonald reports the boy's school attendance is regular and he is staying home evenings. At this point the case is dropped. The boy has given no trouble since.

In April, 1933, a 13-year old boy stole a bicycle, sold it to an unsuspecting young friend for $2.50, and when caught tried to implicate his friend. Officer Bill Byrnes got this youngster a free membership in the San Francisco Boys' Club, became his fast friend. The youth's behavior has been perfect since.

When the Big Brothers attack nascent criminal careers in boys from 12 to 15, they have about a 90 per cent chance of straightening things out. The older the boy, the less chance of success, particularly if he has been in a reformatory.

A majority of their cases have a background of dark hallways, illy lighted rooms, discordant family life, evil companions—an environment of poverty, crime and sin, just as comfort, honor and decency form the environment of other boys.

Take the environment of a 15-year-old lad whose transgression was burglary. When Officer Joseph A. Murray took the case, the boy's older brother was in San Quentin. His mother was mentally unbalanced and a religious fanatic. The boy had no inspiration to do right. Officer Murray got him a free membership in a boys' club. The boy was straightening out when the mother flew into a tirade, whipped him, and caused him to run away from home. On recommendation of Murray, the boy was removed from the home and sent to a farm.

A difficult case was the 16-year-old ward of Officer Frank J. Wilson. This boy had been in Juvenile Court for burglary and was running with a bad gang. He played hookey almost daily. Wilson succeeded in making him attend more regularly. In the summer of 1935 the boy joined the National Guard, kept away from bad companions, and attended classes regularly when school began.

Then the boy suddenly went haywire again—auto theft. Despite Wilson's strenuous efforts, his ward kept cutting school. Finally, his family sent him to relatives in the country, hoping a change in surroundings and companions might turn him to better ways.

Here is a typical demoralized family: The mother, vagrant and drunken; a son, 16, just graduated from reform school; a son, 14, with a record of several auto thefts.

When Officer J. D. Sullivan became Big Brother to the 14-year-old boy, he found the home a shambles—doors and windows broken, furniture overturned. The older brother had been beating the mother, sister and two younger brothers. It took Officer Sullivan just two months to

(*Continued on page* 23)

Fiesta Brings More Praise to San Francisco Police

The Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta, celebrating the opening to traffic of the Golden Gate bridge, is now history. As a successful celebration, nothing during the past 22 years has excelled it. Hundreds of thousands of people came to San Francisco, drawing primarily to see this great structure that links this city to the Redwood Empire counties. But the gay fiesta spirit that had been provided by a program of events that no city in this country could duplicate, and participated in by the representatives of three nations, the visitors stayed to take in the whole show.

As in celebrations of such kinds, the members of the police department are called upon to do extraordinary service. In the past the San Francisco Police Department has always done its part, but it is doubtful if any former affair was noted for the efficient and courteous activities of our law enforcement officers. The streets jammed with automobiles, the sidewalks filled with gay thousands, the amusement places keeping late hours, the police department had plenty of additional work to do. The members performed this work in a manner that has won praise from many people. People appreciated that burglaries, robberies, pocket picking and other so-called major crimes were kept at even a lower number that the average small number, together with all other regular police work being carried on, with the extraordinary demands the Fiesta throngs imposed.

Here are a few of the many letters of praise received by Chief Quinn:

Well, it's over—and it was a swell show.

We are all both tired and happy and we want you to know how much we personally appreciated all the fine work that you did towards making the Fiesta the unqualified success it has been.

Yours in nervous exhaustion,

Arthur M. Brown, Jr.,
General Chairman,
Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta,
Eric Cullenward, Gen. Mgr.

With the Fiesta with still two days to run (dated May 31, 1937), I pause in the middle of a busy day to thank you most heartily for the splendid cooperation of the Police Department. You had a tough task to handle the traffic brought in by the Fiesta, but you have done it amazingly well. I think Captain Goff, who worked untiringly day and night to assist, did a splendid piece of work.

E. Cullenward, Gen. Mgr.

Along with some members of the staff and your Inspector Peter Kenealy, I tried to make a list of those who had cooperated so splendidly from your department in the success of the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta. We ran into a long list of names and decided we should have to omit naming individuals to extend to you and the department on behalf of the Citizens' Committee an expression of our profound appreciation of your cooperation. Please cause to be issued a general order so that all members of the department may know that their long hours, cheerful aid, and extra effort over and beyond mere line of duty are greatly appreciated not only by our Executive Committee and management but by the general public as well. My own view is that the official participation of the Police Band and other units speak nobly for themselves, but that the splendid individual efforts of men and officers should not go unpraised. Our gratitude to you personally has been expressed over a hearty and thankful handclasp. With warm personal regards, I am, yours sincerely,

Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta,
Eric Cullenward, Gen. Manager.

During the eight days of the Fiesta, we employed a squad of some twenty men from the San Francisco Special Police Officers' Association, to help police the area in and adjacent to the stand. This force, handled by George Molema, B. Lipman and Sergeant A. C. Belknap, did excellent work. They were courteous, efficient and cooperative and due to their activity as well as that of your own men, we owe much of the success of the handling of the crowds at the stands.

Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta,
E. Cullenward, Gen. Mgr.

General Simonds has written Mayor Rossi to express his appreciation of the splendid cooperation extended the Army by the San Francisco Police under the immediate direction of Captain Goff in handling the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta traffic. I feel, however, that I should say a personal word of appreciation for the untiring efficiency, the cheerfulness and the sheer endurance of the men of your department who joined forces with us to cope with a most difficult problem. In addition to Captain Goff, Lieutenant Casey, Sergeant Stohl and Sergeant McInerny, I particularly desire to commend Sergeants J. Keegan, Al Smith and Howard Chamberlain, who rendered service that was outstanding even when the fine performance of all your officers on this duty is considered. I would appreciate it if you would convey my thanks and congratulations to all concerned.

H. R. Oldfield,
Lieutenant Colonel, G. S. C.,
A C of S, G-2.

This is just a personal note of sincere appreciation for the splendid help which you gave to the Fiesta and my end of it. Yours was one of the most difficult jobs of the whole celebration but the way you and your men handled

the situation was certainly a credit to the police department. Now that the show is all over, I hope that they will hurry up and build the additional approaches to the bridge. They certainly need them right now.

James Adam,
Publicity Director,
Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta.

May I take this means of expressing to you my personal appreciation of the tremendous amount of work you put in on the Fiesta? I know something of the problems that you were confronted with and believe that you did an outstanding job about the handling of traffic in view of all those difficulties. With personal regards, and many thanks, I am, yours very truly,

Arthur M. Brown, *Chairman.*

On behalf of yourself, your officers and men, we wish to thank you all for the manner in which the great throng of people were handled in our district during the nights of the Fiesta, and we are especially grateful for the way you caused our store to be cleared of late customers, etc., who were dilatory to leave after the hours of 2:00 A. M. Yours very truly,

Theodore Shields,
1723 Polk Street, (Member Polk St. Assn.)

On behalf of the Citizens' Committee for the Sunset District Golden Gate Bridge Celebration and the Sunset District residents I want to take this opportunity in thanking you and Captain Munn for the hearty cooperation given us for the various affairs we held in that district. We take pride in the fact that all functions were very orderly. Again expressing the appreciation of the people of this district, I am, yours very truly,

Carl L. Maritzen.

Just a line to congratulate you and thank you for your splendid cooperation in the matter of policing during the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta. Many compliments were heard on all sides and we are happy to join in felicitating you and your division. With kindest regards, I am,

Clyde Edmondson, Ex. Officer,
Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta.

I would like to acknowledge with appreciation the assistance rendered by the San Francisco Police Department to the Navy Patrol during the period May 28 to June 3, 1937. The cooperation given by your department was wholehearted and generous, and contributed greatly to the successful administration of the patrol. In particular I wish to mention Captain Wm. Bennett, whose enthusiastic cooperation was most helpful. The following also contributed greatly to the accomplishment of the Patrol's task:

Captains Thomas P. McInerney, Bernard McDonald, Lieutenants A. O'Brien and E. L. Cullnan.

The following officers detailed as drivers of the two cars lent to the Patrol were unfailingly efficient and helpful:

Officers H. P. Gurtler, T. Stack, R. Loran, E. Keck, R. Manning and A. Birdsall.

L. Doughty, Jr.
Lt. Comdr., U. S. Navy,
Senior Patrol Officer.

Permit me to express to you the sincere thanks and appreciation of the writer and all members of our party for the police assistance you rendered us while in San Francisco. The assistance rendered by Officer Wm. J. Merrick and Officer F. J. Lucey was very outstanding and they were very cooperative. Also we wish to mention Officer Countryman, motorcycle officer, who assisted our party very ably. Sincerely yours,

Tom Gunn, General Chairman,
Oregon Governor's Goodwill Cavalcade.

On behalf of the Sports Committee of the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta, I wish to sincerely thank you fur the cooperation given us by you and your department. The D. A. White which you assigned to our Gate Swim, the officers who assisted at our Relay and Fleishhacker Pool Swim and the Pistol Shoot conducted by Captain Charles Goff, did much to make our sports events a success. Again thanking you, I remain, very truly yours,

Al Katchinski,
Secretary Sports Committee,
Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta.

Police Help May Day Celebration

The May Day celebration held in the children's playground, Golden Gate Park, on Saturday, May 1, 1937, was a huge success in every way. There was not a serious accident reported and every lost child was taken care of promptly. Our program was run off perfectly and enjoyed by many thousands. For all this the Park Commissioners feel they are greatly indebted to your department for the cooperation and assistance of the police officers who helped in the presentation of this affair. I wish to mention especially the work of Inspector Thomas Whelan in aiding us in our preparations before May Day and the personal attention of Captain Grover Coats and Sergeant Hawkins during the events of the day.

Emmett Fitzgerald,
Park Commissioners of S. F.

Mr. R. Converse has just completed his contract for moving two 150-ton guns for the United States Army. These guns were moved over city streets and state highways on pneumatic tires without the slightest inconvenience to traffic or damage to streets or roadways. Highway engineers consider this as the most remarkable piece of heavy hauling of modern traffic and I believe this to be the heaviest single piece of material to ever have been moved on pneumatic tires. Proper thanks should be extended to the office of Chief of Police Quinn and the office of Captain McGee of the Ingleside Police Station for their kindness in providing escort and guards while these guns were in our jurisdiction.

E. E. McCartney,
Inspector of Streets,
Department of Public Works.

Flashes from the Communications Bureau

Dogs, cats, horses, cows and even ducks have been the cause for hurried dashes by the radio patrol car crews on orders from the Communications Bureau, but during the past month the acquaintance of members of the Police Department with members of the furry and winged tribes has astoundingly increased. Let's take a lesson in zoology with the men on the Monitor Board and the Radio Patrol:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT! I want an officer immediately—quick! They are crawling all over the house! Hurry, please!" "What is it crawling, Madam?" "It's not 'it.' It's *them!* BEES. Thousands of them. They are crawling on the phone now—they are all over my back door! Send someone please!" "All right, Madam, we'll take care of them right away. Don't get excited and someone will be there immediately." But this wasn't a job for the Radio Patrol. Mr. Zallioci, the Bee Keeper, was notified and the situation was immediately in competent hands.

* * *

Officer William Herman received a fine lesson in how to care for his treasured garden when he answered this call:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT! Officer, has the new park barn or stable a telephone?" "No, it has not, Madam. It there anything I can do for you?" "Well, I want to get in touch with the stable. I want four mice." "Four mice?" (An odd request from one of the fair sex, supposed to be afraid of mice.)"May I ask why you want four mice?" "Yes, I want them to kill a gopher in my garden. You see, the idea is to put the mice in the gopher hole and close it. Then the gopher eats the mice and the mice kill the gopher." Probably the officer's voice was dubious when he said, "I'll connect you with the Stanyan Street Station," for she assured him, "I guess you think I'm crazy, but I know that works."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT! Will you please send an officer out here? Something has happened to my dog. I think someone gassed him with mustard gas." "Right away, lady, what is your address?" Such a complaint is alarming to animal lovers, and so with interest the men in the Communications Bureau waited for a report from the responding Radio Patrol Car crew. Here it is: "There was no mustard gas involved. The dog evidently thought he was chasing a cat, but when he caught it, it wasn't a cat. It was a skunk. That's where the mustard gas aroma came from."

* * *

Captain McInerney, Director in charge of the Communications Bureau, is continually being convinced by calls like this that it is wise to have a father of small children on duty at all times to advise bachelor officers:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT! Could you tell me how long a baby has the whooping cough before he starts to whoop?" "Just a moment, Madam." Officer Bert Nelson, a bachelor, appealed to Sergeant Dan McKlem, a married man and father of two small children, for some answer for the lady. He got it. "Hello, Madam. The usual period is from seven to ten days. But don't depend too much on my information. Phone the Health Department and ask for the Bureau of Communicable Diseases. The information they will give you will be more authentic." "Oh, thank you so much, I'll do that."

* * *

Back of many calls that come to the Monitor Board, however, lie pathos or stark tragedy. One wonders what story lay behind this call:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT! Is it possible for me to get permission from you to stop my car for just a few minutes on the Golden Gate Bridge? You see, I want to sprinkle the ashes of my dead husband over the ocean. He was a seafaring man and that was his last request."

"The Golden Gate Bridge is patroled by officers of the State Highway Patrol, Madam. But I am sure that if you asked at the bridge approach they would be very glad to help you." "Thank you, Officer."

* * *

What happens during the still hours of the night in San Francisco, when the city sleeps, its peace protected by roving radio cars, their patrols directed from the "nerve center" of the Department—the Communications Bureau? A glance through the Bureau's records gives an appreciation of the unrelaxing vigilance that makes San Francisco one of the safest cities in the world.

It was at one minute after 1 on a morning not long ago that the alarm came to the Monitor Board that there was a disturbance on Octavia near Broadway. Eight minutes later came a second call that there was shooting on the corner of Octavia and Broadway. Two minutes later, even as other radio cars were speeding to the scene to reinforce Officers Carpenter and Marlowe who had been sent in response to the first alarm, came the report that the cause of the original disturbance had been an assault with a knife by a disgruntled tenant of a certain apartment house upon his landlord. Upon the arrival of the officers, the assailant fled and to halt him the officers had fired into the air. He was taken into custody.

At 1:25 a. m. the same morning, a call came that there were prowlers in an oil station at a certain address. Sergeant O'Connell and posse, responding in a radio car, found the prowler in the premises and booked him for burglary.

The next morning, at one minute after 2, Sergeant Ruane and posse took into custody two thirteen-year-old boys they found prowling in a residence to which they had sped in response to a radio message.

Three men tampering with a car parked in Lilac Alley at 24th Street, were surprised and taken into custody by Sergeant Radford, Officers Loftus, Wood and Griffin, who had likewise responded to directions over the radio.

(*Continued on page* 21)

Youth's Duty to the Future

Address by JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director, F. B. I., Department of Justice, to students of Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana.*

(Continued From Last Month)

After all, the home is a home only so long as it is protected and that condition, sadly enough, does not exist today. The statistics and records which we must face show that every twenty seconds a major crime is being committed somewhere in the United States; that every forty-five minutes someone dies by the hand of another man. They show that many prisons are disorganized; that they often are ill-kept; that they often are hot-beds of agitation, even to the extent that in one of them a counterfeiting plant was discovered which disseminated bogus money over a large territory. They confront us with the knowledge that punishment in many states, has all but become a thing of the past, that some prisons may well be classed as country clubs while others are mere stopping places for persons who have violated our laws.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

We are amazed to learn that there is no such thing as a life prisoner but that the average man who receives a life sentence stays only about ten years behind bars and, even then, may be granted the benefits of the radio, of the daily newspaper, of what magazines he may desire. He may have the latest movies, baseball, handball, basketball, and football, and any other amusement which over-sympathetic and sob-sister wardens or prison boards may contrive in order that he better may enjoy his stay behind bars. Many an honest man during the terrible hardships of the depression, which, fortunately, is lifting its weight from our shoulders, suffered far more in his desire to remain a decent citizen of worth and integrity than those cowards who could not stand adversity and who scuttled into some of our prisons that they there might take advantage of the amusements, the fine food, the sound of orchestras, the lilt of the radio, the latest news morning and evening in hand-decorated cells, the doors of which remained open and with name plates to designate their place of abode.

I do not call this punishment. I do not believe that such practices create respect for law. I do not believe that the majesty of justice can appear in white and untrammelled garments so long as such idiotic, disgraceful, sentimental, convict-coddling is allowed to persist in our alleged penal institutions. I believe that it is the duty of every young man, such as the graduates of this university, to look into conditions whereby offenders against our laws are allegedly re-made into responsible citizens. It is only through the actions of such persons as yourselves, determined to see for yourselves, that conditions such as I have described are eliminated.

Again, I must insist that this is a problem which vitally concerns all of you. It vitally concerns your family, your loved ones, your friends, your relatives. Some of them have been or will be the victims of crime. It, therefore, is vital that you know what happens to the perpetrators of crime. In every city there should be an alert, courageous, determined group of young men who make it a part of their daily life and of their program of existence to delve into the activities of police departments and to ask in no uncertain terms why inefficient conditions, if they do exist, are not remedied. They should investigate the ability with which many crooks defeat justice. They should insist upon law-enforcement bodies, equal in personnel, in training, and in accomplishment to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The happiest moment of my life will be when I find the Federal Bureau of Investigation faced with active competition from the cities of the United States in a race to see which of us can give the best law-enforcement. That race is possible. There is nothing magical about the formula. There is nothing improbable or difficult once public sentiment demands it. There is no more reason why you should not be able in your own city to have a body of men equally efficient, equally alert, and equal in every possible way to that which comprises the Bureau which I am so proud to head. It can come about, however, only through the determined insistence of groups of persons who investigate, who bring improper conditions into the light of day, who go to their newspapers and seek the aid of managing editors that inefficiency be placed in the foreground; that improper influence be dragged forth and made to show why it has existed and a determined effort made to bring about punishment for those who have fostered it. All this can and must be done in the interests of good citizenship; so long as conditions exist which allow the infiltration of unholy elements into the life of a municipality just so long can there be no progress by that municipality.

The foundations upon which any city can thrive must be clean foundations, well cemented by honesty, integrity, alertness and efficiency. You, as young men, can bring these things about, for today is the day of the young man. Today is the day which calls for the enthusiasm of youth. Today is the day which demands that youth arise and defeat the pernicious influences which conspire to make every sixth criminal a person of less than voting age.

In other words, it is up to you to save yourselves and, in saving yourselves, to save your brothers and sisters. Two great fields exist in which there is heroic work to be done. One of these is parentage. If the parents of America cannot realize for themselves that a lack of kindly guid-

(Continued on page 24)

"Prison Life Is Different"

By Warden James A. Johnston

Warden James A Johnston of Alcatraz has written a book, "Prison Life Is Different." It's a great book and ought to be read by every person interested in human beings. It shows them at their best and their worst.

James A. Johnston

For 25 years Warden Johnston has been in close contact with convicts. He has been warden of Folsom and San Quentin and now Alcatraz. Thousands of prisoners have told him their stories—grim, grave, sordid, dramatic, tragic. They told him their troubles and he listened to their excuses, alibis and appeals. He gave them advice, encouragement, correction, training and education as seemed fitting, discipline and punishment when necessary, and with some he walked as they went to the gallows.

Warden Johnston writes as if he were talking and telling us the stories of prisoners across the table. The stories are straight, frank, clear, vivid, powerful, sometimes shocking with the rough edges laid bare.

There are chapters about Mooney, the McNamaras, Sontag and Evans, 'Bluebeard,' 'Big Bill,' and other California cases that have attracted attention of the nation, and reference to old time bandits in comparison with the modern gangsters. There are thrilling tales of riots, revolts, plots, breaks, killings and ingenious schemes to escape. And there is an unforgettable chapter called "I Saw Them Die on the Gallows."

Johnston writes from the standpoint of a man who has had to deal with an important problem realistically yet has never let his heart get hard. All he has to say comes from intimate, first-hand knowledge of prisons and prisoners and as you read the book you can see how he uses common sense in handling criminals, seeking to understand where understanding is hard, trying to correct where correction is difficult.

One of the best things that can be said about this book is that it is not too statistical, but is very human. Many chapters are interspersed with anecdotes of prison life, in many instances told to the warden by the prisoners revealing their minds as they have seldom been revealed before. These close-up incidents give just about the best picture of prison life that has ever been presented.

The incidents are all true, all actual happenings in Folsom and San Quentin, told in a way that gives the reader a graphic picture. The story about the innocent man who was shanghaied in Japan, put aboard a United States Transport and brought all the way across the Pacific Ocean and imprisoned in San Quentin where the trick was discovered, is a striking illustration of truth stranger than fiction. And there is heart appeal in the one about the negro convict who was 'white' and showed his sportsmanship by letting credit go to a man sentenced to death.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter to the student of psychology is the one describing the erratic personalities, border-line cases, difficult to define, hard to handle, on the edge of insanity and over the border where insanity and criminality overlap.

The part that dope plays is set forth in all its horrors but without exaggeration. The Jute Mill is pictured, the road camps are described, the parole system is explained, the prisoners are classified, so that the reader sees all sides and all features.

"Prison Life Is Different" is getting lots of attention from book reviewers and literary editors of leading papers throughout the country. The New York Times, Boston Transcript, Brooklyn Eagle, Philadelphia Ledger, Chicago Tribune, Kansas City Star and journals north and south as well as on the Pacific Coast have given it space and praise. Many of the editors express the opinion that Warden Johnston has made a real contribution by writing his experiences in a way that appeals not only to sociologists, penologists, psychologists and psychiatrists, but also to every man and woman concerned about the training of boys and girls and every officer of the law who is interested in controlling and preventing crime.

Quick Work Getting Back Stolen Car

This is to thank you for your efforts in locating and returning my stolen car a few days ago. Within two hours after the car was reported lost, it was again in my possession and I am sure that this is but a recurring example of the speed and efficiency of your department. I wish to especially thank the Ellis-Polk Station to which I reported the loss and the Mission Station Detail for the recovery. Thanking you again for your splendid cooperation, I am,

J. L. Buie,
788 O'Farrell St.

The Pullman Wreck That Failed

By Daniel O'Connell, *Chief Special Agent, Southern Pacific Railway Co.*

While this case is not, strictly speaking a train robbery, but is one of the first cases of Pullman cars being derailed maliciously, we have always considered it as an attempted train robbery because of information received by the Officers that the purpose in mind at the time the train was wrecked was the robbery of the passengers on the train. This intent was defeated when the damage to the train was not as severe as was intended by the malefactors.

The second section of Train No. 4, the Westbound Overland Express, was derailed near Lander Station,

Daniel O'Connell

California, about 3:30 on Monday morning, October 12, 1891. The scene of this derailment was about three miles west of Colfax, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The track was curved at this point, and was on a long fill, in a gully between two high banks. The fill was about sixty feet higher, on either side, than the floor of this gulch. It was a wooded country, with a number of small clearings where ranchers were establishing homesteads.

When the train had proceeded a short distance on the fill, Engineer Ben Estabrook felt a sudden jarring, as though a rail had spread, and immediately applied the air brakes. Before he could bring the train to a stop he felt the rear cars bumping along the ties. The train consisted of a fruit car, baggage car, combination baggage and express car, two mail cars, smoker, day coach, four Pullman sleepers and a deadhead caboose. The forward cars passed over the critical point without mishap. However, the Pullman cars ran along the ties for some distance, and the rear Pullman, the "Santa Cruz," broke loose from its couplings, jumped the track and plunged down the embankment. The caboose was turned crosswise on the track, but did not leave the bank. The "Santa Cruz," in which ten passengers were sleeping, rolled to the bottom of the gully. Seven passengers were slightly injured, and the car was badly damaged. It was indeed lucky that none of the passengers were killed.

When the train came to a halt, Conductor M. V. Murray, with Brakemen Costello and Morrill went to the point where the "Santa Cruz" had rolled down the bank, and assisted the passengers from the car. When they first looked at the track, they thought the wreck had been caused by a spread rail. However, upon closer inspection, with the aid of their lanterns, they noticed that the spikes had been removed from the outer rail of the curve, for some distance. The fishplates had also been removed and placed under one end of the rail, at the joint, causing it to project several inches higher than the rest of the track, thereby acting as a derailer.

The first section of this train, which consisted of a light engine in charge of Engineer Charles Trott, had passed over this track only a short time before, and no jar was noticed at that time. However, it was believed that this engine caused the track to spread sufficiently to make a perfect derailer for the second section.

While Brakemen Costello and Morrill were assisting passengers out of the wrecked Pullman, they noticed a young man who lived with his parents on a small ranch, close to the scene of the wreck, Albert G. Roberts, apparently prowling around the car. They called to him and asked what he was doing. He replied that he was assisting the passengers.

The authorities at Colfax were notified of the wreck and Constable John Dyer went to the scene. Sheriff Conroy, of Placer County, and Detectives True, Burke and Hume of the railroad force were on the ground early the following day. When making a search of the vicinity, a spike bar was found close to the derailment, partially hidden in the brush. This bar was identified as being the property of the Roberts family. When the bar was shown Albert Roberts, he identified it as being his father's property and told several stories about this bar. In one statement to the officers he said he had observed his brother Jeff in possession of this bar a day or two before the wreck. His brother, T. J. "Jeff" Roberts, when questioned, stated he thought he recognized the bar as being the property of a rancher named Dawson, who lived nearby. A shorter bar was found hidden in the brush by Detective Hume, the following day.

As it became apparent this derailment was the result of a criminal act, the railroad offered a reward of $5,000.00 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of each person responsible.

As a result of his being one of the very first persons at the scene of the accident, and his suspicious actions around the Pullman car, Albert Roberts was closely questioned by the officers. When interrogated at the point of the derailment, later in the day of the wreck, he became frightened and intimated to the officers that the crime was com-

(*Continued on page* 25)

BAY COUNTIES' Peace Officers' Association

MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

BODIE WALLMAN, *President* CHARLES DULLEA, *Secretary*

The monthly meeting of the Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association was held on June 2nd, 1937, on the schooner *Commerce* in Sausalito, with Dr. L. L. Stanley of San Quentin as host.

The reading of the minutes, communications, et cetera, was dispensed with.

The speaker for the day was Dr. Benjamin Black. President Wallman also called upon various members present for remarks for the good of the Association. Among those called upon by the president were: Chief of Police William J. Quinn, Commissioner Frank Sykes of San Francisco, August Vollmer, Warden Court Smith, Mayor Hives of Burlingame and Mayor Simmens of San Mateo, Special Agent Dan O'Connell of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, Jesse B. Cook of the American Trust Company and Warden J. Johnston of Alcatraz, each of whom delivered brief addresses.

During the life of the Association a more interesting address has probably never been delivered at a monthly meeting of the members than that of Dr. Black, Superintendent of the Alameda County Hospital. The Doctor, who is a noted psychiatrist, had the wrapt attention of his audience during the entire period of his address on the subject: "The Peace Officer and the Insane."

Dr. Black dwelt at length on the legal status of the supposedly insane criminal. He also explained the meaning of the expression "irresistible impulse." He also dwelt at length on feigned insanity, and gave local instances of same. Some of the instances given were extremely amusing, as, for instance, a supposedly insane person asking what would the most appropriate time be for putting in his writ so that he might be released.

In speaking of the proper method of taking into custody a violently insane person who has run amuck, the doctor stated that the safety of the officers on the case and the safety of the public come first; that sympathetic temporizing should not block the speedy subduing of the maniac—the latter being really in the "mad dog" class.

Speaking of feigned insanity the doctor stated the accused cannot deceive a physician or a trained psychiatrist. Impossible as it may seem, he stated, in court cases it is quite possible to have good psychiatrists appear on both sides—each group being absolutely sincere in the assertions it puts forth to influence the decision of the jury. The duty of an ordinary jury, he said, if to determine the guilt or innocence of a person charged with crime—not to determine the sanity or insanity of the person so charged, for the simple reason that the latter determination is one which is strictly a matter for the medical profession.

Dr. Black lauded the Massachusetts system for handling the problem of insanity as an excuse for crime. In that state insanity may not be pleaded in a criminal court as a defense for crime. The principle underlying the Massachusetts rule is that a person who is insane has no reason to be brought to court for the simple reason that his insanity precludes his power to even realize his predicament. On that account a person who is supposed to have been insane when he committed the act charged is first tried as to his sanity. If it is determined that he is sane, the trial as to his guilt or innocence of the crime charged commences. If it is determined that he is insane he is merely sent to an institution for the insane and the charge against him dropped.

Dr. Black would not recommend indiscriminate sterilization for the reason that it is impossible to draw the line as to what parents will produce moronic children. The sex problem is difficult, he stated, and will probably never be ideally regulated.

Through questions asked by President Wallman and other members of the Associated it developed that it was safe to use gas in subduing insane persons, the most violent cases being readily subject to the influence of vomiting gas.

The following were elected to membership in the Association: Allan J. Ward, Burlingame; E. R. McDonald, Burlingame; Dr. Benjamin Black, Oakland; Dave McCullough, San Mateo; Dan Kirk, San Mateo; Inspector Lloyd Wendlow, Alameda Police Department; Milton Vandersleece, Walnut Creek; Milton Johnson, Glen Ellen.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Coyote Park, San Mateo County, July 21st, 1937.

POLICE OFFICER RESCUES FATHER

John Miskel, 58-year-old retired fireman, probably owes his life today to the first-aid training of his son, Police Officer Edward Miskel.

The elder Miskel was taking a shower bath in their home at 235 Monterey Boulevard yesterday when a hair tonic bottle fell from a shelf into the bath tub.

In attempting to pick up the pieces he slipped and fell, cutting his leg severely on the broken glass. Seriously injured and helpless, Mr. Miskel called for help. His son, sleeping in an adjoining room after having served a night-watch with a Harbor Police Station radio car, came to the rescue.

Quickly and efficiently he applied a tourniquet, hastily fashioned from a towel and a wooden stick. His work was completed at the Alemany Emergency Hospital. John Miskel will recover.—S. F. "Examiner."

As a News Writer Sees It

Jack Densham Puts Bay Counties Peace Officials In His "Column"

This, shipmates, is being written in Andy Anderson's office of the Sausalito *News*. Also, as his paper does not come out until after this appears, I am making dupes for him.

Anyway, I am proud to have anything I write appear in the biggest little town paper in California.

The occasion, of course, was the Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association monthly meeting aboard Doc Stanley's schooner *Commerce*.

Never have I seen so many John Laws together in one place at one time. They came from everywhere, 150 of them. They came from Sonoma, Marin, Contra Costa, Alameda, San Francisco and Santa Clara counties.

Doc's schooner is moored—or mudded—at the foot of Napa street. She lies directly aft of Jack Quinn's *Galilee*, and a launch took us out about 15 at a time.

Naturally I knew only a few of the association's members, but, as I listened in I was astonished to hear how seaminded they were. Talking with some of them, I found they had been to sea.

So we clambered aboard and there was the main deck of the schooner lined with trestle tables, benches on one side and the hatch covers on the other.

It was not much after noon that the grub call was sounded. Then we all stood in line, grabbed tin plates—and golly, they were hot from the sun—to saunter up and grab our pork and beans and beef stew.

Let me assure you that this combination goosh was a mixture of pure excellence. Also the bread was soft for my poor old store teeth. The butter, naturally, was soft for spreading, and then several genial gents came around with cold bottles of beer.

So the grub just naturally melted in your mouth and away down the lazarette hatch to a smiling welcome from Old Man Tummy.

We were all peeled down to shirts, because it was almost hot. Perhaps not really hot, but just Sausalito summer. They ought to give me a medal and keys to the city for that expression.

Then the proceedings started. Bodie Wallman, Oakland chief of police and president of the association, presided, and called on a lot of members for a few words.

You know, shipmates, the general effect was rather overpowering. All these men who have made a profession of law enforcement and crime prevention, sitting around chatting quite freely about things that would drive one of those murder magazine writers nuts.

I had left my pencil and Bryant O'Connor's note book under the poop when I peeled off, so I did not take any notes. But I guess I can remember the names of most of those who spoke.

As a matter of fact, most of them said very little. Something like this: "Why call on me to talk, I am no spoocher; in our job we go out and do it without any talk."

Chief Quinn of San Francisco made a good little talk on the subject of keeping the district clear of crooks and pickpockets during such a celebration as the Fiesta.

Warden Johnston—I never remember how to spell his name, but I think that is right—made a rather touching little talk on the subject of how peace officers do not hound. Seeing that he is in charge of Alcatraz, the toughest prison in the world, that is, with the toughest prisoners, it sort of hit me amidships.

CHIEF BODIE WALLMAN, *President*

Court Smith, warden of San Quentin, gave a few words, agreeing with Jim Johnston. Frank Sykes, San Francisco Police Commissioner, told how glad he was to be out of the Parole Board, and there were several others.

Dear old August Vollmer, the man who made the Golden Rule famous when he was chief in Berkeley, made his bow, and that was about all.

The speaker of the day was Dr. Black, superintendent of the Alameda County Hospital, and a psychiatrist of note. He gave a very interesting talk on the relation of insanity to crime.

I would not attempt to quote the doctor except in two things. One was that in Boston a criminal claiming insanity is first subjected to examination by a medical board.

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Vol. XV JUNE, 1937 No. 6

REORGANIZATION

While the greatest shifting of members of the San Francisco Police Department known in the city's history was used to furnish headlines in our daily press, it is well to know that these changes were not brought about by any conditions outside of those imposed by the recent charter amendments and recommendations made by the governmental research experts.

For the first time since the charter of 1900 went into effect the Chief of Police was, this spring, given the power to reorganize his department along lines he felt would give the maximum of efficiency with the lowest of cost and the least number of men.

After the amendment was passed Chief Quinn and Assistant Chief Charles F. Skelly set about to put into effect the spirit and the letter of the changed rules.

From the top to the bottom transfers were made, and they were made without any reflection on the men involved. They were made because transfers had to come to meet the requirements of the new law and to make adjustments made necessary by the consolidation or abandonment of outlying stations.

With a reduction in the number of police districts, also voted by the people, it naturally follows that many changes must follow, and they did follow and are still being made. It is no easy task to shift practically 1300 men, and see that every district is properly and efficiently policed. But with the readjustments already accomplished San Francisco is coming to realize that their Police Department is continuing to give them the highly commendable service for which they have been noted during the past quarter of a century.

No public official is more eager to make improvements in his department, than Chief Quinn and he is quick to take advantage of any opportunity to make his force the best in the land, an ambition he has succeeded in achieving most admirably.

The history of his tenancy as head of San Francisco's police discloses that he has year after year made it better even than the preceding year.

With the consolidation of many units, with a setup that distributes the important work of the department under new heads, he has an organization that keeps the city free from crime, regulates the complex traffic flow on our streets, renders many other services of police work and gives the citizens every reason to proclaim San Francisco is a safe place in which to live.

POLICE EARNED PRAISE FOR TOUGH JOB IN FIESTA WEEK

San Francisco's police deserve praise for the fine way they handled their job during the Fiesta. A big celebration is anything but a holiday for the men in uniform, and the Fiesta, for a variety of reasons, was a record breaker in the strain put on the men of the department.

The whole town turned out for the festivities and a great number of out-of-town visitors augmented the crowds. Traffic congestion, normally intolerable, became an almost desperate problem with the tremendously increased flow of vehicles through already inadequate lanes.

San Francisco had promised its citizens and its visitors a good time and the people were out to have it without any lids clamped down.

In addition to the visible duties of the police on such occasions, they have also the added task of handling the swarms of pickpockets, crooks, and other denizens of the underworld that always are drawn by such celebrations like carrion to the feast. The police evidently knew them and dealt with them. There was no epidemic of robberies,

burglaries or thievery to mar the occasion.

So quietly and unostentatiously that their activity was hardly observed, the police went diligently about their task, handling the crowds good naturedly but effectively, straightening out traffic snarls and keeping things moving, looking to the welfare of visitors, all with very little show of authority.

This performance showed a high standard of efficiency. The results, coupled with the amiable and self-effacing manner of obtaining them, gave San Francisco reason for pride in its police force, and sent the visitors away with pleasant recollections of a very fine lot of fellows.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

KIDS WANT GUS TO COME BACK

Police Shakeups? Okeh, But Looks Like This Officer Stays Put

All these police shakeups may be for the good of the department, but the kids at the Redding School want Gus Wuth back.

They knew Gus and Gus knew them, most of 'em by their first names, having been on duty there thirteen years. As traffic officer at Pine and Larkin streets, he not only shepherded them across the street, but was never too busy to listen to their troubles. And he knew the answers to such troublesome questions as: "If A had eight apples . . .?" and "What is the capital of South Dakota?"

Then came a general order from Chief Quinn's office and Gus Wuth's stocky figure moved on to the Raphael Weill School.

Sentiment crystallized and Claude D. Painter, President of the Redding School Dad's Club, drafted a petition asking Gus be returned. The kids signed it.

—*S. F. Chronicle.*

• • •

Editor's Note — The Kids' plea was granted; Gus Wuth is back at the old stand.

NEW PEACE OFFICERS' MAGAZINE

We have received a copy of the *Arizona Peace Officers' Magazine,* published at Phoenix, Ariz. The magazine, owned and published by the Peace Officers' Association of that state, is edited by T. W. B. Anderson, a brother of Frank B. (Andy) Anderson, publisher of the Sausalito *News,* California's outstanding weekly newspaper.

The *Arizona Peace Officers' Magazine* is well filled with constructive articles, news stories of law enforcement officers of the state, and is endorsed by high officials of the state as well as leaders in industry and business.

The editor is well known in this section of the state, as he has had much experience in newspaper work and writing in California. The San Francisco POLICE AND PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL wish the new publication every success in the splendid work it has set out to accomplish.

YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL CHIEFS OF POLICE—1936-37

Annually the conventions of the Chiefs of Police of the United States and Canada are held in the various large centers of population for the sole purpose of seriously discussing police problems. Though unknown to the average citizen, these meetings have borne immense results in the matter of crime prevention. In fact, many national criminal laws passed in recent years had their birth in these conventions. I might astonish some of our readers by stating that several federal criminal laws now in operation were drawn up by California Peace Officials, passed at an annual meeting of our California Peace Officials, brought before the International Association of Peace Officers' Convention, and accepted by Attorney General Homer L. Cummings, to be later made the law of the United States.

The year book published by the I. A. C. P. is virtually a gold mine of police information, containing as it does articles on the various phases of police work written by police executives throughout the United States and Canada. The book for 1936-37 is worth its weight in gold to the student of police problems, containing a dozen odd articles by the foremost peace officials of the country, in a neatly bound volume of two hundred and forty pages.

BOY SCOUTS GRATEFUL

Although our executive board will doubtless pass a resolution of appreciation at its next meeting for the splendid leadership which you gave to the Scouting Exposition in the Civic Auditorium, April 22, 23 and 24, 1937, I want to write you at once to tell you how grateful we all are for the service you rendered in this respect, and the active interest which you displayed in this great project. The Scouters were glad to rally around you as Chairman of the Exposition Committee, and you know from the applause with which the Scouts, Sea Scouts and Cubs greeted you at the Exposition, how you stand with all of them. Will you kindly convey to all of the police officers who helped us out so wonderfully during the entire Exposition, our deep appreciation of their efforts? The officers who were on duty inside and in front of the Auditorium were most courteous and did everything in their power to keep things running smoothly. We also appreciated having the police car each evening to escort one of our officials to the Liberty Bank when he took the proceeds there for deposit. Also, please thank the officers who formed the escort in welcoming the movie stars from Hollywood. All in all, the Police Department cooperated with us splendidly, as it always does. With kindest personal regards, I am as ever,

Sincerely, Raymond O. Hanson,
Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America.

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Letters to the Chief

In winding up the reception for the Japanese Economic Mission, we wish to carry to you our expression of gratitude for your splendid cooperation, and through you relay to Inspector Fred Bohr, the appreciation voiced by the Members of the Japanese Economic Mission, and by those members of the San Francisco Reception Committee who had contact with the limousine service for the extremely fine escort provided by officers on motorcycle under Inspector Bohr's detail. It is our intent that our appreciation be made known to the individual officers who served in the motorcycle escort detail during the three-day period under Inspector Bohr.

W. L. Montgomery,
Managing Director,
S. F. Reception Committee for the
Japanese Economic Mission

* * *

Subject: Fire, 1342 Shrader St.

Mrs. Pack and myself wish to express our appreciation of the manner in which members of your department assisted us during the fire at our home.

Homer B. Pack, Grace R. Pack.

* * *

On or about Sunday night, March 21st, my home was broken into by burglars, who stole various personal effects, such as clothing, silverware, radio, camera, etc. Upon entry we discovered this loss and immediately telephoned the fact to the Police Department and within five minutes, two police officers were there to take a report. Within a few days thereafter, I was advised that the police had picked up a suspicious character who had in his possession articles such as I had reported stolen, and I called upon Inspector Frank Jackson, at the Hall of Justice, and identified the articles as those taken from my home. Practically everything that was taken was recovered and I wish to express my appreciation for the splendid work done by the Police Department in apprehension of the burglar and recovery of the stolen property. I also wish to commend Inspector Frank Jackson for the work he did in connection with this case and for the courtesies extended to me.

Roy E. Larson,
809 Joost Avenue.

* * *

Because the Police Department comes in for lots of criticism and seldom receives any recognition for the good they do, prompts me to write this note of appreciation.

Our home at 201 Phelan Avenue was broken into and robbed a short time ago. We called Ingleside Station. Officer Wm. Burris was detailed on the case and through his prompt attention and the efficient and diligent work of Inspector Frank J. Jackson the thieves were caught. Rapid work—one hour after calling Police Department, a portion of the loot was identified at Hall of Justice.

Officer Chas. H. Cornelius, Company "E" is to be credited with picking up Steve Wilson, alias (one of the gang).

Much of loot is recovered and hope to get still more.

Harvey W. Black,
201 Phelan Ave.

* * *

Please permit the undersigned, in behalf of the Panama Pacific Line and Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, to express our sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation from the San Francisco Police Department during the recent visit of the S.S. *Empress of Britain* to our port at Pier 37, Embarcadero.

Special mention is due to Captain Geo. M. Healy who personally came down to see the writer in connection with this affair, and through his good efforts undoubtedly avoided any traffic congestion in the vicinity of the *Empress of Britain's* berth.

T. Van Beek,
Acting General Superintendent,
Panama Pacific Line.

* * *

The West Portal Parent Teachers Association wishes to take this opportunity of thanking you for your attention and cooperation in making our school crossings safe for the children.

Since curbing at Taraval Street and Claremont Boulevard has been painted red, there has been less congestion of cars at this corner. The addition of the number of traffic boys and the real cooperation of the Policemen on duty has caused us to feel that the safety of our children, going to and from school, has been greatly increased.

We wish especially to extend our thanks to Sergeant Lawrence McInerney for his very willing help and cooperation.

Mrs. Lyman D. Heacock,
Corresponding Secretary.

* * *

My experiences with your police force date back a good many years to an afternoon near Christmas when I was a tired and bewildered school girl who didn't know how to get to Third and Townsend. Yesterday I was again helped about a street car by two downtown policemen, who must have been very tired of answering questions. Several weeks ago, I brought my two little girls down from Grace Cathedral and was again directed and helped across the street by another policeman. These are only two instances of the many kindnesses of the police force to me; I have had many; and I want to express my appreciation and gratitude, and to voice my confidence in you and your men.

Mrs. A. W. McTavish,
1140 Vancouver Ave.,
Burlingame, Calif.

* * *

In behalf of the Board of Directors, officers, members,

employees of the Veterans' Home of California, and those who attended Legion Day at the Veterans' Home, may I express to you our grateful appeciation for permitting the police officers, who were members of the San Francisco Police Post Band of the American Legion, to come to the Home on American Legion Day, Sunday, June 6th, 1937, for the purpose of participating in the festivities of the day. Please know that their contribution to the success of the day was the outstanding feature of the occasion and we appreciated their presence more than we are able to tell. With kindest personal regards and best wishes.

Nelson M. Holderman,
Colonel-Commandant.

* * *

The Fifth District, through me, wishes to express to you its deep appreciation of your kindness and courtesy in permitting the San Francisco Police Band to attend the American Legion Day observance at the Veterans' Home, Sunday, June 6th. The band was a feature of the program and a dominant factor in making the pilgrimage a success.

Charles Hughes,
Commander District No. 5.

* * *

Your office has been notified that last night, May 10th, was the final shipment of gold to Denver, Colorado.

During this shipment your office has again demonstrated its willingness and sincerity in cooperating with the Post Office. At no time during the entire movement were we in doubt as to the safety of the gold under your efficient escort.

I wish to express once more, as I have on frequent occasions in the past, the appreciation of our department.

Wm. H. McCarthy,
Postmaster.

* * *

At the time of my husband's disappearance, and his subsequent death, I was served by two splendid men in the persons of Inspector John O'Connell and Asst. Inspector Jeremiah Desmond. They were most kind and showed me every consideration and at all times had my interest and feelings at heart: I commend them highly for their every action to myself and family and greatly appreciate everything they did for us.

Maude M. Fontana (Mrs. Roland D.)
825 Francisco Street.

* * *

Recently, the transmission of my car gave way at the corner of Stockton and Post Streets, causing a great deal of traffic congestion and confusion before the tow car arrived. I write this to call to your notice the extremely efficient, polite and patient officer, who wore badge No. 1200—Officer Roy J. Loran, Co. A. I have lived in London and other large cities but never came in contact with such a competent member of any police force, especially under the stress of the situation which led literally hundreds of citizens to tell him what to do. He never lost his pleasant expression!

June de Grassi,
Mme. A. de Grassi,
Berkeley, California.

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Though I know you will receive thanks through other channels for the extreme courtesy and attention shown us by the men detailed to look after us during our recent visit to your fair city I felt that I wanted to thank you myself in a more personal way. Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Henry Schuster, and Mr. Joseph Norton not only extended us every attention but made our trip extraordinarily interesting and memorable by taking us through various departments of your city and into out of the way places which we should never have seen in the ordinary routine followed by tourists and casual visitors. For many years we have had occasion to love San Francisco, but never before have been privileged to see it as these agreeable young men have shown it to us. We wish not only to thank you but to congratulate you on the efficiency and courtesy we met everywhere in your city, especially from men in your department—not excepting the matron of the women's jail with whom I had a short talk and should very much like to meet again. One does not usually associate such kindliness and humanity of spirit with policewomen in big cities. Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. Lloyd Morgan,
The Priory, 729 Pemberton
Road, Victoria, B. C.

* * *

I wish to commend Policeman No. 540 (Alex McDonnell) and 1123 (George Dyer) for their splendid handling of the crowd at Francisco and Franklin Streets on Saturday night. I know that all of us there appreciated their courtesy and good nature. They were most considerate of us in keeping those in the back from pushing their way forward. Very truly yours,

K. Hendricks,
1900 Washington St.

* * *

Thank you very much for the cooperation of your police officers who so courteously and efficiently helped us on May 15th, the day of our annual bazaar. I would like to express special appreciation for Officer Joseph McVey, who stayed to accompany Mrs. McCarthy to the Day and Night branch of the Bank of America with some $1,200 in cash. Getting the final money in took longer than was anticipated, so that we kept him until almost eleven. This service was of great value to us. Thank you very much for your interest in the Girl Scouts, and your continued cooperation. Yours sincerely,

Miss Ida M. Smith,
Local Director,
S. F. Girl Scout Council, Inc.

* * *

I wish to take this opportunity to call to your attention an act of honesty on the part of Police Officer Joseph King, Star No. 125, for which I am deeply grateful. On May 18th, 1937, a clerk from my office named E. Adamson, dropped the sum of $20.00 on the floor in the Treasurer's Office at the City Hall. Mr. Adamson did not discover his loss for several hours. Upon returning to the Treasurer's office and inquiring whether any person had found the money which he had lost, he was informed that Police Officer Joseph King, on duty at the City Hall at the time, had found the money and had turned it over to the Treasurer pending claim by the person who lost the money. This act on the part of Police Officer King, although it involved a small amount of money, is one for which he deserves commendation. I wish to convey to you, as Chief of Police, my thanks for this service rendered by one of the police officers working under you.

Very truly yours,

George Thomas Davis,
Attorney at law,
Mills Building.

* * *

On June 6th, 1937, Hoseman Maurice O'Connor, of this Department, while on duty was seriously injured being struck by an automobile in front of the quarters of Engine Co. 13, on Valencia Street between 25th and 26th Streets, when he returned with his company from an alarm of fire. The seriousness of his injuries, which required the amputation of his right thigh, necessitated an immediate blood transfusion, and on account of the fact that the members of the Fire Department, whose blood had been typed previously, had not undergone a recent laboratory test, and the hospital laboratory being closed over Sunday, a member of the Police Department, Patrolman Fred Smalling, volunteered his service as a blood donor. This prompt and courageous act on his part aided materially in saving the life of Hoseman Maurice O'Connor. Is is acts of this kind that bear testimony to the spirit of solidarity which exists in our two Departments, and in behalf of the Board of Fire Commissioners, myself, and of all of the officers and members of the Fire Department I wish to express our sincere appreciation to Patrolman Fred Smalling, as well as to the Police Department as a whole, and I would respectfully recommend him to you for any recognition which you may extend to him for his heroic act. With kindest personal regards and best wishes I am, sincerely yours,

Charles J. Brennan,
Chief Engineer, S. F. F. D.

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COMMUNICATIONS BUREAU

(*Continued from page* 10)

The witches' hour of midnight was disastrous to a prowler in a residence on 20th Avenue, when he was discovered by Sergeant C. Bruhne and Officers J. O'Meara, T. Dolly and A. R. Eberle, cruising in Taraval Cars 1 and 3, and picking up the call over their radios.

Radio Patrol cars are, on occasion, pressed into ambulance service, as on the occasion not long ago when Officers manning Harbor Car No. 1 sped to the rear of Pier No. 36 where the radio informed them that a man had fallen into the waters of the bay. The officers arrived just as the victim's companion was pulling him from the water and without delay they placed him into the radio car and rushed him to the Harbor Emergency Hospital, where he was treated for emersion and held for observation.

* * *

Small wonder that the men in the Communications Bureau like their work—action, drama, human interest, are to be found in every light that flashes on the Monitor Board. Help them by keeping the Monitor Board open for emergency calls, and call Sutter 2020 for emergency only; for all other business, call Sutter 2030.

* * *

During the month of May the boys in Room 117 made and filed 11,311 index cards on property losses, accidents, arrests and so forth. Owen Fogarty neither makes nor files cards. His hands are not idle, however, for during the month of May he segregated, recorded and filed 10,650 radio car crew reports. Time does not have a chance to hang heavy on the hands of the boys in the Record Room.

BOYS SAVED FROM BAY BY POLICE BOAT

On Saturday, June 12th, the Bay looked enticing—so enticing that two San Francisco youths—Charles Baker, 18, of 115 Eastwood Drive, and Duane Lewis, 19, of 233 Miramar avenue, thought they would take a cruise on the Bay in their tiny sail boat. They joyfully put off from Hunters Point.

The adventure was an entire success for an hour or so and then the wind and the Bay currents began playing tricks on the youthful mariners. Cold, wet, and extremely hungry, they passed the afternoon of Saturday. Evening came and still they were completely helpless. Saturday night passed very slowly indeed. They had never realized that the Bay was such a lonely place. Their spirits were at a low ebb. They thought the long night would never give way to dawn. But, every cloud has a silver lining. With a bang theirs had a double silver lining, for dawn broke, and the San Francisco Police Department patrol boat arrived beside them at exactly 3:00 a. m., Sunday morning. Charles and Duane think there is no organization like our San Francisco Police Department.

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Civil Service for Chief Cato

Californians are indeed fortunate that Chief E. Raymond Cato, head of the State Highway Patrol has made a civil service rating under a ruling of Attorney General U. S. Webb.

Chief E. Raymond Cato

When Governor Merriam appointed a new director of the Department of Motor Vehicles in the person of former Senator Ray Ingels, the post held by Chief Cato was declared non civil service, and the amendment to the civil service laws passed three years ago did not apply to his office.

However, the Attorney General has made a ruling that establishes the office a lifetime one, and in this the people of this state are lucky.

Chief Cato has, during the six years and a half he has headed the State Patrol, brought it into one of the finest branches of law enforcement this or any other state could have. From a haphazard unit, where offending motorists were treated more like scum of the earth, he had made the men who patrol our highways mindful of the fact that they are serving the people and that the best way to serve them is in a nice firm manner.

An offender must, indeed, he away out of line to get an unkind approach from a state motorcycle officer. The latter is usually more inclined to take the attitude of a teacher than of a policeman. He will, if given the opportunity, point out the offense, its probable dangerous effects on other motorists or pedestrians, and wind up with a warning. Courtesy is a virtue demanded by Chief Cato from all his force. Nevertheless, he doesn't intend that his men be imposed upon. He sees they know the laws of the state; he asks them to enforce these laws. If kindness and courtesy will do it, the more he is pleased, but if a sterner method must be applied he wants his men to impose that method and leave the offender impressed with the fact that he isn't getting away with anything.

Chief Cato has had a long and honorable career as a law enforcement officer. He joined the Los Angeles Police Department in 1910. He was among that city's first motorcycle officers and rode the "iron horse" for some three years.

His ability won him rapid promotions, for he served as captain of detectives and as chief of detectives. Both offices he held with distinction.

In 1931 the late Governor James Rolph appointed him to take over the State Highway Patrol. It wasn't perfectly organized and the men were not working under any organized discipline. It wasn't very long until a new order was noted, and from that time to this everything has been done to improve the efficiency of the patrol and make conditions better for the personnel.

There is one class of motoring offenders that Chief Cato has no use for at all, and that is the drunken driver. He also has little use for the hit run offender and he uses every force of his organization to "level" on this type of law breakers.

Many reforms have been made in the motor vehicle laws during the past six years, and many of them were the results of Chief Cato's work and efforts. He has given California a good organization and it is pleasing to know that he will continue in his present office until he desires to lay aside the duties he has so splendidly performed during the past years.

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BAY VIEW MERGED WITH INGLESIDE

On May 25, 1937, pursuant to resolution of the Board of Police Commissioners adopted April 26, 1937, relative to consolidation of police districts, Bayview District was consolidated with the Ingleside District and the territory now comprising Bayview District was annexed by Ingleside District.

The present entire personnel of Company H, Bayview District, was transferred to Co. H, Ingleside District, one officer on each of the three watches remaining on duty at the Bayview Station to receive and keep proper records of telephone calls and ring-ins, to be returned to the Ingleside Station at the end of each watch. Temporarily, the three Lieutenants transferred from Bayview Station to the Ingleside Station, are assigned for duty by Captain Peter M. McGee as follows:

One on each of the 4-12 and 12-8 watches, making 2 Lieutenants on duty in the district on the watches mentioned. The combined districts have been divided into two sections for this purpose, and one Lieutenant to be in charge of each section. The extra Lieutenants are detailed to relieve the other four Lieutenants and the Captain on his day off, which, with his own day off, will consume six days of the week. On the seventh day the extra Lieutenant shall perform such duties as the Captain shall assign him to. This extra Lieutenant may also be used for relief during the vacation periods of the Lieutenants and the Captain. Captain Peter M. McGee shall arrange his vacation periods so that only one commissioned officer will be off on vacation at any one time.

BIG BROTHER JOB TOUGH

(*Continued from page 7*)

right his erring ward and restore peace in the family. Once during that time, the mother laid the father senseless with a frying pan when he interfered with the hollyings of the oldest boy. When Sullivan got through with his ward, he reported: "He is a model boy both at home and a school."

Six months of work on a 21-year-old youth paroled from the County Jail resulted in total failure for the Big Brothers. This boy's errancy is thievery in locker rooms during athletic contests. The Big Brothers got him a job, helped him through various scrapes. He repeatedly promised to go straight. Later he was arrested in Palo Alto with locker room loot from two universities. The Big Brothers say there is no hope for him.

The Big Brothers are wrestling with the most complex of human equations, and cannot be 100 per cent successful. Theirs is an entirely new phase of police work—handling potential criminals as friends rather than enemies.

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OFFICIAL COMMENDATION TO DEPARTMENT BY POLICE COMMISSION

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners held on June 1, 1937, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the dedication of the Golden Gate Bridge, May 27, 1937, was an event without parallel in the history of San Francisco, and

WHEREAS, the celebration connected with said dedication was known as the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta, which commenced May 27, 1937, and

WHEREAS, during said Fiesta, day and night parades and other major public functions attracted thousands of visitors to San Francisco, and

WHEREAS, all members of the Police Department were required to perform many hours of extra duties with no days off during said Fiesta, and

WHEREAS, the records of the Police Department, during said period indicated the absence of public offenses, particularly those which ordinarily occur during large gatherings, and

WHEREAS, the vehicular traffic was handled by the members of this department in such an efficient manner that no unusual accidents or undue traffic congestion occurred during said celebration, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Board of Police Commissioners hereby commend Chief of Police William J. Quinn and all members of the Police Department for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties during said celebration. Commissioners Sykes, Foran and Roche.

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YOUTH'S DUTY TO THE FUTURE

(*Continued from page* 11)

ance, of unswerving vigilance has had much to do with the tremendous rise of crime among the young, then youth much teach parentage this lesson. It would be a shameful yet nevertheless eye-opening experience for a number of our parents if the youth whom they have betrayed were to assemble facts and display to them the numerous ways in which they have failed to do their duty to their offspring.

The parent who allows any child to run willy-nilly through life obeying every selfish impulse, following the wild ravings of any agitator who orates from a soap box on the corner, is not only doing a foolish thing, but is doing a manifestly unfair and unkind act to the child. It is not generous for a parent to turn its offspring free from all fetters and allow it to run wild in a world which contains as many jungles of criminality as does ours. It is unfair to that offspring to believe that an immature mind can perceive the hundreds of pitfalls which may lie ahead in the tangles of a multi-sided existence, yet unfortunately, that is what thousands upon thousands of neglectful parents have done in allowing what they so blithely call the freedom of youth; they have hampered, warped and twisted and bound their children into lives which forever remain strangled and stained by effects of early criminality.

It would be well if courageous youth, such as yourselves, would go into our juvenile courts and seek the right to sit there and to weigh the cases which come before these judges; to learn the home lives of these children to see where parentage has failed and then carry this news to other parents like these. I believe this can be done and I hope that it will be done. I believe that the day will come when the cause behind crime will be as fully culpable as the crime itself.

In the investigation into the numerous public enemies whom our Bureau has apprehended, Special Agents found that not one of them could have existed without the aid of numerous other forces. No bank robber can pursue his nefarious trade without assistance, without hideouts, without finger men, without doctors to aid him, without a hundred and one other forms of minor criminality which feed upon the main act of outlawry. Few of these persons would ever have existed had it not been for the results of early training or lack of training which gave them the fixed belief that there always would be someone to assist them, always someone to seek freedom for them, always someone to pet and pamper them and take their side of the question when they have violated first a home law, then a neighborhood law, and then a community law.

May I write a word of commendation for the efficient and prompt attention which Inspector John E. Dolan of the Bureau of Missing Persons gave to the case of Mrs. A. H. Thomas whose husband was arrested and convicted recently, for wife desertion.

Mrs. Thomas had come to this office for help and Inspector Dolan's work gave her prompt relief from an intolerable situation. Anita Day Hubbard,

Good Neighbor, *S. F. Examiner.*

In re. to Shutin Day, Sunday, June 20th, 1937. We will appreciate it very much if you will call the day to the attention of the members of the San Francisco Police Department through General Orders. For the information of the members of the Department, the San Francisco Shutin Association was founded a little over two years ago by a blind person, Mr. George McDonald. Since the inception of this organization we have helped 96 indigent shutin cases. The indigent shutin as may be confined to a hospital, sanitarium or his home, with funds, friends or any means whatsoever to take care of himself. Not because our local agencies would not take care of them if they could, but crowded conditions make it impossible and the unfortunate indigent who may have lost a limb, eye or may be afflicted with some other infirmity is left to drift. This kind of people we rehabilitate and have rehabilitated many of them through our association.

We desire to continue on with this work and the citizens of San Francisco have been very generous in their response to our every call. Sunday, June 20th, Shutin Day, there will be a grand pageant, just prior to the baseball game between the Missions and the Seals. The proceeds of this game go into the Indigent Shutin Fund of our Association. We cordially invite the members of the Police Department and their families to attend this game. I know that, in addition to helping the unfortunate who cannot help himself, they will spend an enjoyable afternoon. As President of the San Francisco Shutin Association, and through this medium, I desire to thank you most sincerely for your own personal cooperation with us and the cooperation of the entire San Francisco Police Department, which you so kindly give us on each Shutin Day. Again thanking you, I am, very truly yours,

Peter R. Maloney, General Chairman, Shutin Day,

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THE PULLMAN WRECK THAT FAILED

(*Continued from page* 13)

mitted by his brothers Jeff and John, assisted by another young man named Joe Campbell and two Indians, known as Sam and Thompson. Jeff Roberts, John Roberts and Campbell had worked for some time hauling wood and doing other odd jobs of hauling between Iowa Hill, a mining camp about eight miles away, and Colfax. Both Albert and T. J. Roberts were former employes of the Southern Pacific Company, Al having worked in the snowsheds, and Jeff being employed as a brakeman. Jeff had been discharged from the service of the railroad.

The Roberts brothers, Joe Campbell and the two Indians bore poor reputations in Colfax. As young men growing up, they were not considered as bearing the best of characters, and Joe Campbell, who was only twenty-two years old at the time of the wreck, while he was not considered vicious, was known as a drunkard. The Indians were considered loafers around the saloons of Colfax.

Because of his conflicting statements Albert Roberts was arrested. He made a further statement, in which he intimated the men he had named were responsible, but would not make a positive declaration to that effect. In every statement he claimed to have been in bed at the time of the wreck and was awakened by the noise. When he had given this statement, Jeff Roberts was brought into the room and questioned in the presence of his brother. Jeff Roberts also claimed to have been in bed at the time of the wreck, in contradiction of his brother's statement. Jeff stated he knew nothing of the wreck until wakened by Albert and told of it. Further questioning of both men convinced the officers that Al and Jeff Roberts were responsible for the derailment and both were formally arrested, and the other men, who had been held for questioning, were released. In their statements, each of the Roberts brothers intimated the other was guilty, but would not make a definite statement.

About a week following his arrest, Albert Roberts voluntarily made another statement to the officers. In this latest statement he claimed that three days prior to the wreck Jeff had approached him and asked if he desired to make some money. When he questioned Jeff as to how the money was to be made, Jeff refused to tell him and said he would talk to Campbell. Al claimed Jeff took the bar found at the scene to their father's blacksmith shop and refused to state what he intended to do with it. On the following day, Al said he noticed this bar, another smaller bar and a long monkey wrench were missing from his father's tool house. According to Albert, the night previous to the wreck, he observed his brother talking with Indian Sam and Indian Thompson in Colfax, and noticed his brother point him out to the Indians. When he reached home, he claimed Jeff was not there and said he went to bed, remaining there until the noise of the wreck woke him, and Jeff was not yet in bed.

He further claimed that on the day following the wreck Jeff offered to divide with him, admitting that he, Jeff, had wrecked the train, and warned Albert not to tell, or the Indians would kill him. Albert admitted his father

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had told him to tell Constable Dyer if he had any information about the wreck.

T. J. and Albert Roberts appeared before Justice of the Peace Gwinn, at Auburn, November 14th, 1891, for preliminary hearing and Albert was ordered held for trial in the Superior Court. Jeff Roberts was released because of lack of evidence.

Albert Roberts was tried in the Superior Court of Placer County on the charge of removing a rail with the intention of derailing a passenger train, before Judge Van Fleet. The trial commenced January 5th, 1892. A number of witnesses testified as to the contradictory statements made by Al Roberts, his presence at the scene of the crime, his various admissions tending to show knowledge of the crime, and the attempts he had made to fasten the guilt upon his brothers and the other men. A strong chain of circumstantial evidence was established against him.

The defense offered a number of character witnesses, and they stressed the point that at no time did Albert Roberts admit participation in the crime, nor did he admit knowledge that such a crime was to be committed. The defense attorneys made their closing arguments an indictment of the railroad and of the officers. The officers were pictured as desiring a victim, in order to obtain the reward.

This type of argument struck a responsive chord, as there was considerable feeling among the residents of Placer County against the railroad, at that time, and in any case wherein the railroad was involved it was difficult to obtain an unprejudiced jury.

The case was given to the jury on January 14th, 1892, and they speedily returned a verdict of not guilty. Albert Roberts was then released.

AS A NEWS WRITER SEES IT

(*Continued from page* 15)

If the board finds him insane, he goes to an asylum for criminal insane. If not, he goes on trial and there is no question of sanity.

The other was sterilization, of which you hear and read much, and he was on the fence on this subject.

It was a tremendously interesting interlude, shipmates. Out there in the sunshine on a blessed old schooner with good eats and friendly faces all around.

But what impressed me most and cheered my heart was the sea sense displayed by all these John Laws. Even Professor Vollmer came up and told me that my column is like a little sea breeze at the breakfast table.

So you can't help being happy with that kind of talk.

Professor F. A. Matsuyama then gave an exhibition of Yawara stick as being better than the night stick. His stick is a short one, when held clenched in the hand, sticks out about three inches on each side of the fist.

I am quite sure he has something on the ball. But I think he has a school or something, because he nearly kissed me when I told him I was a reporter.

—*S. F. Chronicle* (June 3, 1937).

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San Francisco
POLICE
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PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

JULY, 1937

SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW POLICE COMMISSIONERS
J. Ward Mailliard (right) and Attorney Sylvester Andriano (left) being welcomed by Commissioner Frank Sykes to their new jobs. Commissioner Mailliard was elected president of the Board.

(Courtesy San Francisco Daily News)

REWARD
$10,000

On January 12, 1937, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, under authority vested in him by an Act of Congress offered a reward of

$10,000.00

for information furnished to a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, leading to the identification and apprehension of the person or persons responsible for the kidnaping on December 27, 1936 and subsequent murder of CHARLES FLETCHER MATTSON, ten-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Mattson, of Tacoma, Washington.

The person who kidnaped Charles Fletcher Mattson from the residence of his parents on the night of December 27, 1936 is described as follows:

AGE—About 30 years
HEIGHT—5 feet 7 or 8 inches
WEIGHT—145 to 165 pounds
COMPLEXION—Swarthy
PECULIARITIES — Did not stand erect; dimple in chin; high cheek bones; nose appeared to be broken a little below center; had hairy hands.
SPEECH—Slightly foreign accent; spoke brokenly; appeared to be of Southern European extraction.

All claims to any of the aforesaid reward and all questions and disputes that may arise as among claimants to the reward shall be passed upon by the Attorney General and his decision shall be final and conclusive. The right is reserved to allocate portions of the reward as among several claimants. No part of this reward shall be paid to any official or employee of the Department of Justice.

If you are in possession of any information concerning the identity or whereabouts of the perpetrators of this offense, it is requested that you communicate immediately by telephone or telegraph, collect, with the nearest division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, or directly with the National Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., telephone NATIONAL 7117.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

January 12, 1937.

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The Editor is always pleased to consider articles suitable for publication. Contributions should preferably be typewritten, but where this is not possible, copy should be clearly written. Contributions may be signed with a "nom de plume," but all articles must bear the name and address of the sender, which will be treated with the strictest confidence. The Editor will also be pleased to consider photographs of officers and of interesting events. Letters should be addressed to the Editor.

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Sylvester Andriano ..... 550 Montgomery Street
Frank C. Sykes ..... Kohl Building
Captain Michael Riordan ..... Secretary
Room 104, Hall of Justice

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William J. Quinn

DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE

Charles F. Skelly

Director, Bureau of Personnel ..... Captain Arthur D. Layne
Supervising Captain of Districts ..... Captain John J. O'Meara
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San Francisco POLICE AND PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A Police News and Educational Magazine

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VOLUME XV JULY, 1937 No. 7

Two New Police Commissioners

By OPIE L. WARNER

San Francisco has two new Police Commissioners. Following the recommendation of the Grand Jury that has been conducting an investigation into the Police Department, Theodore J. Roche and Frank Foran resigned from the Commission and Mayor Angelo J. Rossi appointed J. Ward Mailliard and Attorney Sylvester Andriano to fill the vacancies.

The Grand Jury in requesting the retirement of Commissioners Roche and Foran, stressed the fact that there was no reflection on the integrity or sincerity of the two officials, but that in view of developments they felt a new board should take over the department, and recommended that the number be increased from three to five. This latter cannot be done without a charter amendment.

Mayor Rossi reluctantly accepted the resignation of his two commissioners and pointed out the excellent record of each. He told how Commissioner Roche, who for 25 years has been chairman of the board, has given unselfishly of his time and talents, how he has brought into operation every advanced method of police administration and equipment, and how he has given the highest cooperation to the membership of the department, as a result of which San Francisco has had no crime waves, no gangsters or racketeers, and but little of the so-called major crimes.

Of Commissioner Foran, whom he appointed six years ago, he stressed the ability and the efforts as well as the cooperation he has displayed during his some six years on the board.

The record of these two men will stand out for many and many a year, and it will be a long time before their service for the betterment of the Police Department and the people of San Francisco is forgotten.

Commissioner Roche, who enjoyed probably a record for long tenancy as a Police Commissioner, came into the department in 1912, following the election of James Rolph Jr., as mayor. He found a department torn by politics, which, despite such handicaps, was trying all the time, and though poorly organized was maintaining law and order.

Under his leadership the Department began to expand. New ideas were introduced and better organization was formed. Under his direction, working whole-heartedly with the Chief of Police, the Department began to improve. Criminals soon learned this was a bad town in which to pull any jobs. People began to notice the change and soon recognized that the Department was giving better and better service.

As the years passed many changes for betterment were adopted. More automobiles were added and San Francisco was one of the first large cities of the country to completely motorize its Police Department.

As radio developed, our Department adopted this means of fast communication, building its own broadcasting plant, aided by the Department of Electricity. As rapidly as funds would permit, more and more cars equipped with radios were put on the streets until every section of the city was patrolled by such automobiles, manned by experienced men.

The teletype was installed in the San Francisco Police Department before many other large cities appreciated its value.

The standard of examinations for extrance into the department was raised, drawing a more highly educated class of young men.

Many other innovations were introduced, and in them all Commissioner Roche gave every encouragement, and much helpful advice.

He continued in office after Mayor Rolph became Governor Rolph. He was drafted to head the state Motor Vehicle Department by the Governor. At the end of 25 years he was as enthusiastic, as earnest and desirous of making the department better each succeeding year.

When Frank Foran was appointed he gave whole-hearted support to the work Chief Quinn and his fellow commissioners were carrying on, and from his vast experience as a successful businessman, and his management of the Olympic Club, his service was invaluable.

Much has been said of the ability of these two splendid public-spirited citizens, who gave so generously of their time that there is but little left for us to say, except that the members of the Police Department lose two good, sympathetic and understanding friends, and the people of San

Francisco lose two distinguished, capable, public servants.

In appointing successors to Commissioners Roche and Foran, Mayor Rossi was extremely fortunate that he could get such high type men as Commissioners Mailliard and Andriano.

Both are native San Franciscans. The former a successful business man and broker, was at one time president of the Chamber of Commerce. For the major part of his life he has devoted much of his time and efforts to civic affairs and has never sought any public office, a record he still maintains, for the office in which he now finds himself sought him. Commissioner Mailliard resigned his position on the Park Commission.

Elected president of the board at its first meeting, the new chairman indicated by his cautious manner the affairs of the department will be in capable hands. For he and Commissioner Andriano refused to be drawn into any statement of policies until they have studied the requirements of their new responsibilities.

Commissioner Andriano is an attorney at law, and as such has distinguished himself by the high ideals he has followed in practicing his profession.

He was formerly a member of the Board of Supervisors and could have continued had he not declined to run for reelection. He has for some time been a member of the Library Board of Commissioners, a position he has resigned.

He is a leader in the Italian colony, a linguist of ability and active in the management of Dante Sanitarium. He has been identified with many civic projects and has given generously of his time on many occasions when the people of this city were celebrating some special event.

He has made it plain that he is going to feel his way before announcing any definite program.

Commissioner Andriano will be most valuable to the Commission as the result of his legal training, for many problems involving law come before the board at each and every meeting.

San Francisco can rest assured that though they lost two excellent commissioners they now have a board of three, including Commissioner Sykes, that will render a service that will continue to make the San Francisco Police Department one of which we may well be proud.

Mayor Rossi attended the first meeting of the new Police Commissioners and welcomed his latest appointees. Present also was Commissioner Frank Sykes, who has made a most enviable record as a public official, having served as a Fire Commissioner, Harbor Commissioner, and on the State Parole Board and Board of Prison Directors, besides his present commission.

The first meeting was brief, cases pending being continued after the election of President Mailliard. The board changed the meeting night from Monday to Tuesday.

After the meeting Chief Quinn and the captains were invited into the commission's chambers to be formally presented to the new members.

Though he is no longer secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners, Deputy Chief Charles F. Skelly was required to act as such at the initial session of the new board in the absence of Captain Michael Riordan, who is in the East.

For over 30 years Deputy Chief Skelly has been welcoming new police commissioners, and the first meeting of the commission this month found him most valuable in getting things started.

MAYOR ROSSI PRAISES RETIRING POLICE COMMISSIONERS

High praise for many years of service given by Theodore J. Roche and Frank J. Foran as members of the Police Commission was given by Mayor Rossi in letters he read to the newly formed Police Commission.

To Roche, the Mayor wrote:

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi

"Your determination to resign as chairman of the Police Commission, contained in your letter of July 16, has affected me deeply. It will be most difficult to find a worthy successor.

"Permit me personally and on behalf of all the people to thank you for an unselfish service of twenty-five years to the Police Department. I found you in office when I became the Chief Executive of San Francisco and when, under the present charter, it became necessary to reorganize the commission, I selected you to continue in the position you had so well filled, and when your term under that selection expired, I reappointed you. I have never regretted my action.

"Throughout the years of your tenure in office you have met emergency after emergency with foresight and efficiency until today this city possesses an enviable record among the cities of the entire world in that it has been kept free of gangsters, racketeers and other forms of highly organized vice.

"In your letter to me you say:

" 'Certainly, neither Commissioner Foran nor I ever had any business or other relations or communications of any kind—direct, indirect or remote—with McDonough Brothers or with any gambling houses or with others en-

(*Continued on page* 24)

FIRST MEETING OF REORGANIZED POLICE COMMISSION

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi welcomed his new appointees, while Deputy Chief of Police Charles Skelly (standing), acting as secretary, handled the formalities of the session. From left to right: Mayor Rossi, Commissioners Frank C. Sykes, J. Ward Mailliard, president, and Sylvester Andriano. Chief William J. Quinn at end of table opposite Mayor Rossi.—*Photo furnished through the courtesy of the San Francisco Examiner.*

Last Order of Commissioner Roche

In writing his resignation as president and member of the San Francisco Police Commission, which he held so honorably for 25 years, Theodore J. Roche, included a last farewell to the Police Department he loved so well, and served so faithfully.

THEO. J. ROCHE

We present his last message to the entire department:

To the Chief of Police,
Commissioned Officers,
Non-Commissioned Officers,
Members and Employes of the
San Francisco Police Department:

Today my tenure of office as a member and president of the Board of Police Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco has terminated by my resignation.

In leaving the department, I desire to express to you all my grateful appreciation for your cooperation, loyalty and fidelity to duty which have made possible the existing standard of efficiency and the splendid achievements of the San Francisco Police Department, and likewise for your friendly attitude toward me which has been manifested on innumerable occasions.

In some instances the contacts which I have made with some of the officials and employes of the department during my twenty-five years of service as a member of the commission have ripened into merited friendships, and it would indeed be strange if under these circumstances the severance of my official relationship with the department did not bring to me, as it does, considerable personal regret. These cordial relations will always be to me a pleasant memory.

In concluding this, my last official communication to you at president of the Police Commission, I am taking the liberty of expressing the hope that during the years to come, you, as members of the Police Department, will strive to attain for the department a still higher degree of efficiency; that you will pledge yourselves to a greater and more unselfish devotion to San Francisco and its people and to a better perception of your obligations to each other and your fellowman; that you will realize that as members of the Police Department you hold a public trust and that you will so measure up to the obligations of that responsibility as to merit and retain the confidence and esteem of the people of this city, and that under all circumstances you will "keep the faith."

During my association with the department many of its splendid and courageous officers have made the supreme sacrifice and yielded up their lives in conserving and protecting the lives and property of the people of San Francisco. To the members of their families I again proffer my respect and sympathy.

THEO. J. ROCHE, *President*
Board of Police Commissioners,
San Francisco, California.

MORE CONSTRUCTIVE IMPROVEMENTS

In the very near future the peace and quiet of the Record Room at the Hall of Justice will be broken by the steady clicking of Hollerith tabulating card machines. These machines have been used with great success in Berkeley, and for the past few weeks Lieutenant Patrick Murray has been studying them and the mysteries they can perform with index cards under the tutelage of Professor Bledsoe of the Berkeley Police Department. Lieutenant Murray has also studied the Berkeley modus operandi system and the use of the much vaunted "lie detector" under Professor Bledsoe, and is now ready to install the complete system in San Francisco.

THE AGE LIMIT FOR MOTORISTS

A Massachusetts motorist who has held a license since 1900 and now is driving his forty-fifth car has successfully passed his latest test for a driver's license. Because he is 89 years old, there are some people who will say he should not be permitted to drive. He probably is a much safer driver than a lot of young bloods whose ability at the steering wheel never would be questioned. No matter how limited a man's driving ability may be, as long as he is conscious of his limitations and keeps within them, he is not going to be a traffic menace.—*Los Angeles Examiner.*

Chief Quinn

(An Editorial)

With the formation of a new Board of Police Commissioners this month, there were interests in San Francisco, some sinister, some political, and others downright selfish, who hoped the first thing the new Commission would do would be to demote Chief of Police William J. Quinn. These interests were doomed to the disappointment that the friends of the Chief and those who know the excellent police service he has rendered his native city, knew would be theirs.

Chief Quinn is not to be demoted nor removed from the head of the San Francisco Police Department, and he will continue to carry out the program of protection he has carried on since the day he first donned an officer's uniform, back in 1906.

The reasons he will remain in his present position, as announced by the newly appointed Commissioners, are numerous. Principal among them are three outstanding ones:

First, the people of this city, last Spring, by overwhelmingly voting charter amendments, providing for reorganization of the Department, and giving the Chief powers to carry out his ideas and ideals that no chief has heretofore had, expressed in no uncertain manner their confidence in Chief Quinn and their appreciation of the valuable service he has rendered for nearly 10 years as Chief of Police.

Second, though subjected to as thorough an investigation by the investigators of the various Grand Juries, which during the past two years have inquired into police affairs, there was not an act of any kind that could be found to reflect upon the integrity, honesty or ability of Chief Quinn, and the present Grand Jury in its recommendations on the occasion of their final report gave Chief Quinn a splendid tribute in asking that he be retained.

Third, during his tenancy as head of the Department, Chief Quinn has kept San Francisco freer of crime than any large municipality in this nation. During his service as Chief he has had problems to face that no other chief of this city during the present century has had to face. Prohibition, during the early years of his appointment, had reached its highest point in brazen disregard for the laws of the land; during his incumbency he has had to deal with the conditions that arose from the greatest depression this or any other country has ever known; he has had to handle the policing of two great celebrations, the opening of our two big bridges; he has had to face many other problems, and he has faced them all with understanding, efficiency and with the backing of the law abiding of our city.

San Francisco has been forced to face no crime waves. No racketeers have reared their power in our midst, and no gangsters, shooting down their opposition on busy streets, have disgraced San Francisco. Bank robberies and other higher titled crimes have been few and far between, and the people have gone about their various endeavors serene and secure in the knowledge they were being given the highest in police service.

When Mayor Angelo J. Rossi appointed to the Board of Police Commissioners, J. Ward Mailliard and Sylvester Andriano he asked them to take the responsible official positions and said he would ask nothing more of them, nor give any orders. He well knew that these two highly intelligent public spirited citizens, mindful of their responsibilities and zealous of the welfare of their native city, would understand conditions and that they would know how fortunate San Francisco had been in having such a splendid Police Department to guard the lives and property of its citizens and the visitors within our gates. He knew they would appreciate the record achieved by Chief Quinn, not only as Chief but as a police officer during more than 30 years. He knew they would not heed the clamor of those who wanted a change in the Chief-ship; that a change might be had from the enforcement of the laws to one that certain violations would be winked at.

And that is just what the new Commissioners have done. They have found the Department in wonderful form, and the changes voted by the people early this year nearly all in effect, with the result the highest type of police efficiency is being given with a minimum of expense and man power. They have found men put at the head of newly-formed departments, that were designed to centralize the activities of the Department, are all tried and trusted men, who have entered into their new duties with enthusiasm and sincerity.

They will find, if they have not already done so, that the rank and file of the Department, despite two years of intensive investigation, has maintained a high morale and has during all this turbulent, headline-producing period, gone right on performing their many tasks, keeping out crooks, and putting those who did come to town in jail where they belong. What higher demonstration of loyalty could a Chief want from his men? A Chief has to deserve such confidence from his men. Chief Quinn richly deserves it.

The people of San Francisco can rest assured that Chief Quinn and the 1,300 men who serve under him will continue to make San Francisco a safe place in which to live.

Flashes from the Communications Bureau

"Murder in a Pet Shop" is the lurid title of the story back of a series of seven or eight telephone calls which came into the Monitor Board one cold dawn. A late worker, walking along upper Market Street on his way home discovered the crime and at two-thirty o'clock in the morning telephoned the alarm to the police:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" There's a dog eating the guinea pigs up here in the window." "There's what?" "Honest, up here in the pet shop; the dog jumped over his corral fence and now he's in the guinea pig corral and he's eating them." "All right, sir, we'll take care of the matter." But it wasn't an easy thing to do. The shop was locked and the owner had to be located, while the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals likewise must be notified. By that time there was a large gallery of witnesses to the ghastly crime. When peace was finally restored, however, the dog who caused all the excitement was found sleeping in the guinea pig corral, while the pigs had turned cannibal and were devouring what was left of their hapless little brother.

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT! Could you help me, please? You see, some woman has taken my brother up to her room and I know she is after his money." "Well, there isn't much that the police can do in a matter of that kind, madam. Your brother went there of his own free will, didn't he?" "Yes, he did, but he has quite a bit of money and jewelry with him and I know that's what she is after." "Is your brother drunk, madam?" "No, he isn't. He doesn't drink." "By the way, how old is your brother?" "He is eighty-two." "Eighty-two! Madam, we'll send an officer right over to see if he can help you rescue your brother."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT! Say, you'd better send a few officers over here." "What is the trouble, sir?" "Well, there ain't none yet, but there will be. There's a guy out here and I think he's nuts. He's dressed in a pair of pajamas, he's got a baseball bat in his hand and he's throwing rocks at all the machines that pass." "All right, sir, some officers will be right over." (The complainant was right—the man was nuts.)

* * *

"But who's nuts now?" wondered Officer Joseph Murray when at a little after four o'clock one afternoon he received this call:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Say, what kind of a town is this that people can go running around without any clothes on?" "Where is all this taking place, sir?" "Right up here on Bernal Heights. There are two men and two women running around with no clothes on. Maybe they've got a nudist colony, but they should stay inside their grounds if they have." "We'll take care of the situation immediately, sir." But responding radio cars reported that the nudists were nowhere to be seen in the neighborhood and subsequent visits have revealed no trace of them.

* * *

Officer Harold Walker is a very domestic young man and the plight of this housewife struck a deep chord of sympathy in him:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Hello, Police. This is Mrs. —— at ——. I was out in my back yard taking in my washing and the door slammed shut. Now I can't get in the house." "I'll send an officer right over, madam." "Thank you, but tell him to hurry because I have a pot-roast on the stove and it will burn if I don't get to it pretty quick." "Don't worry. He'll be right there." And Officer Walker waited anxiously until five minutes later the radio car crew reported that they had climbed through a window of the house and saved the pot-roast.

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "There is someone attempting suicide out here on Steiner Street. The engine is running in the car and there is a piece of garden hose running from the exhaust pipe through the front window and all the windows are shut. If you hurry you might save them." A radio car and ambulance were sent speeding to the scene while Officer Emmet Donohue, on duty at the Monitor Board, gave instructions to the man telephoning: "You go right over and pull the hose off the exhaust pipe. The officers and ambulance are on the way. Will you do that?" "Yes, Officer, right away." In rapid succession three other calls from alarmed neighbors came in over the board. But the responding radio car reported that they found the car as described, and it was empty. Seeing the large and excited crowd around his car, the owner came out of his house across the street and explained that his wife had complained that the car was lousy and hearing that carbon monoxide was a good fumigator, he was simply delousing his car.

* * *

Two San Francisco women owe their lives this month to the efficient coordinated action of the Communications Bureau and cruising radio cars. At eight-thirty one morning Officer Norman Rawel received a call that there was something wrong at a certain residence on Jackson Street. Stanyan 4 and 5, with Sergeant Hoechle and Officers Radocovich, Bahr and Malone, responded. Unable to gain entrance to the home, they summoned the Fire Department, but in the meantime, Sergeant Hoechle broke a window in the house and climbed in. There he found a woman, semi-conscious, lying on the floor. She had suffered a stroke many hours previously and had been unable to call for help. An ambulance, hurriedly summoned, carried her to the emergency hospital, in time for medical science to save her life.

It was eight-thirty again a few mornings later that Officer A. Birdsall, Jr., received a call from an excited woman that a friend of hers had telephoned that she intended to commit suicide. The width of the city separated the two women and, knowing that she could not possibly

(*Continued on page* 21)

Scientific Law Enforcement Adventures

Address of John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, at the Commencement Exercises of Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, on June 14, 1937.

I am, I believe, qualified to a certain extent to know how much of adventure life can hold. Certainly, when I was working my way through George Washington University, as I understand a number of you have worked your way through Kalamazoo College, there was little intimation that some day my life would be concerned with an incessant battle against a tremendous army of desperate men, or that I should grieve because of my memories of faithful colleagues who have fallen before the ghastly rattle of the machine guns of the underworld.

J. Edgar Hoover

What I have done, I realize, is what most persons would call adventure. But to me, there has been a far greater one—the adventure of building, of having dreams and working to see them fulfilled, of carrying month after month and year after year certain visions and watching them come true, element by element. For instance it was not so many years ago when science, as an important arm of law enforcement, was almost wholly the plaything of the fiction writers. Within the last twenty years, in fact, there have been several of these writers who seemingly created impossible and weird situations, accepted by the reader to be wholly figments of the imagination, never to come true. Yet, today, in the technical laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, mysteries are solved that would have been fertile fields of activity for these fiction writers only a few years ago.

Perhaps I best can tell the story of modern scientific law enforcement by an illustration—a rather commonplace occurrence which happened only recently in the technical laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In far away Alaska, a prospector was murdered. Investigative officers, reaching the scene of the crime on snowshoes, arrested two suspects, one an ex-convict whose clothes were blood-stained, and who carried a rifle of the same caliber as that of the bullet which had caused the death; the other a young Eskimo boy who apparently had little to bring suspicion upon him other than that he also had a rifle of the same caliber. This place was far from civilization, and it was impossible, from the evidence to be adduced at the scene of the crime, to determine whether the ex-convict's flimsy story was true. This man admitted that he had fired a shot from his rifle, but said that he had shot, not a human being, but a reindeer, the blood of which had stained his clothing.

In a more unenlightened time in the field of scientific law enforcement, a mystery beyond solution might have developed. However, the results in this case were vastly different. From the far away prospector's cabin in the snowy wastes of Alaska, the evidence was hurried by dog team to the nearest city. There it was placed upon an airplane and speeded across the tundra wastes; then it was sent across the continent to Washington. Arriving, it reached the extensive workrooms of the technical laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where are concentrated every possible scientific apparatus for the detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders. Here, white garbed men received the evidence for scientific study. The rifles were examined; shots were fired from them to determine exactly the type of markings they left upon the bullets. The murder bullet itself was placed in what is known as the comparison microscope and matched mark by mark against bullets fired from those rifles.

In another part of the laboratory, with his test tubes and his chemicals, a scientist went over the clothing of the ex-convict, making first his tests for blood stains and then developing these further by tests to determine whether these stains were caused by blood of a human or of an animal. All of this happened within a comparatively few hours, finally to resolve itself into the flash of a telegraph message back to Alaska where two men, one an ex-convict, the other a young Eskimo boy, were held upon suspicion of the murder of a prospector in a lonely, snowbound mountain cabin. That information was highly revealing, for it showed that the story of the ex-convict, who otherwise might have been unjustly returned to prison for a crime he did not commit, was true. The blood on his clothes was animal blood, and the markings of his rifle proved conclusively that it could not have fired the bullet which ended the life of the prospector. Then the Eskimo boy was brought in and faced with the solution of a mystery adduced thousands of miles away by white clad men in a great chemical laboratory. There was the evidence, thwarting his attempts to lie his way out of his crime. He could not evade the conclusions brought about through the investigations made at a point across the breadth of the entire continent, and so he confessed that he, the young man who otherwise might have escaped, was guilty.

Throughout America today, our laboratory experts crisscross to criminal trials everywhere; alert, highly educated, well trained experts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in answer to the requests of sheriffs, police, district attorneys, and other law enforcement officers who have enlisted the aid of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the solution of mysteries which otherwise had baffled them. When these men reach the witness stand, they carry with them the high fidelity of purpose and the unremitting honesty accredited to those who report only upon facts as revealed by microscopes, the test tube, the reactions of fingerprint-revealing solutions, and other scientific appa-

(*Continued on page 24*)

Bureau of Criminal Information--First Annual Report

As Submitted to Chief of Police William J. Quinn by Director Thomas P. McInerney.
New Bureau Makes Excellent Showing During First Six Months of Existence.

In compliance with General Order No. 155, issued June 28, 1937, I submit herewith the following annual report:

DIRECTOR THOS. P. MCINERNEY
Bureau of Criminal Information

DISTRICT COMPLAINTS

By Stations

1. Company "E"	10,952
2. Company "D"	9,923
3. Company "F"	7,699
4. Company "A"	6,940
5. Company "B"	6,177
6. Company "H"	5,759
7. Company "J"	2,875
8. Company "G"	2,707
9. Company "C"	2,024
10. Company "N"	1,706
11. Company "O"	1,335
Grand Total	58,097

These figures are for the period January 1, 1937, to and including June 30, 1937.

TELETYPE ROOM

(July 1, 1936, to and including June 30, 1937.)

State teletype messages sent	7,192
State teletype messages received	6,352
All point bulletins received	14,938
Local teletype messages sent	18,826
Western Union telegrams sent	621
Western Union telegrams received	777
Postal telegrams sent	261
Postal telegrams received	211
Messages sent to Calif. No. Hotel Assn	273
Messages received from Calif. No. Hotel Assn	4

This bureau started operations on December 10, 1936. Between December 7th and 10th, the officers detailed to the new communications system were schooled in their duties. Arrangements were made with the telephone company to have them receive teletype instruction and Mr. Don Thompson of the National Broadcasting Company coached them in the proper way to send out radio messages. The telephone company also provided instructors who taught the men how to use the monitor board. In addition to the regular staff, certain officers from nearby stations were instructed in monitor operation in the event an emergency might make it necessary to call on them for assistance. These men were also given broadcasting instruction. From time to time convalescent officers have served in this bureau and they too have received complete monitor and radio instruction.

The efficiency of the monitor system merits mention. By this method of contacting the public, a valuable saving in time is achieved. Speedier dispatching of radio cars is possible in all cases and numerous important arrests have resulted. This method of receiving complaints has been well received by the general public. Heretofore people became very impatient when, after giving their complaint to the switchboard operator, they had to repeat the entire conversation to an officer in some bureau or station. This delay brought criticism to the department in cases of felonies or other emergencies.

Another noteworthy change brought about by the inauguration of this bureau has been the great improvement in the "PBX" service. Telephone company officials who make regular surveys of private switchboard service have, on several occasions, commented very favorably on the efficient service now given.

At the outset it was necessary to set up an entirely new procedure for handling the communications of the department. All details and the necessary report forms were formulated and arrangements made to insure a sufficient

(*Continued on page* 22)

Two Train Holdups of 50 Years Ago

By Daniel O'Connell, Chief Special Agent, Southern Pacific Company.

Train No. 20, near Vail, Arizona, April 27th, 1887.

Train No. 20, between Pantano and Vail, Arizona, August 10, 1887.

On Wednesday night, April 27th, 1887, westbound Southern Pacific Express Train No. 20, passed the telegraph station of Pantano about 10:45 p. m., in charge of Engineer Colonel Harper and Fireman John Clancy. Pantano is about twenty-eight miles east of Tucson, and when the train had not arrived at Tucson by midnight, considerable apprehension was felt.

Shortly after midnight Brakeman Paul Moroney, Jr., from whom some of the information on this case was obtained, walked into the station at Pantano and reported the train had been held up by three bandits when passing between the high banks of the Cienga Cut. This news was flashed to Tucson, where a special train was made up and a posse rapidly recruited by Sheriff E. O. Shaw.

DANIELL O'CONNELL

The posse left Tucson shortly, and when they reached Polvo they discovered the locomotive from Train No. 20, stalled there. Inspection of the engine showed the lever to be set in reverse and a small amount of steam going into the cylinders, but not sufficient to carry the engine over the grade at Polvo.

Wheo reaching the scene of the holdup, about nine miles West of Pantano, near the small station of Vail they were met by the train crew, who reported that when traveling through the cut Engineer Harper saw someone on the track ahead waving a red lantern, and heard a torpedo go off, warning him to stop. As he brought the train to a stop a fusillade of bullets struck the engine cab, mail and express cars.

A masked, armed bandit appeared at the engine cab and ordered the engineer down. The bandit then put a stick of giant powder in Harper's hand, and marched him back to the door of the express car, instructing him to tell the messenger to come out, or they would blow up the car. The other bandit had overpowered the postal clerk and forced him to put several sticks of giant powder in a bucket of sand, which was set on the platform of the express car. Express Messenger Charles Smith was then given another chance to come out of the car, before they would blow it up, and at the entreaties of Engineer Harper and the mail clerk, he complied with the robbers' request.

Harper was then forced to cut off the mail and express cars from the rest of the train and show one of the robbers how to operate the engine. When Harper had started the engine, and it was yet moving slowly, he was told to jump, and the bandits disappeared into the West, with the mail and express cars, which were found by the posse at Polvo.

The safe in the express car had been thoroughly searched and all the valuables removed and a number of registered packages, the value of which was unknown, were taken from the mail car. The robbers obtained about $3000 in money and $1200 in non-negotiable Southern Pacific Company vouchers from the express car. They were foiled from obtaining a greater haul by the quick thinking of Messenger Smith. Before opening the car he shoved what currency was in the safe, about $5000 in the stove, where it was not discovered by the bandits, and recovered by the posse. For this quick thinking, Smith was given much favorable newspaper publicity.

Though the posse had Indian trackers and made a most careful search of the entire vicinity where the engine, mail and express cars were found, no trace of the bandits could be found. Every effort possible was made to locate their tracks, but none could be found.

A reward of $1000 was offered for the arrest and conviction of each of the robbers, and, though several suspects were thoroughly investigated by Detective Harris of the railroad staff and the sheriff's office, no definite leads to the identity of the bandits were obtained.

On the night of August 10th, the same train, this time in charge of Conductor Gillespie, with Engineer James Guthrie and Fireman Bob Bradford, was proceeding through the Cienga Cut, about a mile from where the train was held up in April, when the same stop signal was given, a red lantern being waved and torpedoes placed on the track.

Engineer Guthrie applied the brakes, but the train had too much speed and the engine, mail and baggage cars went in on a gravel spur, the robbers having left the switch open. The engine continued along the ties and slowly turned over on its side, derailing the tender and the mail car. This gravel spur was on a fill about fifty feet high. When the engine turned in on the spur, Guthrie jumped, landing in a tree about half way down the fill, which broke his fall, and he rolled slowly to the bottom, unhurt. Fireman Bradford followed him, but was not quite so lucky. He went head over heels to the bottom, suffering injuries about the hips.

(*Continued on page* 25)

Qualifications for a Police Officer

By WILLIAM J. QUINN

In this ever changing era the heads of every line of human endeavor are constantly coming face to face with baffling problems. Two watchwords seem to ring out unceasingly and with such compelling insistence that no community and no business is too small to fail to hear their call. These watchwords are Speed and Efficiency.

Probably it is with consternation that some police executives and quite a large majority of police officers have come to realize that those two inexorable drivers known as Speed and Efficiency are already exploiting every police department in this hroad land. These police heads and these policemen ruefully speak of "the good old days" when policing was indeed and in truth a task of more or less leisure.

WILLIAM J. QUINN, *Chief of Police*

Speaking as the head of a metropolitan police department, I can state most definitely to present and prospective police officers that membership in the Police Department, irrespective of location, is one of the most many-sided and trying positions to hold with success in the United States at the present time.

The opportunities for crime have multiplied within recent years, and criminals have emerged from the moronic type of a quarter of a century ago to the ultra alert and educated type of today in such numbers and with such speed as to make us shudder for the future.

I have received hundreds of requests, both personal and written, from young men who wish to make policing their life work. To each and all of them I have given counsel along the lines I have learned from experience, but I have at last come to realize that probably I have not sufficiently stressed the fact of the almost impossible mental and physical qualifications which the position demands.

I think I will be doing a favor to both present and prospective police officers by quoting qualities necessary for professional policemen as set down in a report of the Committee on Scientific Standards in Police Service which appears in the International Association of Chiefs of Police for the fiscal year 1936-37:

"1. He must be a two-legged municipal reference library and information bureau.
2. He must be an emergency fireman and doctor capable of handling everything from attempted suicides to fractured skulls, from severed arteries to epileptic fits.
3. He must be a skilled marksman.
4. He must be a boxer and wrestler.
5. He must be a sprinter of the type that can run in only one direction.
6. He must act as a male governess to the children.
7. He must be a diplomat and a two-fisted go-getter at the same time.
8. He must be a memory expert and an authority on a multitude of subjects.
9. Upon occasion he must act as judge and jury, as well as attorney for both defense and prosecution, playing four roles at the same time and, finally, decide whether to make an arrest or suffer the consequences.
10. His middle name must be versatility if he is to survive in the service."

Should any of my readers be a police officer at the present time he will carefully check the ten outstanding conditions for the rank he holds. By allowing ten points for each of the ten qualifications above set forth he will be readily able to "rate" himself. For the would-be police officer a similar check will probably decide whether or not policing should be selected as his life work.

It pleases me greatly to be able to announce that California, in the matter of police training, is in the forefront among the States of the Union. To give an instance of the high appraisement the California police officers have placed on the necessity of scientific police training, I need only mention what at present is going on at the State Teachers College at San Jose. In that college, capacity police training classes have been in progress for several weeks. The instructors in the individual classes are men recruited from different police departments and sheriff's offices throughout the State of California for their recog-

(*Continued on page* 23)

Bad Boys Yield to Big Brothers

This is the last of a series of four articles on the Big Brother method—as presented in the San Francisco Chronicle

By Robert E. Girvin

Potrero Hill was long a heavy contributor to reformatories and prisons.

Here the Big Brothers have done their best work and Potrero Hill is fast shedding its police reputation as a breeding ground of crime. Racial and religious difficulties have made the going difficult.

The Molokani—3,000 of them live on Potrero Hill—are a sect of Russian Protestants, founded in the 18th century in the province of Tambov as a reaction against the formalisms of the Greek Orthodox Church. The chief characteristic of their worship is its simplicity. There are no ikons or priests.

The Molokani call themselves Chisteenye Christiane—the only pure Christians. The name Molokani means milk drinkers—only milk is consumed on fast days.

Through the years, the Molokani were constantly in trouble with the Czars, principally because of their pacifist beliefs. The Molokani now in San Francisco were originally peasants in the Volga region, migrated to the Caucasus, and then here.

When they first arrived, these people—primitive, and many of them illiterate—had a desperate struggle for existence. They were one element in the melting pot of San Francisco that would not melt. They remained impoverished while other racial groups became acclimated and prospered.

They clung to the medieval customs and codes they knew in Russia, and became a community apart. Their moral code was and professedly still is strict. They forbid their children to dance or smoke.

The Molokani are anti-Czarist, also anti-Communist. A few families returned to Russia several years ago but, finding no private ownership or freedom of speech and worsbip under the Soviet regime, they returned.

Trouble on Potrero Hill began as the new generation grew up. Division and lack of understanding developed between the Americanized young and their parents, who believe in strict discipline.

Until recently, marriage outside the group was frowned upon. Children were required to give all their earnings to the head of the family. Daughters could not have men callers.

This rigid and unattractive home life led to serious trouble among the Russian boys. Emotional and fiery by nature, poverty stricken, in open rebellion against the moral strictures of their parents, they turned to street fighting and petty crime.

Lieutenant Harry Reilly, chief of the Big Brothers, learned to know these people 23 years ago when he was pounding a beat on Potrero Hill.

The boys were running in gangs, robbing and assaulting women, stripping automobiles, engaging in drunken street brawls like packs of wild animals. Immorality was the rule.

Other agencies, principally the Potrero Hill Neighborhood House, have done a world of good. But since the Big Brothers stepped into the picture two years ago juvenile delinquency on Potrero Hill has decreased 65 per cent.

Overcoming the boys' suspicion and distrust of policemen, whom they considered their first enemies, Lieutenant Reilly organized baseball and basketball teams, and boxing and swimming classes. Joe Bearwald, president of the Missions, donated baseball suits and equipment. Other individuals and organizations helped.

The result is the Potrero Cubs, an athletic club. The Cubs were second in the Winter Baseball League this year, and second in the Recreation Basketball League. Instead of roaming the streets and getting into trouble, scores of boys are now devoting their spare time to athletics. Reilly also is organizing an orchestra.

The Big Brothers have reached several hundred boys in this district. Big and strong, these youths are natural athletes, and tremendously interested in their new club. Lieutenant Reilly's idea is to provide a decent and interesting community life that will replace the lure of waywardness.

Only in one other instance have the Big Brothers concentrated on a group—a small gang of delinquent boys in the Sunset district. The gang has been broken up, and all the boys straightened out. The rest of their work has been handling individual cases.

While it is too soon to assay the Big Brother movement, it is safe to call it highly successful thus far. This statement is based on the record. Big Brother work is still in the experimental stage, and new methods and approaches are constantly being worked out.

Hundreds of boys have become fast friends of the policemen who turned them from wayward paths. Lieutenant Reilly is constantly receiving calls from his scores of young friends.

The man most qualified to evaluate this new work of the San Francisco Police Department in crime is Chief Probation Officer R. R. Miller. He says:

"A uniformed policeman becoming his friend makes a deep impression on a boy in whom policemen have always inspired awe and fear. The Big Brother work is producing some fine reactions among wayward youngsters.

"I would like to see the Big Brother Bureau become a permanent and important part of police work. Naturally it will never attain 100 per cent success, but it is a fine thing and eventually should become one of the greatest deterrents to crime."

June 9, 1937, the new Golden Gate Park Stables were opened for occupancy and the stables attached to the Stanyan Street Station, Co. F, were closed. The department horses of the Golden Gate Park District, formerly stabled at the Stanyan Street Stables were transferred to the new Golden Gate Park Stables.

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Vol. XV JULY, 1937 No. 7

DESERVED PRAISE WOULD HELP

We had hoped that when the Grand Jury made its report on police conditions the members would, in an effort to discount the unfavorable publicity that has generated from the stories of the investigation, dwell on some of the achievements of the San Francisco Police Department.

If only a little time had been devoted to examining the records of the Department it would have disclosed to the public, especially those outside our own city, a city freer of crime than any other municipality of equal size.

For more than a generation the San Francisco Police Department has gone on, in the face of many obstacles, to render to the people, living or visiting here, a service that has been for years recognized as outstanding in crime prevention and suppression.

The Grand Jury could have found that crimes in the higher brackets are few and far between in this city.

Racketeers and gangsters never got started here.

Kidnappers fight shy of San Francisco.

Bank robberies, payroll holdups and safe-cracking are almost unknown in San Francisco.

Pickpockets and bunco men know their fate if they try to operate here and the list of crimes by these classes during twenty years is so small that it is astounding.

Many crimes classed as burglaries and robberies are either of a petty nature or drunk rolling.

The murder rate in San Francisco is the lowest of any large city in America.

These things don't just happen. You don't keep crime down by an act of legerdemain. Crime suppression and the capture of those who break the laws is no hit or miss activity. It takes ability—cooperation from top to bottom and organization to bring about such conditions.

The Grand Jury could have found that the Police Department under Chief William J. Quinn has continued for nearly ten years of his leadership to carry on in giving this city the maximum of police protection.

The Grand Jury could have found that the Bureau of Inspectors, under Captain Charles Dullea has mighty few unsolved crimes on its records, and that the percentage of convictions of men arrested for crime leads the nation's large cities.

It would have been very illuminating to the public to know the splendid record of the Automobile Detail in recovering stolen machines, taken in this and other cities.

Every unit of the Bureau has distinguished itself in handling those cases assigned the respective detail.

The Traffic Bureau, commanded by Captain Charles Goff, faced with many complex problems has functioned for years in a manner that deserves official recognition.

The radio patrol details have performed outstanding service in keeping the streets free from disreputable characters and in getting to the scene of a complaint, as well as taking care of complaints quickly and properly.

The rank and file, who work from the various police districts perform the myriad of duties that daily present themselves, and in which judgment is often more needed than a patrol wagon.

It would also be surprising to see the great number of letters received by Chief Quinn commending instances of exceptional police work. People don't write commendatory letters as a pastime. It seems to be a human trait to write the opposite kind. Yet for the many instances of service some man or woman gets from the members of the Department, there are in the files of the department sheaves of letters recording those deeds.

It would be nice to have incorporated in the Grand Jury report something that would point out these things and give to the world an official recognition of the splendid service the San Francisco Police render every day.

Letters to Chief Quinn

CANADIAN PIPERS HAD GOOD TIME

On behalf of the members of the Pipe Band and myself, I wish to express to you our appreciatinn of your kindness during the time we were in San Francisco for the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta. We wish to express our thanks for the sightseeing trips and the rest of the entertainment put on for us by the members of your department. Especially would I like to mention the following officers by whom it was my privilege to have been rendered good service—Inspector P. R. Kenealy, Officers Joseph Norton and Jerome Smith (Bureau of Inspectors). There were many others, but unfortunately I am not able to remember all their names. I may say in conclusion, that the hospitality shown us in the city of San Francisco will live long in our memories, and we doubt if any body of citizens could do more, anywhere. Once again thanking you and your department and with all best regards and wishes for the future, I am

STUART ROBERTSON, *Major*,
The Canadian Scottish Regiment Pipe Band,
Victoria, B. C.

• • •

CONSTRUCTIVE COOPERATION

Recently, two of my deputies, King and Ripperdan, who were working on a case involving the theft of a number of electric motors, were in your city and upon calling at your department were assigned Assistant Inspector Leo O'Connors, of the Auto Detail to help them. Through Mr. O'Connors' fine work and able assistance we recovered the two mntors which we were after and it enabled us to clean up a theft of some fifteen of these motnrs, the others being located in Los Angeles. I just wanted to thank you, and through you, Inspector O'Connors for this splendid cooperation and assure you of our desire to be at your service in like manner if the case demands.

GEO. J. OVERHOLT,
Sheriff of Fresno County.

• • •

POLICE AID APPRECIATED

The transfer of gold from the old to the new Mint, I learn, is practically completed without complication or interruption of any kind. Permit me again to express to you my gratitude for the splendid assistance you and your department rendered. I have also written to the mayor concerning the value of your service.

NELLIE TAYLOR ROSS,
Director of the Mint.

• • •

MINT MOVING COMPLETED

Now that the moving of the gold bullion and coin from the old to the new U. S. Mint has been completed, this office wants to thank you and compliment you on the splendid service given by Captain of Police John J. O'Meara and the men under him in protecting the tremendous values involved in the transfer. There were 1,288 truck loads of a total weight of 2,839,578 tons involved in the movement. This tremendous undertaking was completed without one untoward incident. It certainly speaks well for the men detailed on this big task.

THOMAS B. FOSTER,
Acting Supervising Agent,
U. S. Treasury Department.

• • •

THANKS FROM MINT SUPERINTENDENT

Yesterday we completed the moving of the gold bullion and silver coin from the old mint, at Fifth and Mission streets, to the new Mint at Hermann and Duboce avenue, and I am deeply grateful to you for the cooperation I have received from the San Francisco Police Department. It is very gratifying to me to tell you that we moved these precious metals without any loss at all. You, and the members of your department, have been extremely gracious to me on every occasion I have gone to you, and in the last four years I surely have called on you a number of times for assistance. In this particular instance, I feel greatly indebted to Captain John O'Meara and Sergeant J. P. Collins for their unfailing courtesy.

P. J. HAGGERTY, *Supt.*,
U. S. Mint Service.

• • •

OFFICER USES TACT

May we extend to you at this time an expression of our appreciation for the fine services rendered our hotel during the strike by Officers Pratt and Herbert. These men have been detailed here virtually since the beginning of the strike. Their conduct has been above reproach and at all times they have shown an impartial and extremely fair attitude toward all concerned. We desire further to commend the manner in which Officer Herbert handled an unpleasant occurrence last night at this hotel. An unfortunate situation arose which rapidly became involved through the actions of an officious picket captain. However, through the efforts of Officer Herbert, the situation was quelled without any violence.

DOUGLAS F. HARRISON,
Manager, Gaylord Hotel.

• • •

INSPECTOR GETCHELL PRAISED

It gives me great pleasure to address to you this letter calling attention to the worthwhile work done by Byron G. Getchell, in charge of the Junior Traffic Patrol, during the 1936-37 school year. The excellence of his work is reflected in the safety record set in the elementary and high schools. The training of the boys was visibly demonstrated at the annual traffic review held several weeks ago. I hope that police regulations will make it possible for Inspector Getchell to be assigned to public schools duty during the summer months. Very truly yours,

J. P. NOURSE,
Supt. of Public Schools.

Our Domestic Relations Bureau

This bureau has its offices on the fourth floor of the Hall of Justice, and is in charge of Inspector Marvin E. Dowell. The Bureau handles generally crimes against women, juveniles and young children. In addition to this, its main duty is the locating of persons reported missing, either by local citizens or by outside sources.

The women protective officers of the department have their office in this bureau, and handle thousands of cases of juvenile delinquents, errant husbands, missing girls and the thousand and one requests coming officially to the notice of the San Francisco Police Department concerning family troubles.

In speaking of the work of the women protective officers of the department it might be well to mention that very many cases of incipient divorce actions or complete rifts in families are brought to a happy ending through the kindly intervention of our small group of women protective officers. In very many instances husband and wife have their first real chance to clarify what to each of them is an impossible domestic problem in the kindly court of our police women.

Quietly and unobtrusively our women protective officers handle the very many cases of runaway girls coming officially to their attention, the result usually being that the girl there and then agrees that she has made a mistake in deserting the parental roof, and is only too willing to write home asking forgiveness, announcing her ardent longing to be once again in the bosom of her family.

Pathos seems to be the dominant note in the bureau, but the work of aiding the weak or the fallen goes on daily in this unheralded police activity, and certainly makes for a better San Francisco and for happiness in many homes where discord erstwhile held sway.

From all over the United States and Canada letters are received by the San Francisco Police Department, pathetically telling of the circumstances connected with the loss of some party sought. The casual perusal of such letters discloses the outstanding fact that San Francisco is a Mecca or "End of the Road" for thousands who have grown cold or callous in the matter of family ties, and wish to become lost to family and friends in the great western City by the Golden Gate.

The bureau is a very busy one, although lacking the newspaper glamour consequent on the work performed in other units of the Bureau of Inspectors.

Even lost pets reported to the Police Department are sought for by this Personal and Domestic Relations Bureau, which, strangely enough, is known as the Missing Persons Bureau.

To give some idea of the volume of business handled by the small group of inspectors and women protective officers in charge of Inspector Marvin E. Dowell, the following figures from the annual report for the fiscal year 1936-37 turned in by Inspector Dowell will prove interesting:

Letters received	2,963
Letters written	348
Warrants received	1,461
Arrests made	860
Telegrams received, investigated and answered	696
Subpoenas received and served in Superior Court cases	171
Investigation of local persons reported missing persons on account of deaths in families, etc.	5,438
Reports of indecent offenses investigated	180

BERKELEY POLICE DEPARTMENT ADOPTS NEW CLUB

Says Chief John Arnold Greening of Berkeley's scientific police department:

"If a man can beat you at your own game, the only sensible thing to do is learn from him."

In consequence of which the members of our department will within the next 60 days throw away their long riot sticks, their shorter night sticks and their still shorter pocket clubs.

They will substitute for these something yet shorter—something that nobody ever heard of before—the Yawara stick (pronounced Ya-WA-ra). It's no bigger than a small corn cob. And so simple looking that it's laughable—until you get nudged with it, even gently. Just a light piece of kindling, grooved to fit the hand, and shaped into a smooth knob at both ends. But, as you can strike backward with it as well as forward, it gives you twice the advantage of an ordinary club, particularly in combat with more than one adversary. Below the knobs are protruding pins, which would make it extremely painful to anyone who tried to wrest it from you.

Inventor of the Yawara stick is shoulder-high Professor Frank A. Matsuyama of 566 Fulton street, San Francisco, weight 137 pounds, age 51, who has yet to see the man he cannot subdue physically. The ancient Japanese art of Yawara (a combined form of boxing and wrestling) has been a secret in his family for generations, and he is its only exponent in America.

Seven years ago when the polite little brown man, then weighing 114 pounds, began to handle the biggest and toughest men in the Berkeley and San Francisco police departments as though they were children, their skepticism turned to admiration.

Adds Chief Greening: "When I issued orders that every man in the department would be required to learn Yawara, I was told I would have revolt on my hands. Now I would have revolt if I tried to keep them from it."

The whole force takes the exercises daily—and never for more than five minutes a day.

"My most trouble is keeping Americans from overdoing things," says Professor Matsuyama.

A Citizen Speaks

The *San Francisco Chronicle's* Safety Valve department has for scores of years been a feature which gives readers an opportunity of expressing fully their views and opinions on all subjects. We reprint from a recent article in the Safety Valve respecting our Police Department:

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: For the sake of justice, the circumstances surrounding the office of Chief of Police William J. Quinn should be clarified. It is not generally known to the public that the organization of the San Francisco Police Department under the charter is such that, while Mr. Quinn is nominally chief, he is in reality subject to many dictatorial forces seen and unseen, and that, because of these forces, his office, though he has at all times had the support of the Police Commissioners, has been powerless to deal with some of the festers within the department. An impartial survey of the facts brought out by the recent investigation clearly demonstrates this situation. Chief Quinn has had too little power, and it may be fairly assumed that if he had knowledge of the derelictions of some individual officers he would have been prevented from acting against them authoritatively.

So it is that, while the investigation cast no smallest doubt upon the man himself, the uninformed public tends to shoulder him with the burden of blame that deservedly belongs to other men. It is another story of the scapegoat. Chief Quinn is being judged, by many, not upon his record, nor upon what he has done, but upon what he has been prevented from doing.

The writer has a large acquaintance among the police heads of other municipalities and a knowledge of many types of police organizations. With that acquaintanceship and that knowledge, he unhesitatingly states that he knows of no other police head who surpasses Chief Quinn in character, knowledge, fair and efficient law enforcement, or in progressiveness; nor of any police organization which so completely emasculates the office of chief while making it the bearer of so much undeserved stigmata.

That this should be true in the face of the amazing record that San Francisco has achieved in law enforcement during Chief Quinn's tenure of office, is a sad commentary on public reaction to affairs. For the edification of the unthoughtful, it is pertinent to select one example from the record. For the year 1935 Federal Department of Justice statistics show that in 23 comparable cities the average of known offenses (seven major felonies) cleared by arrests was 48.7 per cent. In San Francisco for the same year the average was well over 80 per cent. And it must be remembered that in its enforcement of the law the San Francisco Police Department does not make wholesale arrests in the trial-and-error method. When a person is arrested and charged with an offense in this city there is every likelihood that he is guilty. Other statistics published by the Federal Bureau of Identification indicate that in most comparisons of this sort San Francisco maintains an astonishingly high ratio.

As an illustration of Chief Quinn's powers of organization, it is only necessary to point out that he formed, and for many years acted as leader of an association which is probably the most potent agency in keeping this part of the State free from actual and potential criminals. This is an organization of county and municipal peace authorities in all the districts from San Jose to Sonoma, which provides these authorities with means for the closest cooperation in the exchange of law enforcement records and services. The efficacy of this organization is recognized not only by the cities and counties associated but by the criminals themselves.

The fact is that where Chief Quinn has been unhampered the record will show that he has administered the duties of his office in an unusually satisfactory and efficient manner. His retirement from the office of chief before he has been given an opportunity to demonstrate his qualifications, unhampered, would not only be the commission of a shameful injustice for which San Franciscans could well hang their heads, but would also deprive this city of the services of one for whom a successor of equal ability would be extremely difficult to find.

F. B. CROSSLEY.

San Francisco, July 9, 1937.

POLICE HELP SHUT-IN PAGEANT

Once more I am indebted to you and the personnel of the San Francisco Police Department for its splendid cooperation in connection with the Shut-in Day Parade and Pageant, Sunday, June 20th, at Seals Stadium. Although every member of the force present did his part, I wish to personally thank Sergeant H. H. Chamberlain and Sergeant J. E. Keegan; also Sergeant A. L. Smith, as well as Mounted Officer Ike Biddles and Motorcycle Officer Jack Harrison. I would also like to express my appreciation for the splendid cooperataion of Sergeant Lou Field and Inspector Johnson, drum major of the band and drum corps. Acting Captain Joseph Walsh should also be commended for the splendid way in which he handled details in the vicinity of the Seals Stadium. Of course, it goes without saying that I appreciate the ever-ready cooperation of Captains Skelly and O'Meara. On behalf of the Parade and Pageant Committee of the Shut-in Day Parade, I extend to you their sincere appreciation of the services rendered by the Police Department. Very truly yours,

W. H. MOULTHROP,
Parade Director, Shut-in Day.

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730 BUSH (Near Powell) SAN FRANCISCO

P. G. & E. Furnishes G. G. Bridge Light

The Golden Gate Bridge is completed.

A few minor finishing touches and the mighty span across the entrance to San Francisco Bay will be opened on May 28—a great new pathway between San Francisco and the Redwood Empire.

What a bridge! It is the longest single suspension span in the world—4,200 feet—with approaches bringing the total length up to 9,000 feet. It is 90 feet wide and has a 60-foot roadway and two 10-foot sidewalks. The towers are 745 feet high and the clearance for ships is 220 feet at high tide.

It has taken four years of work and an investment of $35,000,000 to build this steel and concrete masterpiece across the Golden Gate, from Fort Point in San Francisco to Lime Point in Marin County.

Electricity, furnished by the P. G. and E., did a great share of the work, just as it did on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Power usage totaled four and a half million kilowatt hours—enough to supply all homes and business in a city of 6,000 population for an entire year. Service was made possible by construction of several miles of temporary lines at both ends of the job.

From start to finish electricity did many important tasks for all the bridge contractors. It mixed concrete—300,000 cubic yards—for the piers, anchorages and approach structures. It ran derricks to handle 100,000 tons of structural steel. It spun 80,000 miles of wire into the two largest suspension cables ever made, thirty-six and one-half inches in diameter and with a total weight of almost 21,000 tons. It operated pumps, air compressors, hoists, machine shops and a vast array of other essential equipment.

Needless to say, the completed bridge is extensively electrified. The span itself is lighted by about two hundred 1,000-candlepower sodium vapor lamps mounted on standards 25 feet high and 150 feet apart. Besides, there are regulation navigation signals and powerful aviation beacons. The Toll Plaza, at the San Francisco terminus, is brilliantly illuminated and equipped with electrical devices to control traffic, record fares and do other chores. A machine shop nearby, for maintenance purposes, is run by electric power.

Completion of the tremendous project fulfills a dream San Franciscans have had for decades—the dream of "bridging the Gate." It was accomplished by engineering and structural genius and by electricity, the master builder.

POLICE PRAISED BY MAYOR FOR FIESTA TRAFFIC CONTROL

The following is a copy of Resolution No. 3321, adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco and signed by His Honor, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, which is quoted herein for the information of members of this department:

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi

Whereas, traffic conditions during the celebration for the opening of the Golden Gate Bridge were almost unprecedented in San Francisco, and

Whereas, the flow of traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian, was handled efficiently, courteously and expeditiously, and

Whereas, credit for this happy accomplishment is due to the members of the San Francisco Police Department, many of whom worked patiently and tirelessly for periods of from sixteen to twenty hours a day; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that this Board of Supervisors does hereby compliment the members of the San Francisco Police Department for the manner in which it handled policing problems during the Fiesta and for the impression which they made upon our own as well as visiting citizens; and he it

Further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Police Commission with the quest that it be promulgated throughout the Department.

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COMMUNICATIONS BUREAU

(*Continued from page* 10)

reach her friend in time to prevent her desperate act, the woman had appealed to the police. Officers Frank Wilson and James Erickson responded in Central Car No. 1. They broke into the apartment and found a woman unconscious on the floor from the effects of illuminating gas. Hurriedly the officers applied artificial respiration and, when the woman was revived, they rushed her to the emergency hospital for further treatment. There doctors declared that it was only the prompt and efficient action of the police which had saved her life.

* * *

The Communication Bureau's teletype system was used on another errand of mercy very recently. A woman telephoned that a neighbor had suddenly been stricken and was seriously ill. The victim's husband was attending the rodeo in Salinas and it was felt that he should be summoned at once to his wife. Immediately after receiving a call, Officer Dolan sent a teletype message to the Salinas Police Department. Ten minutes later the husband of the sick woman telephoned from Salinas to express his deep appreciation and assure the police he was on his way, as well as to give names of other local relatives to notify of his wife's plight. This was done and the man's long anxious trip home was in some measure relieved by the knowledge that his wife was not along among strangers in her illness.

* * *

Not all the stories of the Communications Bureau end happily, however. Ingleside No. 4 radio car crew struggled valiantly to save, through artificial respiration, an eighteen-year-old boy who had been rescued from the bay waters in the vicinity of Blanchard Street off Visitacion Valley. But the crew of the Emergency Ambulance, arriving on the scene after the police, pronounced the youth dead.

* * *

Officers Martin Reichlin and Harry Majors, in Taraval No. 1, thought they were responding to quiet another drunken brawl, when they answered Officer John Curley's instructions to proceed to a certain address on an 811-B. Yet them stumbled on to gruesome tragedy for there, in the house, they found the body of a woman who had very obviously died as the result of a brutal beating. Her husband asserted that he had found her intoxicated and bleeding in an alley near the house and had carried her in, where she died. The condition of the interior of the house, however, caused the officers to doubt his statement. They summoned the Coroner and the Homicide Detail, the latter taking charge of the case. Subsequently the husband of the dead woman was charged with her murder.

* * *

It is an interesting commentary on the efficiency of the Communications Bureau and Radio Patrol to note that in over two-thirds of the holdup and burglary cases these two units of the Department have handled, arrests of the guilty persons have been made either at the scene or in the immediate vicinity. Small wonder that San Francisco citizens take their security for granted, as it is doubtful if any city of comparable size in the United States can equal our record.

POLICE RADIO CODE NUMBERS AS REVISED

The following is a new list of code numbers to be used in broadcasting radio messages from the Bureau of Criminal Information, effective April 28:

Code No.	*Crime or Order to Respond*
288	—Crimes against children.
311	—Indecent exposure.
404	—Riot.
*405	—Citizen holding prisoner.
*406	—Officer needs assistance.
*415	—Barking dog.
415a	—Noisy radio or party.
415b	—Man ringing door bells (begging, etc.)
415c	—Fist fight or family fight (no weapons).
415d	—Serious disturbance (may be a felony).
*518	—Auto accident (property damage).
*519	Auto accident (personal injury)
527	—Bonfire.
*528	—Still alarm.
*586b	—Traffic congestion.
*586c	—Tag auto on sidewalk.
*586d	—Tag auto illegally parked in loading or park zone.
586e	—Tag auto illegally parked in garage entrance.
*596	—Abandoned auto.
*597	—Possible stolen auto.
*598	—Man tampering with an auto.
*599	—Investigate suspicious occupants of an auto.
800	—Alleged insane person.
801	—Person attempting suicide.
802	—Coroner's case.
*804	—Kites.
805	—Ball playing in the street.
*806	—BB guns—slingshots—etc.
811a	—Drunk on street.
811b	—Drunk in a residence.
811c	—Drunk in a place of business.
811d	—Drunk in an auto.
901	—Call station.
902	—Go to station.
*903	—Close signal box.
*904	—Meet an officer.
906	—Interview or get a report from a lady.
909	—Interview or get a report from a man.
911	—Investigate broken window.
*912	—Investigate person dumping rubbish.
*913	—Investigation—nature of complaint unknown.
*914	—Investigate person lying on street (may be injured).
*916	—Investigate suspicious man.
*917	—Investigate suspicious men.

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*Indicates new sections.

Radio patrol cars shall remain in service when responding to calls for code numbers 415, 527, 586c, 586d, 586e, 596, 804, 805, 806, 901, 902, 903 and 912. When responding to all other code number calls mentioned herein, radio patrol cars will automatically be placed out of service in Bureau of Criminal Information.

MOTORISTS FACE RIGID NEW TESTS

Physically Fit to Drive, Credo of Ingels

Rigid physical examinations for motorists, through eyesight tests and study of each individual's ability to drive.

These and other additions to present tests are included in the plans of Ray Ingels, Director of the State Division of Motor Vehicles. Yesterday he made known that his program has been in operation for several months and is working successfully.

Ingels revealed that the Motor Vehicle Division now tests seventy per cent of the State's applicants for drivers' licenses. When he took office two years ago fifty per cent were handled by authorized outside agents, such as automobile and service clubs.

"We have cut down the outside agencies from 2,700 to 185 in two years," he said, "and have the complete cooperation of all in our program of entirely taking over the tests."

Plan to Have School

"We plan to establish a school for division employees who serve as examiners, giving them intensive training before allowing them to take their places in this line of work.

"Perhaps the most notable phase of the new program is the individual training given new applicants. The eyesight test is an illustration. In the past we were able only to inform an applicant that his eyesight was faulty—and either issue him a restricted driver's license or deny his application. But now each applicant will be thoroughly tested. He will be told just what is wrong with his vision and allowed an opportunity of consulting his own physician or an eye specialist. In many cases correct eye glasses will prove the solution; in others treatment will be necessary. In all cases, however, we will do our best to guide the applicant along the right path.

Physical Exams

"Physical tests also will be thorough. Reflexes will also be tested, as well as arm and leg movements. This will not mean merely a hasty glance by an inspector, but a far-reaching examination, during which the applicant will be required to drive, under different conditions, for as long as required to convince the examiner that all requirements have been met."

Director Ingels said the program will be materially aided by the new State law, now awaiting Governor Merriam's signature. This extends the life of driving licenses from two years to four.

"Our work will be far less under this four-year inspection period," he explained. "Naturally, we will be able to give more attention to the applicants and to make our tests more thorough."

—*Los Angeles Examiner* (June 14, 1937).

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DIRECTOR McINERNEY'S REPORT

(*Continued from page* 12)

supply of the forms.

Arrangements were also made to acquaint members of the department with the operation of this bureau. For this purpose all captains, lieutenants, sergeants, station keepers and other men who are frequently detailed to station duty, were brought in to inspect the bureau and receive instruction in the proper use of forms and their relations with us. These visits proved of great value in bringing about a clearer understanding of the functions and problems of our work and are reflected in the fine cooperation we are receiving from other branches of the department.

The general public has not been overlooked in the matter of education. Since the start of operations 856 persons have had the work of this bureau explained to them and have been shown just how to cooperate with this department and what to do in an emergency. These persons came in individually and in groups and represent business organizations, professions, service and improvement clubs, etc. All received a favorable impression of the work of the department and it is not unreasonable to assume that several thousand other persons have received this instruction through them.

The compiling and adoption of a code for radio messages was also done by members of this bureau. This code has proved to be very effective in shortening messages and giving them the necessary degree of secrecy.

The suggested revision of G. O. 130, issued June 1, 1933, governing the operation procedure of radio cars, was prepared and put in typewritten form by this bureau. This revision brings patrol car procedure up to date and should prove of the utmost value to the department.

This bureau also relieved the various stations of the necessity for keeping an index of local teletype messages when the master index for same was installed herein.

The Board of Education and Health Department now contact this department through us. Such services as picking up school truants and the recovery of text books is requested by the Board of Education through this bureau and we, in turn, assign their requests to the proper stations. This work was formerly performed by your office. The Health Department requests all animal quarantines through this bureau and the some procedure is followed.

Telephone Mission 3614
SUHR & WIEBOLDT
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
AND EMBALMERS
1465-1473 VALENCIA ST. SAN FRANCISCO
Between 25th and 26th

Herewith is the annual report of the record room of this bureau:

BURGLARIES

	Number	Amount
Hotels	85	$4,048.33
Residences	551	21,413.88
Apartments	465	13,626.14
S.S. R.R. Piers	9	1,183.00
Military and Naval	1	200.00
Vacant	7	539.00
Factories and Mfg.	31	737.14
Tools and Construction	20	690.10
Schools and Colleges	44	549.61
Stores and Businesses	499	23,192.42
Office Buildings	26	1,113.68
Warehouses	12	911.97
Other Burglaries	233	8,294.33
Totals	1983	$76,499.60
Robberies	710	$41,461.48
Grand Thefts	480	113,077.93
Petit Thefts	4977	91,740.22
Thefts from Autos	2072	31,124.21
Miscellaneous		
Totals	8239	$277,403.84
Grand Total	10222	353,903.44
Attempted Burglaries	124	
Attempted Robberies	45	
Forgeries	48	$4,218.16
Checks	824	22,294.30
Lost Property	1477	58,240.82
Missing People	2538	
Located People	2494	
Autos Stolen	3971	
Autos Recovered	3895	

RECOVERIES

Property Clerks	$60,071.50
Pawnshop	30,117.30
Other Sources	67,887.76
Total	$158,076.56
Outstanding	195,826.88
Grand Total	$353,903.44
Checks and Bank Rec's	$ 11,720.47
Outside Recoveries	16,848.00
Other Sources	13,198.40

Warrants of arrest received, registered and entered	10,201
Circulars, indexed and carded	5,610
Accident, hospital, malicious mischief and other miscellaneous reports given file numbers & filed	20,907
Accident, hospital, malicious mischief and other miscellaneous reports carded and said cards filed alphabetically	20,907
Robbery, burglary and theft reports carded, and said cards alphabetically filed	13,962
Arrest cards made and alphabetically filed on all arrests shown on reports of attacks against persons or property	3,792
Tabulation cards made on lost and stolen property for check against pawnshop reports and insertion in permanent numerical file	12,900
Letters answered in re. revolver permits, warrants, accidents, etc.	659
Registration of revolvers purchased in San Francisco: Tabulation cards typed and filed in S. F.	1,938
Daily Company Commander orders mimeographed on missing persons, lost or stolen property, etc.	318
Daily (segregated) crime report on major crimes	366
Teletype messages and circulars, re. lost property found on persons arrested, checked against pawnshop tabulation cards	568
Monthly crime report made and forwarded to C. S. Merrill, Chief, Criminal Identification Bureau, Sacramento	12
Monthly crime report made and forwarded to J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington. D. C.	12
Reports of crimes against property segregated and carded, and said cards filed	13,962
Original reports entered (by number) on Bureau of Inspectors "Assignment Sheets"	11,044
Investigation reports entered on "Assignment Sheets" and attached to original reports	15,618
Tabulated cards (of items possible of identification appearing on daily pawnshop sheets) made and filed	71,856
Reports of complaints made and services rendered by radio car crews on orders from the Bureau of Criminal Information filed (by stations) numerically	*58,097
Sergeants run reports filed	*9,044

*For six months' period: January 1 to June 30, 1937.

THOS P. MCINERNEY, *Director,*
Bureau of Criminal Information.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR A POLICE OFFICER

(*Continued from page* 14)

nized ability as experts in various phases of modern police work.

A fact that is of particular gratification to me and to my fellow peace officers of the State of California is the knowledge that these volunteer peace officer students are attending the classes at San Jose Teachers College on their own time. In other words, they are sacrificing their accrued overtime or their actual vacation period in order to equip themselves up-to-the-minute, as it were, in their chosen life work.

I think nothing could augur better for the future status of peace officers in our great State than the fact that these worthy peace officers are willing to thus train themselves to be more than a match for the modern criminal or incipient criminal. Of those student-peace officers and their instructors we are proud to be able to state they are thorough representatives of the sacred profession to which they have devoted themselves and which is so aptly implied in the word "Peace Officer."

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LAW ENFORCEMENT ADVENTURES

(*Continued from page* 11)

ratus. Often, in these investigations carried on in the technical laboratory, the names of suspects are unknown. The evidence or conditions surrounding the case in most instances are unrevealed. Here are men who seek the solutions of problems only as problems and not in the fevered heat of prejudice. Thus, they typify justice in its highest plane, blind justice, holding the scales to be weighed on the side of the innocent or the guilty only as the evidence presents that weight.

Also, there was a time not so long ago when the criminal fingerprints of the nation could be quartered in a room far less than half the size of the auditorium in which I now speak. At that time, an offender against the law had to do little more than to change his name—by so doing he changed his identity. It was necessary for law enforcement officers to depend upon a system of measurements and highly fallible physical characteristics known as the Bertillon system. Beyond this was the old, often poorly kept, often deceptive, and wholly incomplete collection of photographs known as the rogues' gallery.

There was no true system of communication between law enforcement officers of various cities, no central place to which they could turn for aid in their search for a wanted man.

It has been a great adventure to assist in changing this picture. Today, in the identification division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, covering nearly 100,000 square feet of floor space, encompassing row after row of filing cases, where work man-hunters of the microscope, there are gathered more than seven and a quarter million sets of fingerprints of the world's criminals, received from more than 10,000 contributing agencies. Thus, the entire world has been transformed into a tremendous nervous network, shuttling its impulses of crime detection with a rapidity which again accounts for stories of science in apprehension that would have amazed the fiction writer of 20 years ago.

(To be continued)

AMERICA KIND TO ITS KILLERS

Representatives of European countries where law enforcement is not such a farce as it is here must have been shocked at a statement by Major W. H. Drane Lester, assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the international criminal police commission meeting in London. He said approximately 4500 persons are convicted of murder or manslaughter in the United States annually BUT they serve "an average of only slightly more than three years and six months before they are turned loose to prey upon society again."

—*Los Angeles Examiner.*

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MAYOR ANGELO ROSSI PRAISES TWO RETIRING COMMISSIONERS

(*Continued from page* 6)

gaged in law violations.'

"Every fair minded citizen of this city knows the truth of that statement. Every fair minded citizen knows of your efforts to secure greater power for the Police Commission aimed to give that body the right to subpoena in the conduct of Police Department investigations.

"Every fair minded citizen realizes that the facts unearthed in the current investigation could not have been secured by the Police Commission under the regulations set up for its present operation. Employment of a special investigator, the expenditure of more than $75,000, assistance of the District Attorney's staff and the power of subpoena exercised by the Grand Jury were necessary to bare this corruption.

"In thanking you for your past services and for your pledge of continued cooperation in the future, and in accepting your resignation, may I affirm that San Francisco loses in your resignation from the Police Department an unselfish, capable and distinguished public servant whose withdrawal to private life leaves a void that will not easily be filled. Sincerely yours, "ANGELO ROSSI."

To Commissioner Foran, Mayor Rossi wrote:

"Your letter to me of July 16, resigning as a member of the Police Commission, leaves me no alternative but to accept it, with regret.

"I had the pleasure of giving you your first appointment to the commission and your service fulfills a trust I reposed in you at the time of your appointment.

"In the five years you have served as Police Commissioner you have rendered unselfish service to the City of San Francisco, with efficiency and integrity.

"In his letter to me of July 16, wherein he resigned as chairman of the Police Commission, Theodore Roche said:

" 'Certainly neither Commissioner Foran nor I ever had any business or other relations or communications of any kind — direct, indirect or remote — with McDonough Brothers, or with any gambling houses, or with others engaged in law violations.'

"That, every fair minded citizen in San Francisco knows. Indeed, every fair minded citizen also knows that the facts brought out in the current investigation could not have been secured by the Police Commission, bound by charter limitations.

"I take this means of thanking you for myself personally and for the citizens of San Francisco generally for the time and effort you have put forth in the service of the public.

"With best wishes for your continued success and sincere appreciation for your services, I am, sincerely yours,

"ANGELO ROSSI."

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HOLDUPS OF FIFTY YEARS AGO

(*Continued from page* 13)

As the train jerked to a stop, exactly as on the previous holdup, the robbers loosed a heavy fire on the train, particularly on the engine. As Bradford was preparing to jump, a bullet cut off a piece of his mustache as neatly as could have been done with a pair of scissors. The robbers then turned their attention to the express car and when Messenger Charles Smith, who had been held up on the previous occasion, refused to open the door a charge of dynamite was set off, tearing a hole in the door, and stunning Smith.

Both of the bandits entered the car and one remarked, "Smithy, the stove racket don't go this time," and ordered Smith to open his safes. When the messenger refused, he was severely beaten about the head with the bandit's pistol. Route Agent Gault, who was traveling with Smith on this trip, was also roughly handled, and both were threatened with death, before they agreed to open the safes.

The robbers ransacked the safes, taking considerable American gold, and some Mexican silver dollars. They then went to the mail car, but did not molest it, continuing down the track in the direction of Tucson, for a short distance, and then were seen to turn off toward the Rincon Mountains.

When the train was several hours overdue at Tucson, a relief engine was sent out, in the belief there might have been an accident, or an engine failure. As the relief engine neared Papago the engineer heard the final volley of shots fired by the robbers as they departed, and stopped his locomotive. He decided to reverse his engine and return to Tucson, but was hailed by a handcar run by Conductor Gillespie and a citizen of Tucson named Whorf, who had escaped from the train in the darkness, obtained the handcar and were hurrying to Tucson to spread the alarm.

The engine was run at full speed back to Tucson and Superintendent Noble notified. Undersheriff Shibell, Deputy United States Marshal Underwood and a posse of deputy sheriffs, citizens, two doctors and several reporters boarded the special train that was quickly made up, and sped to the scene. Though Fireman Bradford was the only person injured, it was thought others were killed or injured, because of the derailment.

When the wrecked train was reached, about 5 o'clock on the following morning the posse followed the trail of the robbers toward the Rincon Mountains. Late in the day they located a campfire, evidently used by the robbers to cook a meal, and near this place a sack containing $1,000 in Mexican silver dollars was located. This caused a search to be concentrated in the vicinity, which resulted in the discovery of a cave in a rocky portion of the mountains, and in this cave two linen dusters were found. The cave, though small, showed signs of having been used as a hideout, and it was thought the robbers were in the neighborhood.

This portion of the mountains was very rocky, and it was practically impossible to track anyone familiar with that part of the country. The posse spent many weary days in searching the district; the trail ended at the cave, and no further trace of the robbers was found.

It was certain that these were two of the three bandits who had participated in the robbery a few months before, and an additional reward of $1,000 was offered by the Southern Pacific, a like amount by Wells Fargo and Company and $500 by the Territory of Arizona, for the arrest and conviction of these robbers, making the total rewards for their arrest and conviction $3,500 each.

After the discouraged possemen had quit the search, nothing was heard of the robbers until October, 1887, when they attempted to rob the same train, about four miles east of El Paso. Though this holdup did not occur on the Southern Pacific lines, we shall discuss it briefly here, because it illustrates the old proverb not to ride a good horse too hard.

The train was stopped in the usual manner, one of the robbers taking charge of the engineer and fireman, while the other devoted his attention to the express car. As it happened, Express Messenger Smith was again in charge of the car and recognizing the robber's voice, as he called to open the door, Smith blew out the lights in the car, laid his pistol and shotgun by the door and proceeded to

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obey the bandit's command.

As Smith climbed from the car, still remembering the beating he had taken from these bandits two months before, he announced he was not offering resistance. Recognizing Smith as again being his victim, the robber cursed him, commanding him to climb back in the car and relight his lamps. As Smith moved to obey and stepped on the first round of the ladder, the bandit landed an earnest kick on Smith's anatomy, where he thought it would act as an accelerator. The momentum of the kick raised Smith up quite suddenly, and as he settled back on the rung of the ladder, his hand fell squarely on the butt of his pistol, about which he had forgotten.

Smith, being a reasonable man, resented being held up on so many occasions, but had offered no resistance, recalling the fearful beating he had taken previously. However, he did object to being kicked when he had done as he was told, and a wave of anger surged over him. Snatching up his sixshooter he whirled and blazed away at the bandit. His aim was good and the robber fell. Discarding the revolver, he grabbed the shotgun and let the other robber have both barrels, catching him in the groin with a handful of buckshot, and he took no subsequent interest in the proceedings.

All that remained mortal of the two robbers was placed in the baggage car and the train backed to El Paso. There was great excitement around the station and considerable of a crowd gathered to view the remains. No one appeared to know the men until a Mrs. Green identified them as having roomed with her for several months. They were known to her as John Meyers and Josiah Smith; Meyers being a railroad engineer and Smith a trainman, and both claimed Chicago as their residence.

Mrs. Green was closely questioned about the men and stated her son George Green had been very friendly with the men and made a trip to Tucson with them the preceding spring. She informed the officers her son was then working on a farm near Fort Worth, Texas. He was placed under arrest by Deputy United States Marshals and made a full confession of having participated in the first robbery at Vail with Smith and Meyers. In this confession he explained why, in this robbery, no tracks could be found leading from the stalled engine. He claimed Meyers had run the engine to the outskirts of Tucson, then set the lever in reverse, opened the valve allowing a small amount of steam to enter the cylinders, but not enough to climb the grade at Polvo. This cleared up the most mysterious disappearance of the robbers. He stated they remained in Tucson for several days after the robbery and then returned to El Paso. Green also informed the officers he was afraid to participate in the other holdups, and stated that Meyers and Smith, after the second holdup, had doubled on their tracks, keeping to the rocky country, and made their way to El Paso on a freight train.

He was brought to trial at Tucson and entered a plea of guilty. Because it was the opinion of the Court he was but a tool in the hands of the older men, he was only sentenced to serve five years in the territorial penitentiary at Yuma.

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On behalf of the San Francisco Shut-in Association Inc., and myself personally, I desire to thank you most sincerely for your kindness and cooperation with us on the occasion of Shut-in Day, Sunday, June 20th, 1937. Our Association realized a tidy sum from the game, which will help us considerably in carrying on this fine work for the indigent shut-ins. Many members of the department who were off duty attended the game with their families; for this fine gesture we are also very grateful. The San Francisco Police Department Band was excellent and I was happy to note it won a cup for its presentations. The mounted officers displayed their usual efficiency and every officer who was assigned to any detail in connection with Shut-in Day was very courteous and efficient in every respect. We are grateful to them.

PETER R. MALONEY, *President,*
San Francisco Shut-in Assn., Inc.

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San Francisco
POLICE
AND
PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AUGUST, 1937

Director of Bureau of Personnel

When Chief of Police William J. Quinn appointed Captain Arthur D. Layne director of the newly formed Bureau of Personnel he obtained for this important post a member of the Department whose long service has been noted for unexcelled police service.

Since joining the force in 1899, Captain Layne has had many important assignments in every activity of police work. He served many years as commander of the Central District, and in every detail he displayed courage, intelligence and good judgment.

These virtues will prove of invaluable aid in his new rank, and give assurance that the duties as defined by the charter will be carried out as designed.

Captain Arthur D. Layne

REWARD
$10,000

On January 12, 1937, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, under authority vested in him by an Act of Congress offered a reward of

$10,000.00

for information furnished to a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, leading to the identification and apprehension of the person or persons responsible for the kidnaping on December 27, 1936 and subsequent murder of CHARLES FLETCHER MATTSON, ten-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Mattson, of Tacoma, Washington.

The person who kidnaped Charles Fletcher Mattson from the residence of his parents on the night of December 27, 1936 is described as follows:

AGE—About 30 years
HEIGHT—5 feet 7 or 8 inches
WEIGHT—145 to 165 pounds
COMPLEXION—Swarthy
PECULIARITIES — Did not stand erect; dimple in chin; high cheek bones; nose appeared to be broken a little below center; had hairy hands.
SPEECH—Slightly foreign accent; spoke brokenly; appeared to be of Southern European extraction.

All claims to any of the aforesaid reward and all questions and disputes that may arise as among claimants to the reward shall be passed upon by the Attorney General and his decision shall be final and conclusive. The right is reserved to allocate portions of the reward as among several claimants. No part of this reward shall be paid to any official or employee of the Department of Justice.

If you are in possession of any information concerning the identity or whereabouts of the perpetrators of this offense, it is requested that you communicate immediately by telephone or telegraph, collect, with the nearest division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, or directly with the National Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., telephone NATIONAL 7117.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

January 12, 1937.

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The Editor is always pleased to consider articles suitable for publication. Contributions should preferably be typewritten, but where this is not possible, copy should be clearly written. Contributions may be signed with a "nom de plume," but all articles must bear the name and address of the sender, which will be treated with the strictest confidence. The Editor will also be pleased to consider photographs of officers and of interesting events. Letters should be addressed to the Editor.

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San Francisco POLICE AND PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A Police News and Educational Magazine

(Trade Mark Copyright)

VOLUME XV AUGUST, 1937 No. 8

Traffic Situation in San Francisco

By WILLIAM J. QUINN

A perusal of our daily press at once reveals the fact that the traffic question is one of utmost importance to our citizens generally. Owners of automobiles—and their name is legion—seem to think only in terms of speed.

CHIEF OF POLICE WILLIAM J. QUINN

From current literature, which reflects the opinion of the average autoist, one can readily realize that Mr. Autoist thinks not of the pedestrian and not of the public expense, but yearns only for wider and straighter and better banked highways and by-ways, so that he may flit from place to place—with a certain degree of safety, of course.

The average man behind the wheel of this present year of 1937 does not even seem to consider for a moment that the Golden Rule in any manner applies to him while acting as pilot for his favorite brand of steel chariot. In fact, from observation, also from startling statistics, it unequivocally appears that the modern automobile operator reckons not on even his own safety of life and limb.

California is perhaps one of the most picturesque states of the Union, but let us take a road-side position in even one of our most beautiful valleys, and what do we find? We are dazzled by the constant whirr of speeding automobiles. Like a flash they approach and like a flash they disappear. The drivers and occupants of these shining vehicles flash north, south, east or west, as the case may be. A consideration of this vibrating parade leaves us with only one thought: These people are going somewhere, and they are trying to arrive there madly and with reckless abandon as to the cost of this speed to the other users of the highway—or even to themselves, and perhaps those nearest and dearest to them. The autoists have, in recent years, made the entire United States a veritable battleground. Even in the most remote villages of our land modest little burial grounds are becoming thickly tenanted with the victims of the demon god Speed who is steadily demanding even more victims than the war god Mars has demanded down through the ages.

This carnage cannot go on. It will not continue. The American people are just and fair and probably the most consistent people in the world in the matter of the observance of the Golden Rule. The American people I feel will soon rebel, and rebel effectively, against the demon of speed who spreads carnage on our highways and by-ways. In a word, the American public of the near future will effectively change our highways and by-ways from speedways into safeways.

San Francisco is but a very small portion of the United States, and I am pleased to say is a city in which the people give excellent cooperation to the Police Department in the matter of obeying state and local traffic laws, but, nevertheless, the figures which I have before me, showing the number of arrests made in the City and County of San Francisco for traffic violations during the month of July, 1937, give ground for serious thought:

VIOLATION	ARRESTS
Speeding	284
Reckless driving	58
Intoxicated drivers	47
Hit and run	2
Theft of Automobiles	9
Passing to the left of street cars	14
Failing to appear in court	115
Cutting in	9
Overcrowding, obstructing driver's view	3
Turning signals	2
Open mufflers	11
Failing to register change of address	13
No registration certificate	3
No operator's or chauffeur's license	47
Right of way at intersection	1
No tail lights	2
No license plates	3
Driving on wrong side of roadway	8
Unlawful parking	1
Operator's license not signed	2
Negligent homicide	2
Hit and run misdemeanor	4
Failing to stop at through highways	1
Improper passing	1
Unattended vehicles	1
Vehicle not registered	7
Improper address	1
Failing to stay in proper lane Bay Bridge	18
Driving while license is suspended or revoked	2
Disobedience to Police (Ordinance 7691)	2
Disobedience to signs and signals (Ordinance 7691)	109
Pedestrians' right of way " "	3
Improper turning signals " "	11
Parking or driving on sidewalks " "	8
Arterial stops " "	4
Parking in prohibited places " "	12
Parking in loading zones " "	22
Parking more than 40 minutes " "	9
Parking more than 60 minutes " "	1
Parking too far from curb " "	51
Improper parking on grades " "	1
Improper passing street cars " "	2
	906

A perusal of the above figures show that in almost 300 instances arrests were made by our officers for speeding. Speeding in a city as densely populated as San Francisco is virtually courting a manslaughter charge. Any one of the 284 persons arrested in this City and County during the past month for speeding may well feel thankful that he or she is not facing at the present a term in our state penitentiary at San Quentin on a charge of manslaughter.

Speaking of manslaughter, arising out of the negligent handling of an automobile, reminds me of the fact that it is well known to prosecutors throughout the United States that motorists who are even found innocent of the charge of manslaughter in such cases hardly ever overcome the effects of the shock of crushing out a human life.

Before considering an automobile tour or a short trip we should remember that even for minor accidents we are liable to cause loss of time and money to ourselves and others. We should also remember that beyond a certain reasonable speed we are actually placing ourselves in the criminal class, just as deeply as the hold-up man who sallies forth armed to the teeth to harm his fellow men. We should further consider that for the sake of a few short minutes we may cause untold bodily suffering and mental anguish to unoffending strangers, and may even snuff out the life of one or more of those nearest and dearest to us. To all drivers of automobiles I wish to earnestly and continuously repeat: When motoring, observe the Golden Rule.

OFFICER APPLIES PRACTICAL FIRST AID TRAINING

Officer George McArdle, of the Bureau of Special Services, on Sunday, August 8, added his name to the growing list of San Francisco Police Officers who have demonstrated that the first aid training they have received in the Department is of benefit to humanity wherever they might be.

Officer McArdle was on an outing on the Russian River with his family and was driving through Guerneville when he noticed a large crowd gathering around a parked light truck. Stopping his own car, he joined the crowd and there on the truck he saw a man bleeding profusely from a deep gash on his head and moaning of body pains. The crowd was standing about helplessly while someone was telephoning for an ambulance from Santa Rosa. Officer McArdle, backed by the authority of his police star which he carried in his pocket, climbed on the truck and ordering someone in the crowd to get him bandages, he used his sweat shirt, the only cloth he could find quickly, to wipe the blood and dirt off the injured man's face.

Then, joined by the dentist before whose office the truck was parked, and who was carrying bandages and first aid dressings, Officer McArdle, with the assistance of the dentist, cleaned and dressed the wound. A quick examination showed that the man was undoubtedly suffering from some broken ribs and possibly some other injuries. Officer McArdle, not daring to move him further, made him as comfortable as he could, and then, sitting on the truck, cheered the sufferer and kept the curious crowd away during the long wait for the ambulance. To repeated pleas for a drink of water, he was adamant in his refusal, knowing from first aid training that in the event of internal injury, water was the worst thing he could give the patient.

It later developed that the man was the victim of a motor-bicycle accident and was picked up by the truck and brought to the village from the ravine where he had been hurled. Thanks to the prompt and efficient action of Officer McArdle, the man's injuries were not aggravated and last reports from the Santa Rosa hospital credit the officer with having saved a life.

Many letters have poured in on Chief Quinn praising Officer McArdle for his action, all of them from witnesses who, although they did not know his name, knew that he carried the star of the San Francisco Police Department, and the letters were written in grateful appreciation of this practical application of police training.

Law Enforcement Officers Meet in Oakland

Chief of Police Bodie Wallman of Oakland is one police department head who goes in for cooperation in a large way. Besides giving the people of his native city a police department that measures up with any in the nation, Chief Wallman believes he should do his part in

BODIE WALLMAN
Oakland's Chief of Police

making law enforcement officers throughout the country work as a unit and get closer together in the important work they have assumed.

As president of the Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association he has carried on a program of closer contact among the peace officers of the Bay area and has given them some excellent programs, constructive as well as intensely interesting.

In addition, he is active in the International Association of Chiefs of Police and in the Peace Officers' Association of the State of California.

In all these associations he has given full support to all policies tending to bring into closer relationship the men who have the protection of the citizens of the country in their care.

As an indication of how he carries on the work of cooperation and gives generously of his time, busy as he is in heading the Oakland Police Department, we refer you to his activities of the present few weeks.

Starting this month he was the dominating figure in the entertainment and arrangements for the meeting of the members of the Western Parole and Probation Association. This organization met on August 2 and 3. It brought together the men who administer the important work of parole and probation. In addition, governors from the far western states were invited guests, being asked to attend by Governor F. F. Merriam.

A constructive program was presented by outstanding men and women in the field of caring for unfortunates who might do better if given a supervised opportunity.

Chief Wallman was on hand to see that the visitors had a good time both in their meeting place in the Hotel Oakland and in their social activities.

Then, a few days later, 300 members of the Pacific Coast International Association of Law Enforcement Officers descended upon Oakland in annual convention.

They came from Canada, Mexico and 11 western states. They came with a serious purpose—a purpose that will make it harder for the law violator and a little less difficult for the peace officers. They hope to work out a way of making all the west coast as closely connected as a city police department, so that when a crime is committed in one locality the officers of the entire area on the west coast from the northern borders of Canada to the southern borders of Mexico will be harmonized into one great machine to capture the criminal.

Chief Wallman was on hand to see that nothing was left undone to make the stay pleasurable for the visiting delegates and to insist that they be given a full measure of Oakland hospitality.

He welcomed the members to the city and was thanked profusely by the president of the association, Louis J. Forbes of Seattle.

Mexico City sent its famous motorcycle squadron with a delegation headed by Joaquin Cardoza, attorney of that city.

Lieutenant Governor George Hatfield addressed the meeting, welcoming the delegates on behalf of the State of California.

Other speakers were District Attorney Earl Warren of Alameda county; Col. W. W. Foster, Chief Constable of Vancouver, B. C.; Carl C. Donough, U. S. District Attorney for Oregon, and Harvey M. Niles, Chief of Police of Portland, and past president of the association.

It was a great meeting and Chief Wallman did himself proud. But he didn't quit there. He pitched in with arrangements for the annual convention of the State Peace Officers' Association which will be held in Oakland next month, and which will draw some six or seven hundred sheriffs, chiefs of police, district attorneys, constables and leading captains of detectives from every section of California. The men who attend this meet can depend on the Oakland Police Department to do its share in making the annual session one of the best in its 17 years' history.

It's by such meetings as the above that the country can expect to get rid of crooks and can secure proper legislation that will knock down legal barriers preventing cap-

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ANOTHER FAIR RECORD?

When a San Francisco police officer called at the offices of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition in August to obtain a road-plan of Treasure Island, it was the Department's opening move toward a protection campaign nearly two years in the future.

Policing a World's Fair is nothing new to San Francisco police. They still point with pride to the record established at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915, when, in spite of all the millions who flocked in from everywhere, only one "squawk" was raised against a pick-pocket.

on an island in the middle of the Bay, will be a problem unique in police annals. The anticipated attendance of 20,000,000 will enter and leave the island by just two avenues of approach—boats and the highway to the Bay bridge—and anybody who "climbs the fence" will have to do it in a bathing suit, which should make him fairly conspicuous.

A bigger show—more people, more attractions and more money — will confront the police, yet the 1939 World's Fair will be more compact and easier to keep an eye on. The Police Association was on its toes in 1915,

"TREASURE ISLAND"

Completed this summer, in the center of San Francisco Bay, is the site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition. After the $50,000,000 World's Fair is ended, the Island will be used as a municipal airport. It is the largest man-made island in the world.

And it was always felt that this "squawk" was of dubious foundation—that the squawker might have thought this the easiest way to explain, in family circles, a sudden deflation of his bank-roll. Whether or no, police had reason to feel satisfied after the close of the 1915 World's Fair.

Policing the 1939 show, which lies squarely within San Francisco's jurisdiction even though it will be held

subscribing heavily to the finance campaign and riding the matter through to the finish, and nearly two years before the "opening gun" on February 18, 1939, they are laying their plans for the Pageant of the Pacific on San Francisco Bay.

Treasure Island, the largest island ever made by man, is now virtually completed. Situated between the world's two greatest bridges, the site, readily accessible from all

the Bay area, was constructed by U. S. Army Engineers at a cost of $3,803,000. In reclaiming the island from the shoals of San Francisco Bay, 20,000,000 cubic yards of fill were deposited within the 17,600-foot seawall. One of the greatest assemblies of dredges ever concentrated on a single project was required for the work.

Approximately a thousand workmen are now engaged on the $16,000,000 construction project. A million square feet of exhibit space is under erection, including six huge palaces averaging 200 feet in width and varying in length from 400 to 900 feet. Four pavilion buildings, the ferry slips and terminal, and the 400-foot central tower are also under way.

Two airplane hangars, ranking among the largest in the world, are virtually completed and a semi-circular airport terminal, which will serve as the administration building of the Exposition, is up to the third story in concrete.

An idea of the size of this $50,000,000 World's Fair can be gained from the fact that it would require a freight train two hundred miles long to haul all the materials needed in construction. If transported by rail, the sand and rock used in reclamation alone would fill 16,000 gondolas. Approximately 20,000,000 board feet of lumber will be required, 10,000,000 feet of which has already been delivered. In addition, thousands of tons of steel, cement and other building materials are being used.

As part of the $1,500,000 landscaping and horticulture program, tropical gardens, formal courts, and a beautiful lagoon with intertwining canals are planned. Acres of flowers will form a living carpet of exotic brilliance in front of the main portals of the Exposition grounds. Four thousand trees and 70,000 shrubs will border the walks and esplanades, and nearly 700,000 flowering plants in artistic design will beautify the series of interconnecting courts. Rare and unusual specimens of every variety are now being collected and boxed at Balboa Park in San Francisco where a staff of 350 men are employed in nurseries and greenhouses.

Truly the 1939 World's Fair of the Pacific will be international in scope. The national government has allotted $1,500,000 for federal exhibits and buildings. Nine foreign nations have already accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to participate and several others have given assurance of their intentions of being officially represented. Nearly half of the states also have taken legislative action for participation, the California legislature having appropriated $5,000,000 for this purpose.

Elaborate plans are being worked out to handle the heavy flow of traffic to Treasure Island with the minimum of delay or confusion. A maximum of 50,000 an hour or 250,000 a day is expected during peak periods. Four ferry slips and a large passenger terminal are now in process of construction for service to San Francisco and Oakland. Direct connections with the mainland are being made by means of a six-lane highway which will connect with the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge via causeway to Yerba Buena Island. A parking lot for twelve thousand machines will be provided.

Every effort will be made to eliminate traffic hazards. Highway connections with north and south portals of Yerba Buena tunnel will feed travel in either direction on the bridge without a left turn. A series of underpasses and overpasses will permit ferry passengers to cross the highway in safety.

With the two huge hangar buildings and a magnificent terminal building to serve as a nucleus, San Francisco is assured of a new up-to-the-minute municipal airport at the close of the Fair. Cleared of the temporary exhibit palaces, the island will remain a solid, level 400-acre plateau. A large sheltered basin has already been built to accommodate seaplanes.

Within two and a half miles of downtown San Francisco, Treasure Island undoubtedly will become the closest-in airport of any large municipality. Connections with the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge will allow ground transportation to the heart of San Francisco in less than ten minutes.

Some four million people are expected to cross the mountains in 1939 to visit the World's Fair that will make the island famous before it swings into its permanent airport purpose. Handling the crowds on the streets of San Francisco will be the problem of the Police Department; giving them a good time will be up to the Exposition and to the people of the city, in business or as casual hosts.

This 1939 World's Fair will celebrate the certain expansion of the Pacific trade empire, drawn more closely by the Clipper Ships just as the Bay region has been interlocked by the bridges. It will be, also, another opportunity to prove that "San Francisco Knows How."

STATE CRIME CASES MOUNT

Nearly 3,000 more crimes were committed in California during the first six months of this year than were committed during a like period in 1936.

In only one type of crime was there a decrease shown. Clarence Morrill, director of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification, tabulated 37 assaults to murder the first half of this year as against 53 for the first six months of 1936.

There were 22,194 individual crimes committed in California during the last six months as against 19,243 from January 1 to July 1, 1936.

BURGLARY DETAIL RECOVERS PROPERTY

On June 21st, 1937, Inspector John Ross and Asst. Inspector Edgar H. Paul, working under the supervision of Lieutenant Samuel Miller, Burglary Detail, arrested one Richard O'Hartnett, notorious boxcar burglar, and recovered $2,000 stolen property, which also led to the arrest of one Archie Hopper, a conferedate. I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the fine work of these officers and the cooperation rendered in the prosecution of these notorious criminals.

D. O'Connell,
Southern Pacific Company.

Flashes from the Communications Bureau

"When a man bites a dog, it's news—so when a rat catches a cat it should be something," philosophized Officer Vincent Maher as he reported the most unusual emergency call of the month over the Monitor Board:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Officer, my cat is having a fight with a rat in my cellar and I'm afraid my cat is going to be hurt." Officer William Hazaleur, Co. "E", responded in a radio car and his terse report to the Communications Bureau, where speculation as to the outcome of the battle was rife, settled all arguments with, "Action taken—one rat exterminated."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "I wish you would send up here and get my husband out of here." "Is your husband drunk, madam?" "Yes, and I can't even move him." "We'll take care of him." Officer Clarence Fella, responding in a radio car from Co. "H", however, reported that the husband was wrongfully accused, for he was not suffering from an over-indulgence in alcohol. He simply would not get up and go to work. "But," added the officer laconically, "we got him up and on his way OK."

* * *

But perhaps a plumber out in the vicinity of Sutro Forest could rightfully be accused of either too much indulgence in the cup that cheers or too vivid an imagination when he informed a startled householder that he had seen a black panther in the neighborhood. Her telephoned alarm to the Communications Bureau sent radio cars hurrying to the district, while all the zoos for miles around were carefully checked to see whether any animals—black panthers or any breed resembling them—were missing. After some time radio patrol car crews reluctantly gave up what for awhile looked like a big game hunt in the heart of San Francisco.

* * *

If the Monitor Board is a criterion, a large percentage of accidents occur in the home—or perhaps it is because frightened housewives think first of the police when there is an emergency. It was Officer Williams who was called on by a hysterical mother not so long ago in this fashion:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "What shall I do? My little girl has her hair caught in the cake mixer." "Is she in that predicament now?" "No, I cut her out of it, but she has a bald spot on her head." "Is she injured?" "Well, I don't know, but she is crying and she has the cake mixture all over her head." "Just a moment and I'll connect you with the Emergency Hospital."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" A woman's voice: "Oh, gee, I didn't want you!" Officer Ed Hahn, a bit dashed, moved to break the connection when the voice went on, "But, can you tell me the date?" "Yes, madam, it's June 16, 1937." "Thank you. Goodbye."

Complaints of persons running amuck with deadly weapons caused eight officers of the Radio Patrol to be exposed to injury or death.

Officers Dowd and Underwood in a car from the Harbor Station responded to a radio message that an unknown man was running amuck with a long knife in the wholesale district. Arriving at the scene, an excited Italian told them that he had been attacked by the man, who had cut part of his hat and barely missed inflicting a serious wound. Taking the Italian into the radio car, the officers cruised about until he pointed out a man standing on a corner as his attacker. As the officers alighted from their car and approached this man, he rushed toward Officer Dowd brandishing an axe and knife in either hand. In defense of his own life, the officer was forced to shoot, his single shot killing his assailant.

* * *

Sergeant C. Brown and Officer McConville of the Park Station responded to a certain address where they found a man with a gun. There was a stiff physical battle before the officers were able to disarm the man, without injury to either side, although the man was found to have several guns in his possession.

* * *

Reports of prowlers at a certain address in the Ingleside District sent Officers Crowley and Carli to the scene. They arrived just in time to prevent one Antone Vukicezich from carrying out his avowed intention of killing the woman who lived there and himself. She had escaped from him into another room after he had forced entrance into the house and he was battering his way to her hiding place when the officers arrived. He made an effort to escape and after an exchange of shots with the officers, none of which—thanks to the darkness—took effect, he surrendered.

* * *

An aggrieved Chinaman, feeling he had been unjustly treated by his employer, took the law and a shotgun into his own hands and fired wildly at the employer, his wife, daughter and two friends as they sat at dinner one night. Officers Chester Philips and Charles Haster, responding in a car from the Southern Station, captured and disarmed the blood-thirsty Chinaman. Fortunately, none of the persons who had been targets of his fire were seriously injured.

* * *

Officers Lundy and Hextrum of Ellis-Polk No. 1 were forced to decide whether a dog, reported to be biting people in the sixteen hundred block on Post Street, was mad. But the officers decided that they had no right to shoot the animal, as they found from inquiry that it had been shut in the yard by its master but someone, in going out of the yard, had left the door open. One child, severely bitten by the dog, was taken to a hospital and the dog was impounded by its owner, whom the officers located.

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Accomplishments of FBI for Year

By John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

Investigative

During the fiscal year 1937, 4,624 convictions were secured in cases wherein Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation performed investigative work, as compared with 3,905 convictions secured during the fiscal year 1936. The sentences imposed totaled 2 death, 13 life, and 13,322 years and 11 months, while during 1936, the sentences imposed totaled 2 death, 9 life, and 11,067 years, 2 months and 7 days. The total value of recoveries effected, fines imposed, and savings to the Government in cases investigated by the Bureau during the fiscal year 1937, amounted to $41,438,370.22, as compared with $35,148,287.83 during the fiscal year 1936. The expense of operating the Bureau during the fiscal year 1937 was approximately $5,800,000. In other words, for every dollar which was spent for the operating costs of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the fiscal year 1937, more than seven dollars was saved or returned to the Government or individual citizens in property recovered, fines imposed, or savings effected.

J. Edgar Hoover

During the year, convictions were secured in 94.67 per cent of all cases investigated by employees of the Bureau which were brought to trial, as compared with convictions in 94.35 per cent of cases during the fiscal year 1936.

During the year 2,635 stolen motor vehicles valued at $1,157,947.81 were recovered in National Motor Vehicle Theft Act cases wherein the Bureau performed investigative work, which is an increase over the 1936 record of 2,496 recoveries having a valuation of $1,025,206.01. Since the enactment of this Act in October, 1919, a total of 44,756 stolen motor vehicles valued at $27,201,463.54 has been recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work.

Fugitives from Justice Located

During the fiscal year 1937, 1,303 Federal fugitives from justice were located by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, an increase over the record in 1936 of 1,089. In addition, 6,223 fugitives from justice were located through the efforts of the fingerprint division of the Bureau, as compared with a total of 5,731 fugitives located the year previous. The total of 7,526 fugitives from justice located during the fiscal year 1937, is an appreciable increase over the 1936 total of 6,820.

Kidnaping

Since the passage of the Federal Kidnaping Law, June 22, 1932, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has performed investigative activity in 100 cases resulting in the conviction of 205 persons and the holding in custody of 40 more now awaiting trial or sentence. The Bureau has solved every kidnaping case but one in which it has performed investigative work. The sentences imposed have included 38 life sentences, 5 death sentences, and other sentences totaling 2,517 years, 11 months, and 7 days; 5 culprits committed suicide; 6 were killed; 6 died by murder at the hands of their gang members, and 2 were lynched.

Extortion

The Federal Extortion Act was approved July 8, 1932, and since that time the Bureau has performed investigative work in a large number of extortion cases. The results in these cases during the fiscal year 1937 included 100 persons convicted and sentences totaling 480 years, 7 months and 14 days.

Bank Robbery

On May 18, 1934, the President approved an Act of Congress making an attempt to rob or robbery of National banks or member banks of the Federal Reserve System a Federal offense. On August 23, 1935, this Act was amended to include robbery of insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Following the action of Congress in giving the Federal Bureau of Investigation jurisdiction over robberies of National banks and Federal Reserve banks, robberies of such banking institutions decreased 75 per cent. During the fiscal year 1937, there were 78 convictions in this class of cases and sentences imposed total 2 life and 1,293 years, 7 months and 6 days.

White Slave Traffic Act

Investigations of violations of the White Slave Traffic Act during the fiscal year 1937, resulted in 479 convictions with the imposition of $131,104 in fines and sentences totaling 1,097 years and 11 months. In the fiscal year 1936, there were only 298 convictions with the imposition of $42,830 in fines and sentences totaling 834 years and 8 months.

Special activity resulted in the smashing of several large well-organized white slave traffic rings throughout the United States. In Connecticut, for instances, in one case 38 persons were convicted. This gang received over one and one-half million dollars a year through its traffic in women.

Identification Activities

On July 1, 1937, there were 7,360,458 sets of fingerprint records on file in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A total of 1,382,666 fingerprint records was received during the fiscal year and identifications were effected in 54.4 per cent of the criminal fingerprints received. Included in the fingerprints received during the year were 279,101 fingerprints of

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No Parking Here!

By Herbert Herzenberg, in charge San Francisco Traffic School.

San Francisco has probably the most difficult parking problem in California. The Bay Bridge and the Golden Gate Bridge have brought an added influx of cars that have given our traffic experts a severe headache. It was the well known "straw that broke the camel's back" and finally convinced the Board of Supervisors that all the efficient and intelligent enforcement of Captain Goff and

HERBERT HERZENBERG

his traffic officers could not solve the problem without the proper additional ordinances.

Before we go into the "HOW" of the new ordinances, let us for a moment examine the "WHY." Many people render curbstone opinions to the effect that "parking is not dangerous" and "parking regulations are an imposition on the motorist." That is positively *not* the case. First of all, we must remember that a community should act at all times for the good of the greatest number. No matter what laws we may pass, a hardship will be imposed upon some people; and, inasmuch as human beings are naturally selfish, all we think of is the small world which we build around our own private conveniences. What do we care that several thousand people can travel faster and more safely? Or even that the final result will make the streets safer for us and ours! All we can think of is that we may have to walk a few blocks to do our shopping or see our show.

When a person "hogs" the street for parking his car all day, two important things occur. First of all, many other persons could use that space for stopping momentarily and are deprived by one selfish person of their equal right to the use of the street. Then, truck drivers who have heavy loads to deliver must block traffic by constantly circling the block to find a space or by double parking—that most dangerous of practices. Why is double parking dangerous? Because it blocks the view of the driver following and causes him to swerve out into the line of traffic on the wrong side of the street "blindfolded," not knowing who is coming in the opposite direction, or how. The same thing is true of the illegal angle parking, where everyone parks just as he pleases without regard to the rights, convenience or safety of all others. Look at it, if you will, as a discourtesy—a form of bad driving manners. The average driver who displays such bad taste and manners is usually a most courteous gentleman or lady, who knows the right fork and spoon to use, and how to bow at the right time.

What's most important is that such storekeepers as may object to our parking law experiment are indeed very short-sighted, because, for one thing, it's just as hard, if not harder, to get to the store when the parking hog monopolizes the space, as it is when traffic is kept moving and more people can pass your place at the same hours.

Now what is this new parking ordinance? It's divided into two sections—37D and 37E.

Section 37D, of Ordinance 7691 (the traffic ordinance) is effective daily, from 8 to 9:30 a. m. and from 4:30 to 6 p. m., excepting Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. It provides for NO PARKING during those hours, except by commercial vehicles making actual deliveries, and by taxi-cabs at their regular stands in the following areas:

1. *South of Market*—From Fremont and Market, both sides of Fremont to Howard, west to 12th and Howard, excluding both sides of Howard Street, north on 12th to Market, including both sides of 12th street, and includes all streets and alleys within that area.

2. *North of Market*—From Market and Taylor, north on Taylor including both sides of Taylor to Bush, east on Bush, including both sides of Bush street to Kearny, north on Kearny, including both sides of Kearny to California, down California, including both sides of California to Battery, and back on Battery to Market, including both sides of Battery and including all streets and alleys within that area.

Section 37E is in effect every day except Sundays and holidays from 7:30 a. m. until 6 p. m., and likewise prohibits parking on MARKET STREET for any reason except the loading and unloading of commercial vehicles and taxi-cabs, as follows: On the south side of Market

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Statistical Bureau Installed

By ANTHONY H. BLEDSOE

On August 1, 1937, the Police Department Record Room installed Hollerith tabulating card machines for the compilation of police statistics. First used in 1890 for the compilation of the United States census, the tabulating card method of recording, segregating and compiling figure facts has made such rapid progress that today this system is used extensively throughout the world.

In 1923 Los Angeles installed the first Hollerith tabulating card system in any police department. Since that time many of the larger police departments throughout the world have made similar installations. Among them are Houston, Minneapolis, Detroit, Cincinnati, Berkeley, Oakland, Chicago, the Federal Bureau of Identification at Washington and the State Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification at Sacramento.

During the last decade police science has made rapid strides. The collection of criminal statistics has made such rapid progress in this country during the last few years that the statistics now compiled are comparable in extent and accuracy with those of many of the European countries where they have had central statistical bureaus for many years.

Police now recognize that accurate crime information is essential in the suppression, detection and prevention of crime. Statistical information enables a police executive to act upon facts and not opinions. The statistical bureau is the clearing house of police information. Current crime statistics, properly compiled, are demanded by police executives today, and are used as a basis for interpreting the activities of the department and as a guide in determining the policies and functional activities of the department.

The San Francisco Police Department statistical installation consists of two punch machines, a verifier, a sorter-counter with a multiple column selecting sorting device attached and a three-bank automatic tabulator. The data to be recorded on the tabulator is taken direct from the original report forms of the department. All data on the reports which is not already in numerical form is assigned an arbitrary number or code. This code number serves as a means of identifying the data, as only numbers can be recorded in the tabulating card.

These tabulating cards are approximately 3¼ x 7¼ inches in size. Each card is marked off into 80 vertical columns of numbers running from 0 to 9 in a column. From the punches the cards go to the sorter counter, where the statistical information desired is grouped and counted. From the sorter the cards are passed to the tabulator, where data on the cards may be automatically added for major and sub-groups.

The functions of the Statistical Bureau will consist of three main divisions of activity: the compilation of crime statistics, modus operandi, the recording of descriptive data on persons arrested, which will serve as an aid to criminal identification.

When fully integrated and organized the Statistical Bureau will furnish daily, weekly, monthly and annual reports to the Chief of Police, showing the amount and trend of crime, location of crime, distribution of the police complaint, load, number of cases cleared by police and amount of property recovered, arrest by district of crime, judicial statistics on per cent of convictions obtained, statistics on commercial vice, etc.

At present the only report being compiled by the Statistical Bureau is the weekly consolidated report of the department to the Police Commission. This report contains a table showing the distribution of the personnel during the week; its numerical strength, average daily absences, per cent of daily absence and average effective strength. A table showing the amount of major crime reported in the city during the week compared with the week previous, the same week last year, current year to date and the same period last year. The distribution of major crimes is broken down by districts of origin.

One of the most important tables is the report of the Bureau of Special Services, showing the number of arrests made in each district for prostitution, narcotics, sex degeneracy, etc. A table is also included showing the number of complaints received about prostitution, the total number of active vice cases being investigated, vice complaints closed, the number of houses of prostitution raided or closed, gambling places raided, gambling devices confiscated, etc.

A table is included showing the number of arrests made by each command, detail or bureau during the week by the type of crime charged. A table disclosing the total number of complaints assigned to radio cars within each district and the total number assigned to officers at district stations during the week is included; also a table showing the total number of radio broadcasts during the week, the number of radio car runs and the extent of certain miscellaneous services rendered by the Police Department; a table disclosing the number of the injury motor vehicle accidents by type of accident and the number of persons killed and injured in these accidents; a table showing the number of traffic bureau tags issued by command and the number of court citations; also the total number of persons who responded to these tags and citations.

The above is but a brief resume of the statistical functions which will be performed by this Bureau. It is proposed to progressively extend the field of endeavor of this section of the Record Bureau, submitting special statistical studies to the Chief of Police on the various activities of the Police Department when such are deemed advisable.

In conjunction with the Bureau of Inspectors the Statistical Bureau will develop a Modus Operandi file second to none. Modus Operandi comes from the Latin,

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Robbery Detail Works Fast

It is quite common to read of the slow motion of the wheels of justice. In fact, the average man in the street has the idea that the period of time between the commission of a crime and the sentencing of the defendant is so long that the jury and even the prosecuting attorney and the detectives in the case are apathetic as to the outcome of the trial. Members of police departments generally could give hundreds of instances to show that such dragging along of criminal cases is not at all uncommon.

I have before me the facts of a case occurring recently in my own robbery detail, which bears out the fact that criminal cases do not drag in our courts—in fact are speeded in such a manner as even to please the most ardent critic. Here is a case in point:

Less than two months ago four young men from the southern states were picking peaches in the vicinity of Oroville. The temperature in the peach orchard was very high, and none of the four young men had ever taken manual labor very seriously, so they decided to get what they called "some easy money." They also decided that San Francisco would be a good location for securing this money.

As a result of their plans our police records show the following:

At 2 a. m., July 16, a sporting house was held up by four young men. Several hundred dollars of jewelry and money were taken.

The Robbery Detail immediately began their investigation and found that these same young men had held up 40 men in a rooming house in Suisun; also that a rooming house in Stockton a few days previously had been robbed in like manner; that the same morning they robbed the house here, they robbed a house at 666 Sacramento street.

Inspectors Wm. McMahon and Frank McCann were assigned to the case. Circulars and descriptions of these four men were sent to our principal western cities.

A few days later we had a wire from Phoenix, Arizona, stating that two young men were trying to dispose of jewelry—answering the description of that stolen here—in Tucson, Arizona.

Inspectors McCann and McMahon immediately flew to Tucson, being almost certain that these were our men. Arriving there they questioned two suspects, Cecile Bethune and Robert Daley, and breaking through they received a complete confession of all their robbery episodes in California.

A little more checking and Patrick O'Brien was located by these same inspectors in a rooming house on Mason street, San Francisco. A wire from Paris, Arkansas, resulted in the arrest of Roy Montgomery at Paris.

Jewelry worth about $10,000 was recovered and returned to the original owners.

Cecile Bethune and Robert Daley are now serving five years to life in San Quentin prison for their part in these robberies. Patrick O'Brien is awaiting trial. Roy Montgomery is back from Paris, Arkansas.

You cannot beat facts. Here we have four young men who decided that robbery under arms was the answer to a life of ease and leisure. The funny part is that right up to the moment they left the scene of their operations they were eminently successful. After each robbery they divided the money into four equal parts, setting the jewelry aside until it could be sold with profit. The money share of their operations netted them as much per day as they had been previously earning in a week up in the peach orchards. In fact, life to each one of those young men appeared just one sweet dream.

Crowned with success as they seemed to be, they neglected to give consideration to the fact that police are paid to detect crime and to that inscrutable truth that "crime does not pay."

They had left San Francisco and in their own territory of the United States were getting rid of some excellent jewelry at fairly good prices, forgetting that the police departments of the United States work in harmony. They also forgot that members of detective bureaus are just as anxious to place law-breakers behind the bars as the law-breakers are to secure easy leisure without physical effort. That is the reason that today two of the quartet of hold-up men are in San Quentin; one is actually on his way there as a result of the evidence against him; and the fourth member is rapidly approaching his trial and again may meet his three partners in San Quentin's quiet seclusion.

A QUIET (?) HOMECOMING

On Capp Street a citizen forgot his key. He thought he could get in a rear window without awakening his wife. But a neighbor saw him and telephoned for a radio car. The car arrived just as the citizen got a box under his kitchen window and prepared to throw a leg over the sill.

"All right, buddy," said a voice, "come down with your hands up."

Under a police light he identified himself and explained. The racket awoke his wife, who completed the identification. It also awoke the baby who started to cry. The dog next door woke up and added his bark to the din. Presently the whole neighborhood got up, came down in bathrobes and joined the party. The police were finally satisfied and the man was allowed to enter his own home. His wife put the finishing touch on the affair, with one of those unnecessary wifely comments:

"The next time you try to come home quietly," she said, "bring a brass band and a couple of skyrockets with you."—*S. F. Chronicle.*

Proceedings of the Commission

At the Tuesday night meetings of Police Commissioners J. Ward Mailliard, Jr., Frank Sykes and Attorney Sylvester Andriano, during the past month, the following proceedings respecting personnel of the Department have been acted upon:

At the meeting held on July 19, communications were received from the Employees Retirement System, informing this Board of the retirement of the following named members of the Police Department:

Police Officer Henry Johnson, July 16, 1937, service; Police Officer Raymond L. Smith, July 16, 1937, disability; Sgt. John P. Herlihy, July 17, 1937, service; Sgt. Frank E. O'Brien, August 1, 1937, service; Police Officer James J. Wall, August 1, 1937, service.

Blanche Belvin, temporary telephone operator in the Police Department was laid off as such, effective July 15, 1937.

* * *

At the meeting of July 27:

Police Officer Gustav N. Wuth, Co. E, was granted a leave of absence without pay from August 22 to September 6, 1937, inclusive.

Marie D. Gronek was appointed a temporary jail matron in this department; effective July 17.

Florence de Treville was appointed a temporary telephone operator in this department pending filling of requisition; said temporary appointment taking effect July 27.

* * *

At the August 3 meeting:

A communication was received from the Employees' Retirement System, advising that Sergeant August L. Borghero was retired for service, effective August 1.

Police Officer Wm. F. Hansell was granted a leave of absence for a period of one month, commencing August 1.

Police Officer Carl A. Spuur was granted a leave of absence from August 26 to August 28, inclusive.

Police Officer Rudolf A. Lindenau was granted a leave of absence from August 5 to August 25, inclusive. All leaves without pay.

* * *

At the August 10 meeting: Police Officer Joseph T. Kane, Co. C, was retired for disability, effective August 1, 1937.

Police Officer Joseph J. Barker, Co. E, was retired for service, effective August 9, 1937.

Police Officer Maurice Hayes will be retired for service, effective September 1, 1937.

The leave of absence granted to Police Officer John P. Martin, Co. D, on May 24, 1937, for the period from August 8, 1937, to October 31, 1937, inclusive, was rescinded.

Police Officer Ward H. Hanes, H. Q. Co., Co. F, was granted a leave of absence from August 22 to August 31, inclusive.

Lieutenant Daniel J. Collins, H. Q. Co., was granted a leave of absence from September 16 to October 31, incl.

Police Officer Hugh P. Mullin, Co. J, was granted a leave of absence from September 12 to September 25, incl. All leaves without pay.

Eleanor C. Brooks, tabulating numerical key punch operator, was appointed to this department as such effective August 1, having been transferred from the purchasing department.

POLICE AND FIRE CAPTAINS SAVE A LIFE

Knowledge is power—and very much more.

Captain Frank Smith of the Fire Department, and Captain Thomas McInerney of the Bureau of Criminal Information are both graduates in Red Cross work, and to this fact a certain youth today actually owes his life.

Both captains have just been vacationing at Ziegler Springs and one day while there, as the tank was being emptied, a young swimmer ventured too near the exit pipe, was drawn by the suction and had his arm jammed in the pipe. The pressure on his body was terrific. His ribs were broken and punctured his lungs. In a few moments death would have come had there not been willing aod clever aid nearby in the persons of Captains McInerney and Smith.

From their first aid knowledge these gentlemen, assisted by Officer Dan Reidy, withdrew the body of the youth from its perilous position, without aggravating his severe injuries. The medical authorities were lavish in their praise of the eminently intelligent and professional manner in which our police and fire department representatives applied their first aid training, resulting in the actual saving of a life.

LIST OF ASSISTANT INSPECTORS

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 35 of the Charter, as amended by Charter Amendment No. 12, approved April 14, 1937, the following members of the Bureau of Inspectors are hereby designated as Assistant Inspectors of Police:

Sergeants—D. M. Stevens, W. C. Gilmore.

Corporals—G. F. Engler, J. A. Engler, J. L. English.

Officers—E. N. Anderson, F. J. Ahern, W. W. Brown, W. I. Burns, F. R. Butz, A. C. Corrasa, G. V. Curtis, C. J. Desmond, R. F. Doherty, C. P. Dunleavy, W. W. Gloistein, W. J. Hansen, H. E. Jackson, L. H. Linss, F. D. Lucy, H. L. Lundy, E. A. Maher, J. J. Masterson, W. J. Merrick, L. P. H. Meyer, W. F. Mudd, F. P. McCann, J. F. McConnell, E. R. McDonnell, R. J. O'Brien, Leo O'Connors, G. W. O'Leary, J. F. O'Neill, E. H. Paul, J. S. Ross, E. H. Ryan, J. J. Scanlon, J. W. Schilling, S. G. Waugh, H. Wobcke, J. M. Desmond.

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SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' AID ASSOCIATION
BAY COUNTIES' PEACE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION
PENINSULA POLICE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

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Vol. XV AUGUST, 1937 No. 8

IMPROVEMENTS NOTED

Having adopted many of the measures calling for changes designed to improve the Police Department, as voted last spring by the people of this city, Chief Quinn is finding these changes are speeding up police work in every unit of the Department.

With the merging of some stations, the formation of new departments, headed by experienced police officers; with the operation of the Communications Bureau; with the shifting of many of the personnel, enabling them to get experience in other sections of the city; with motorcycles equipped with radio receiving sets, and with the installation of new machines to handle clerical work in the general office, the effects have already been felt.

Be it said to the credit of every man of the Department, they have entered into the spirit of the changes and given their best cooperation. Feeling with the assurance of Commissioners Mailliard, Sykes and Andriano, that the personnel is to be unhampered in its efforts to improve an already splendid police organization, the rank and file have gone about their duties under the new set-up with a zeal that is gratifying, but not surprising to those who have watched them during the many years past in which San Francisco has won an enviable place as a law abiding community.

The great traffic problem, a problem that confronts every large and many smaller cities of the country today, is going to be worked out in San Francisco. Already a great step has been made in the removal of parking from Market street and restricting parking during rush hours on adjacent streets of the main artery. Already the experiment has demonstrated that traffic, both vehicular and street railway, has been speeded up. It is a fair conclusion to reach that accidents will be materially reduced, for the first few days show a reduction of some 75 per cent in accidents.

The motorists of this city have maintained a splendid sportsmanship in cooperating with the hundred or so officers who have been detailed to enforce the new ordinance. The merchants who might have suffered a loss through this ordinance have displayed an excellent civic spirit, by insisting the no-parking law be given the fullest tryout.

With crime almost negligible in this city, with the traffic problem worked out so the streets can be kept open for the regular flow of automobiles that must pass along the streets of the shopping districts, with enthusiastic cooperation of all units of the Department in preventing crime and apprehending criminals, San Francisco is going to give the millions of visitors who will come to the 1939 International Exposition a reason for feeling safe while here.

TRAFFIC OFFICER ART SCHWERDT

For several months Traffic Officer Arthur C. Schwerdt has directed most efficiently the difficult flow of pedestrian and vehicular traffic at the intersection of Stockton, Ellis and Market Streets. I am not acquainted with Officer Schwerdt but I do believe in commending outstanding ability in any field of public service, and as a ranking Federal official of long years of service, I feel qualified to make some comment. Officer Schwerdt is possessed of all of those qualities we find occasionally in those individuals, all too rare, who have the pride and ability which impels outstanding performance of duty. He is constantly alert and attentive to duty and his bearing commands the respect of all those who pass this busy corner. A few more like Officer Schwerdt and the streets of San Francisco will be safe for those of us who are no longer so nimble as we once were.

J. W. Knox, *Procurement Officer,*
Treasury Department, U. S.,
49 Fourth Street, San Francisco

Letters to Chief Quinn

RADIO PATROL OFFICERS PROMPT

Deputy Chief of Police Charles F. Skelly has received letter from Mr. Lyle Brown, 3408 Geary Blvd., warmly ommending Officers Vincent McCarthy and Robert L. mith of this department, for their prompt response to a omplaint of a prowler in his residence and the manner in hich the officers conducted themselves in making their nvestigation.

Mrs. Brown was alone in her home at the time and oth she and Mr. Brown are most appreciative of the rompt and courteous service rendered by these officers. Radio Patrol Car Co. F.)

* * *

NAVY APPRECIATES COOPERATION

I would like to acknowledge with appreciation the ssistance rendered by the San Francisco Police Department to the Naval Shore Patrol during the fleet visit—une 25 to July 6. The hearty cooperation of all units of our department, particularly that of the Central Station, greatly appreciated and facilitated the work of the hore Patrol to a marked degree. The relations were at l times pleasant and helpful and furthered the mutual spect already existing between the Navy and the San rancisco Police Department. I particularly wish to hank your department for the transportation facilities rnished the Shore Patrol which is considered indispenble in the proper performance of the duty of the Shore atrol. The office space furnished for Patrol Headquarters as at all times adequate and quite satisfactory. With my st personal wishes for your continued success as head of n efficient and well organized Police Department, I am

R. McL. Smith,
Lt.-Cmdr., U. S. Navy.

* * *

STOLEN CAR RECOVERED

I wish to thank the Police Department of San Francsco for its prompt action in recovering my automobile hich was stolen a short time ago. Officers R. Soper and . T. O'Leary, Stanyan Station, came in answer to my lephone call and in less than half an hour I had my car ck. That was efficiency, but especially I wish to comend these officers for their courtesy and conperation. hey are the most courteous, thoughtful and helpful licemen I have ever met and I take pleasure in telling u about them.

W. D. Russell,
1401 Tenth Avenue.

* * *

TACT AND SPEED PRAISED

For the first time in my twenty years of residence in is country did I have recourse to the police force. This orning, around 9:30, I called your department by telehone asking for an officer to kindly settle a very minor t somewhat delicate matter with some unknown neighbor. As a matter of fact, I was merely interested in the moral or psychological effect which the officer's uniform would make. Within four minutes by the clock, a radio patrol car with two officers arrived at my residence. Within another ten minutes, these officers reported again to me, explaining the situation and with everything settled. These officers were from the North End Station and I take this means of expressing my sincere thanks for most prompt service; if service regulations permit, and if it is not intruding upon you, I would ask of you to kindly convey to these officers my sincere appreciation for their prompt and tactful handling of the case.

G. Severin,
Alias Capt. Argus, K.Y.A.

* * *

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR PLEASED

To you and to your very fine body of officers go my thanks for the wonderful service you gave us on the occasion of the visit of his excellency, the Italian ambassador to the United States and his wife, Donna Matilde de Suvich, in San Francisco.

It would be useless to tell you how safe we felt in our traveling through San Francisco and the bay region under the escort of your brave men. They are perfect in the performance of their duties. I particularly appreciated the services of Inspectors Lippi and Sunseri. To them especially go my thanks, together with those of his excellency, Fulvio de Suvich.

A. Rainaldi,
Italian Consul General,
550 Montgomery Street.

* * *

INSPECTORS DESMOND, KELLEHER

On several occasions during our tenancy in this neighborhood it has been necessary for us to use the department out of which your officers, Inspectors Michael Desmond and Bartholomew Kelleher, operate. In the last month they had occasion to work on a case which was of considerable importance to our business. Without going over the details of the case, we just want to state that their work was highly commendable and we are happy to give credit where credit is due. Men of this caliber, with their many years of experience, can be of great help to business houses when confronted with problems which we had. The smoothness and efficiency with which they carried on the investigation and the lack of ostentation are pleasing, whether in police work or in any other vocation. With all of the newspaper write-up about our Police Department, it makes us doubly happy to be able to "go into reverse," saying good words for San Francisco's Finest.

Tiedemann & McMorran,
Wholesale Grocers,
134 Sacramento Street.

San Jose Police Training School

Grateful for the assistance the San Francisco Police Department has given in their new course for training peace officers of the state, the San Jose State College has written the following letter to Chief of Police William J. Quinn.

During the first semester of the training school, members of the local Department, who were outstanding in respective police work, were assigned as lecturers and instructors to impart their knowledge, gained from years of experience. The men mentioned in this letter have for years been recognized for their efficient efforts in law enforcement and no better informed men could be found in any department throughout the country.

The letter from the director of the course follows:

"On behalf of the California Technical Institute for Peace Officers' Training, I want to thank you and the members of the San Francisco Police Department for the splendid cooperation and assistance you have given the centralized police training school for in-service law enforcement officers, held at San Jose State College, San Jose, Cal. We want you and the members of your department to know that your cooperation is deeply appreciated not only by the sponsoring groups but also by the peace officers who attended these sessions.

"The instructors in the first session had the toughest assignment of all, due to the short period of time they had in which to prepare their subjects. Some of the courses that your men taught were not only new to them in the manner in which they were organized, but also new to police schools. Your instructors did a wonderful job of teaching and brought to the men a wealth of material and police methods which I am sure will have beneficial results and will bring about improved efficiency of law enforcement work in this State. They have made a real contribution to police education.

"Inspector Francis Latulipe gave the course in fingerprint identification from June 28 to July 3. Inspector George Hippely gave the course in description of property from July 5 to July 10, and from July 26 to July 31. Captain Robert A Coulter gave the course in modus operandi and report writing from June 28 to July 10. Inspector Wm. McMahon gave the police tactics lecture and field work from June 28 to July 10. Lieut. Frank McConnell assisted several days by giving instruction on the tactics involved in dealing with pickpockets and bunco men. Sergeant Joseph Perry also assisted by coming down several days, giving instruction in self-defense; Captain Arthur D. Layne assisted Captain Coulter in his course by giving the modus operandi instruction.

"The people of San Francisco should feel proud of their police department for the very splendid contribution it has made to police education in this State and to better efficiency and law enforcement. Your cooperation in this program has played an important part in making this Institute a success. A copy of this letter is being forwarded to Hon. Mayor Angelo J. Rossi and members of your Police Commission.

"Wm. A. Wiltberger, *Director,*
California Technical Institute
for Peace Officers' Training."

The following is a copy of a teletype received by Chief of Police William J. Quinn and the same is quoted herein for the information and guidance of members of the San Francisco Police Department:

"The second class of the police officers' technical training school now being conducted at the State College in San Jose, Cal., has today (July 24, 1937) graduated 5- students, making a total of 107 for the first two semesters. The third semester will begin next Monday morning July 26. All those planning to attend the last semester should immediately notify Wm. A. Wiltberger, Director of the School.

"C. S. Morrill, *Chief,*
Division of Criminal Identification,

POLICE ASSIST ELKS' FLAG DAY EXERCISES

On behalf of San Francisco Lodge Number Three Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, permit me to extend our sincere thanks and appreciation for your kind assistance in helping to make our Flag Day Exercises held in Golden Gate Park, on Sunday afternoon, June 13th, a huge success. The uniformed men, under Captain Grover Coats, were very courteous and assisted us materially in making these exercises the success they were. I also wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the two very efficient and courteous motorcycle police officers who met our Purple and White Good Will Cars at the Golden Gate bridge on Tuesday, June 22nd, and escorted them through our beautiful city to the Elks' Club. May I add my personal thanks to that of the Lodge for the many favors you have extended to us.

Homer F. Potter, *Exalted Ruler*
San Francisco Lodge No. 13,
B. P. O. Elks.

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Judge Thos. M. Foley Celebrates

Rounding out more than a score of years in legal and idicial service Municipal Judge Thomas M. Foley was e recipient during the past week of testimonials from any of his friends, this year marking the twenty-first anversary of Judge Foley's admittance to the bar.

JUDGE THOMAS M. FOLEY

The son of a pioneer father, the late William E. Foley, dge Foley was born in San Francisco February 16, 94.

Graduating from Mission High School and determined a career at the law he entered Hastings Law College, ng admitted to practice in June, 1916.

As with many others, his career was interrupted by vice in the world war. With Armistice and his return civil life Mr. Foley entered the service of the War k Insurance bureau at Washington, D. C. Following a iod spent in special research work in law at George-n University, he returned to San Francisco.

He was chosen by President Coolidge to serve on the mmission investigating veterans affairs in California, zona and Utah. Always active in veteran affairs he ed as a member of the California State Legislative nmittee of the American Legion and was for a term mander of the Veterans Council of San Francisco.

Named by Governor Frank F. Merriam as Director of Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs and as rman of the Veterans' Welfare Board, Mr. Foley left otable record of achievement in his work there.

His activities in various public positions of trust, and a able legal career combined to bring him still further ards and on April 1, 1936, he was named a municipal ge of San Francisco, a post he has since filled with inction.

udge Foley is a member of the Commonwealth and mpic Clubs, of Pacific Parlor No. 10, N. S. G. W., of Fred Bunch Post, No. 116 of the American Legion and of other fraternal and civic organizations.

On being congratulated by numerous police officials, Judge Foley took occasion to praise the San Francisco Police Department for its efficient efforts to enforce the laws of the land in our city. In part he said:

"During my incumbency on the bench of the Municipal court I have spent practically all my time in the criminal branches of this judicial department. Whether it was in the traffic, the women's or just the run of the cases brought in by the police, I have found the men who make up our police department, sincere, efficient and thorough in their work.

"I do not find them persecutors, on the contrary they are always willing to extend a helping hand to help some unfortunate whom a little kindness might lead into the right path.

"It has been amazing to me to see how promptly our police officers clean up a case of law violation, how thoroughly they present the evidence and how few unsolved crimes are on the records of the department.

"It has been an education, as well as a pleasure for me to have been able to serve in the criminal division of the municipal courts, and I appreciate the expressions given me by the members of the police department on my 20th year as an attorney at law."

POLICE ON STRIKE DUTY PRAISED

I take this opportunity of expressing the sincere appreciation of the Alexander Hamilton and the Plaza Hotels, as well as the Clift Hotel management, for the cooperation received from the Police Department during the period of the strike. Would especially like to mention the courteous manner of Officer John Houlihan (Co. D) on duty during the day at the Clift, as well as that of the officers relieving him. We can understand the many responsibilities you had during the strike, and no doubt the manner in which you met the situation assisted materially in bringing about a peaceful and satisfactory conclusion. If we can ever be of service to you in any way, do not hesitate to call on us.

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BAY COUNTIES'
Peace Officers' Association
MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

BODIE WALLMAN, *President* CHARLES DULLEA, *Secretary*

The monthly meeting of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association was held at Coyote Point, San Mateo county, on Wednesday, July 21, 1937, with Chief of Police Thomas F. Burke as host. Police officers, sheriffs and civic officials from the seven Bay counties were present in large numbers. In fact, the attendance was a banner one, being one of the largest attended meetings since the organization of the Association.

The business part of the meeting was followed by an excellent steak barbecue, Chief Burke receiving the heartfelt thanks of the hundred-odd assembled guests for the excellent manner in which he performed as host. Very many members openly expressed their opinion that it was the most successful barbecue they had ever attended.

The topic of the day was "Scientific Detection of Crime," the speaker being Deputy Sheriff Frank Gumpert of Los Angeles, who was acting as a member of the summer staff in the Police School being conducted in the San Jose State Teachers' College. The speaker had the rapt attention of his audience during every moment of his dissertation on this important subject. Mr. Gumpert throughout his entire discourse, made it clearly eviden that old-time police methods of detecting crime are virtu ally futile. Times and conditions have changed so radicall as to make the old-time detective efforts appear clums and childish, he proved conclusively by actual cases. A the conclusion of his interesting talk Deputy Sheri Gumpert was loudly applauded.

Other speakers included Court Smith, now warden a San Quentin prison and formerly warden at Folson prison; District Attorney Warren of Alameda county and Mayor Frank P. Simmen of San Mateo county.

The meeting adjourned out of respect to the memor of the late Ed. Foster, city clerk of San Mateo, who wa always a popular figure at Chief Burke's annual barbecue at Coyote Point, where he ably filled the position o assistant chef.

The next meeting of the Association will be held a Santa Rosa, where Chief of Police Emil Biavaschi wil act as host.

CLEVER WORK NABS MOTORIST

My husband was killed in San Francisco by an automobile driven by John C. Miller on June 3, 1937. He then left my husband on the highway. By tracing the broken headlight glass, Assistant Inspectors Alvin Corrasa and Frank Ahern were able to locate the driver. May I commend them for their splendid work in getting Mr. Miller to admit by their skillful examination of him, that he was the party who had killed my husband. Coroner Leland after hearing how they had located Mr. Miller, commended them highly before the Coroner's Jury.

MRS. F. C. MOSCA.

PRAISE POLICE FOR STRIKE WORK

We wish to take the liberty and opportunity of thanking you and the Police Officers stationed at the Whitcomb Hotel during the recent hotel strike for the courteous and tactful manner in which several embarrassing and trying incidents were handled by them. Being situated next to the entrance of the Whitcomb Hotel placed us in a more or less embarrassing position for some time; however, due to the tact of the officers stationed at the entrance, we had no trouble whatsoever.

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COMMUNICATIONS BUREAU

(*Continued from page* 10)

Prowlers and burglars found to their sorrow that alert police turned up at the scenes of illegal activities with disconcerting suddenness, while many a brawl was interrupted by timely arrival of radio patrol cars and the miscreants marched off to jail.

• • •

Errands of mercy continue to call upon the tact and resource of the men in the Communications Bureau. A long distance call from the Mountain View Police asking that the wife or brother of a certain man be notified that he was dying in that city from gunshot wounds not only called for instant action, but tact as well. To Officer Zipperly, patroling in the Ingleside District, where the brother of the wounded man was employed, fell the duty of notifying the brother, and to Officer Payne, of Co. "D", the sad duty of breaking news of the tragedy to the wife, so that the pair could be sent on their way as quickly as possible to the dying man's side.

• • •

At 9:25 o'clock one morning Officer Vincent Kennedy received a call from the maternity ward of the San Francisco Hospital that a woman was dying and the hospital staff wanted to notify her husband. The only available information was that he was believed to be employed on a certain WPA project, the number of which was given. Officer Kennedy immediately telephoned the headquarters of the WPA, located the project and secured its telephone number. Five minutes after the call was received, the husband was on his way to the hospital in the foreman's automobile.

• • •

At 3:45 p. m. one day Officer Robert Corson was notified by the Fire Prevention Bureau to pick up a certain delivery car which bore on its side a sign painted "Danger —Explosive." Inasmuch as the man to whom the car was registered had moved from the address he gave and his present whereabouts were unknown, cruising cars picking up the message were properly uneasy and proceeded gingerly in their search. But at 4:15, just half an hour after the original call, the wanted truck was picked up by members of the Automobile Detail and turned over to the Fire Prevention Bureau.

• • •

Remember, in case of emergency only, call Sutter 2020. On all other business, call Sutter 2030. Remember also that no occurrence out of the ordinary is too insignificant to report to the police. It may be the missing link in a chain of clues which might solve or prevent a crime. The cooperation of the general public in these two matters will tend to heighten the efficiency of the Police Department.

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$35,000 FOR SAFETY PROGRAM

A grant of $35,000 to be spent this year in promoting automobile accident prevention activities among American police departments has been made to the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, by the Automotive Safety Foundation, New York, according to an announcement by Lieut. F. M. Kreml, director of the police organization, recently. The grant represents a more than 100 per cent increase over the sum of $17,000 which was provided the organization by the Foundation for the previous year.

The grant was made to Kreml at a meeting of the executive committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police held in Washington, D. C., on July 10, by Norman Damon, director of the Automotive Safety Foundation. Kreml returned recently from the meeting.

The fund, which will be expended in one year, will enable the organization to accelerate its program of installing accident prevention bureaus in police departments in cities and states. In the 15 months since the organization of the Safety Division, I.A.C.P., such bureaus, modeled after the original one in Evanston, have been installed in Hartford, Waterbury, and Greenwich, Connecticut; Miami, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; Saginaw, Michigan; South Bend, Indiana; Oakland, California, and Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio. Installations are now being made in Detroit, Michigan, and the Michigan State Police Department at East Lansing.

"The additional funds granted to us this year will enable us to employ additional staff and practically double our program for the coming year," Kreml said.

Kreml also directs the traffic police training work of the Northwestern University Traffic Safety Institute at the same address on the Northwestern campus. That organization also received an increase in funds from the Automotive Safety Foundation this year. The grant in that case was increased from $7,000 to $25,000.

Part of the Institute's program is sponsored by the Kemper Foundation for Traffic Police Training, which is supported by the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company and the American Motorists Insurance Company, both of Chicago. In June this foundation also increased its grant to the Institute—from $6,500 for the 1936-37 year to $10,000 for the 1937-38 year.

POLICE AID INJURED BOY

My husband and I wish to express our appreciation of the prompt and efficient treatment accorded our son, Jose, in the matter of his accident on July 13th, by the Radio Patrol Officers, Strong and Meehan. Late that afternoon Jose had crashed into a standing auto while in a wagon. The officers chanced to come by and noticed the boy was hurt. Without delay they rushed him to the Park Emergency Hospital, where his leg was found to be badly lacerated, and the promptness with which it was taken care of will have much to do with the lessening of the danger of infection. We are very grateful to these officers and cannot speak too highly of their conduct on this occasion.

MRS. J. D. GLORIA, 161 Noe Street.

NO PARKING HERE

(*Continued from page* 12)

street, from Beale street to 12th street, and on the north side of Market street from the Embarcadero to Franklin.

Many people have the mistaken idea that any package carried in any vehicle, such as a pleasure car, constitutes loading and unloading. It is most important to remember that only bona-fide COMMERCIAL vehicles are permitted to load and unload in these areas, and even these vehicles are definitely restricted to the ACTUAL time required to load and unload.

Signs have been erected in the defined areas, and there is no excuse for violating the law. It is important to remember that one vehicle illgally parked creates almost as much of a hazard by forming a "bottleneck" as would several cars. This is an important experiment carried on for YOUR protection, Mr. and Mrs. Motorist, and also Miss and Master Motorist (they're important, too), and deserves a chance. If every motorist would give as much thought and attention to the problem of how to drive safely and courteously as they do to how to beat the law, California would not have the very dubious distinction of leading all the states in the United States in traffic deaths—your insurance costs would be lower, your taxes would be less, and your conscience clearer. What's more, you'd sleep better. Think that over!

Give the police officer a break, you motorists! Remember that they offer their lives daily to protect you and give them the co-operation and support they require and deserve so richly. Of those few disgruntled, unsportsmanlike drivers who fume, swear and complain, I ask one simple question:

"How would you like to drive if there were no police officers?"

Let's get morally and actually behind Chief Quinn, Captain Goff and our fine Traffic Bureau in San Francisco and find out by fair trial if this experiment is the answer to our problem. And when you drive—to quote Judge George J. Steiger, presiding judge of the superior court of San Francisco—"drive like you want the other fellow to drive when your mother is crossing the street."

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AN EXCELLENT RECORD

The following tribute to former Police Commissioner Theodore J. Roche, appeared in the *Daily Commercial News* of July 28:

It isn't often that a public official after years of service during which storms of every variety have left his reputation untouched retires with the universal respect, gratitude and good will of the community, as has been the case with Theodore J. Roche, former president of the Police Commission—

A man of unimpeachable integrity and courage he has in trying times, when the passions of men ran high and reason was conspicuous for its rarity if not for its absence—

Served the community with ability and steadfastness and has held an even course that must at times have proven a severe test of patience and endurance—

San Francisco has not for some time been a peaceful, industrial community; it has been often torn by strife born of a continuous effort to subjugate its industries to union domination—

Despite personal failures of individuals on the force to live up to the full requirements of the various situations as they arose—

Control of the department has never departed from a policy of providing as nearly as possible for the impartial enforcement of the law—

In the suppression of crime and the apprehension of criminals the San Francisco Police Department has an enviable record and this is shown by the fact that hardened criminals generally give the city a wide berth—

Had the Police Commission and the Chief of Police been in any sense of the word lax or lenient this could not have become the generally recognized rule in a city of the size of San Francisco—

Individual failure, from which no widespread organization can hope to be entirely free, must not be allowed to dim the fine record of the Police Department; no community can justly fail to take this fully into account in rendering judgment—

As head of the department for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Roche has to his credit not only a fine record of faithful service to the community—

But for a personal interest in and sympathy for the personnel that has been of great service in maintaining and fortifying the morale of the force—

At all times Mr. Roche, as head of the police administration of San Francisco, has shown that it is not necessary to be a martinet in order to secure loyalty and efficiency among the members of the department—

At all times he has been ready to advise and help the members of the force and has not only donated his salary to those in need but has stoutly refused to accept any gift from those wishing to show their appreciation of his character and service—

In these respects he has set an example that will not be easily followed by those who have been chosen to carry on the difficult work—

In leaving the post of President of the Police Commission of this city, Theodore J. Roche carries with him the high respect, gratitude and good will of the people he has so well and faithfully served.

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FBI RECORD

(*Continued from page* 11)

dead persons, non-criminal prints, and civil service fingerprint records and 244,959 sets of fingerprints forwarded to the Bureau by citizens for inclusion in the civil identification files. On July 1, 1937, there were 10,465 law enforcement agencies contributing criminal identification data to the Bureau. There were 81 foreign countries and territorial possessions whose identification bureaus were cooperating with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the international exchange of criminal identifying data on July 1, 1937.

The Bureau is currently receiving an average of 1,000 sets of fingerprints each day from citizens who desire to place their prints on file for their protection. Recently, during the Boy Scout Jamboree in Washington, some 6,000 Boy Scouts voluntarily filed their prints.

The single fingerprint files contained on July 1, 1937, the single fingerprints of 13,477 known kidnapers, bank robbers, gangsters, and racketeers. These 134,770 single fingerprint impressions are available for search in connection with investigations wherein latent fingerprints are found at the scenes of crimes.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has inaugurated a National Stolen Property file for the purpose of recording information, descriptive data, and facts surrounding the theft of stolen property. It is the hope of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ultimately to so expand this file which was inaugurated upon a rather selective basis to enable it to become truly national in character and to afford to all law enforcement agencies a complete reservoir of information as to stolen property comparable to the information as to criminal histories now maintained in the Bureau's Identification Division.

At present the Bureau is receiving and recording in its files for the information of any law enforcement agency any stolen property which may be described by name, model, and serial number such as watches, jewelry, firearms, bonds, typewriters, or similar office equipment. From the time of the announcement of the inauguration of this file on April 1, 1936, up until July 1, 1937, over 64,000 index cards have been made for inclusion in the file.

The sixth session of the FBI National Police Academy was begun on July 12, 1937. The course of instruction extends for a period of twelve weeks. Representatives of 37 municipal, county and state law enforcement organizations are in attendance.

The first session of the Academy was initiated on July 29, 1935. The program of training for this school was likewise for a period of 12 weeks. The graduates have returned to their respective departments, and information received indicates that almost every member has received promotion within their own organizations.

Many graduates have been detailed to give instruction to their fellow officers as a result of their training by the Bureau at Washington. In all, 188 officers have been detailed to the FBI National Police Academy, representing a total of 47 states and the territory of Puerto Rico.

CHIEF BODIE WALLMAN

(*Continued from page* 7)

ture of criminals who fly from one jurisdiction to another. The encouragement given such undertakings by police officials such as Chief Wallman will hasten the day when every section of the west coast will be closely connected by teletype, radio and telephone, and the men in the various states and countries will know the problems of their fellow officers and be ready to jump in and help out with a thorough knowledge of just what to do.

Throughout the United States more and more peace officers' associations are being formed. Counties and state law enforcement officials are banding together in organizations whereby the members are trying to get uniform laws passed and provide reciprocal service to each other. Through such associations will the right way be found to cope with the great criminal population of our country, and the quicker will the toll of billions of dollars, the cost of crime in America, be reduced. Every law abiding citizen should give encouragement to the peace officers' association of his section of the country.

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STATISTICAL BUREAU

(*Continued from page* 13)

meaning "manner of operation." In police parlance, Modus Operandi is the manner of committing a crime; the detailed description of the crime itself. It is an accepted fact among police officials, both in this country and in Europe, that criminals work individually; that is, each has his peculiarities in his method of committing certain crimes. For instance, a burglar who uses a pass key as a means of gaining entry, will invariably use a pass key and not a jimmy. A "Con" man will not turn burglar, but will work his particular "racket" from city to city.

This is a day of specialization even among the underworld. All through the years whenever and wherever a particular criminal operates it is possible for the trained investigator to pick out certain traits which will stamp the author of the crime. Check men have distinctive methods of passing their spurious paper. Some always pass a check written in the same amount; others prey on certain stores, such as chain stores, drug stores, while others only attack gas stations.

Some tell the same story to each victim, while some buy certain goods. And just by these peculiarities they may be traced from case to case, from city to city, and finally apprehended. Safe men operate in different ways. Some knock out the dial and punch in the combination; others knock off the dials and pour in "soup" to blow out the door. Some burglars operate in the early morning hours; some in the early evening. Some enter by window; others use the rear door, either by jimmying it or by using a pass key. Some burglary jobs will be detected by reason of the neatness with which the burglar worked; other burglars will leave a very disorderly house after their entry.

In a city as large as San Francisco it would be quite a task to connect up these various offenses by indexing so that the criminal's whole series of jobs could be quickly segregated from the others. In the Statistical Bureau, however, the Police Department has a means of performing this function quickly and simply. The Statistical Bureau will punch a Modus Operandi tabulating card for every crime of major importance. Among the crimes for which Modus Operandi cards will be punched are robberies, burglaries, some of the larceny thefts, some of the auto thefts, some types of sex offenses, grabbers, checks and bunco.

In the future when the Bureau of Inspectors has arrested a suspect or one known to be responsible for some crimes, the Statistical Bureau can in a few minutes pull from the files every report of crime which the person arrested may have committed by sorting out those records with similar Modus Operandi to that used by the suspect. With such information readily available the inspectors are in a better position when questioning the suspect. Experience in other cities has shown that it is possible to clear up many more of the Bureau of Inspectors' assignments when all crimes of a similar nature can be connected by their Modus Operandi and "posted" to a certain criminal.

(*To be continued*)

DUTY WELL DONE GETS EMILE DUTIL OLD DETAIL

Suppose you awoke one morning to learn Golden Gate Park had been converted into a residential tract.

Or Fishermen's Wharf had given way to a drab series of piers for ocean liners.

Or Twin Peaks had been blasted into smithereens and lay level as a pancake.

Well, a few weeks back merchants, professional men and habitues around the corner of Geary street and Grant avenue were jolted by the passing of what they considered a similar landmark.

They blinked on seeing a new officer directing traffic there. Gone was the familiar hulk of jovial "Doot"—Officer Emile J. Dutil.

"Doot" had reigned regally over traffic there for 19 years. Instead of a scepter, he waved his hands. Instead of a crown, his whistle was his mark of authority.

Merchant princes and men big in the city's life all knew "Doot."

So when "Doot" was transferred to the financial district they protested. "Doot" didn't like his new assignment, either.

He preferred his old corner, his old friends, the women shoppers who were always deluging him with questions—things like, where could they buy rompers for Junior, or bloomers for Aunt Susie, or where was that sale going on?

The folk who missed him told the proper police authorities they wanted him back.

As a result, "Doot" was back on his old corner today.

"Boy, it's like coming home, after you've been in a foreign land," he beamed.

During his many years on the corner, he had only one bit of excitement. That was during prohibition, when a big shot bootlegger broke away from two Federal men who had taken him into custody.

"One of the Federals fired a shot in the air," "Doot" reminisced. "I thought it was a holdup at first. Then I saw the chase and joined in. The bootlegger dashed into an exclusive shop and hid under a counter, where I captured him."—*The San Francisco News.*

DISCOURAGE HITCH-HIKING

Hitch-hiking has become one of America's favorite modes of travel during recent years, but the wise motorist will do everything he possibly can to discourage it, says the Public Safety Department of the National Automobile Club. Many drivers have been robbed by those they picked up; others have been sued for heavy damages by their "guests" after an accident and have paid!

The practice of hitch-hiking also creates a dangerous situation on the street because youngsters stand out in the road when they should be safely on the sidewalk.

If you are naturally sociable and kind-hearted, you will find it difficult to turn down hitch-hikers when you have plenty of room in your car, but to be on the safe side you must refuse them. Taking riders does not pay.

OKLAHOMA'S PATROL GIVES FREE GASOLINE

Believing any vehicle standing on a public highway is a traffic menace, Oklahoma officials will establish next fall a state highway patrol trained to aid in getting stalled cars and trucks in motion as quickly as possible, even to providing free gasoline for empty tanks.

This service feature is only one of several which promise to make Oklahoma's new patrol outstanding among similar organizations. The gasoline will be given to the state by several of Oklahoma's big oil companies.

Another innovation will be the use of trailer coaches as troop headquarters instead of permanent buildings as in other states.

Governor E. W. Marland and J. M. Gentry, commissioner of public safety, who is a licensed airplane pilot, are credited with being responsible for laying the foundations for the new patrol system.

Gentry prescribed high qualifications for prospective patrolmen, and, as a result, nearly all the men now in training are college graduates. Twenty-five of them were football players. The color of patrol uniforms will be dark brown.

Patrol work will be done chiefly in Ford V-8 tudor sedans. These cars will be the best equipped patrol units in the country, Oklahoma officials asserted.

Painted black in front and rear, and white on the sides, the cars will be instantly identified when they pull alongside motorists, but they will be difficult to recognize through rear view mirrors.

In addition to gasoline for emergency use, the cars will carry as special equipment short wave radio receivers, first aid kits, fire extinguishers, road flares, special jacks, tire chains, assorted fuses, car tools, spades, axes, tripods, "Bad Accident Ahead" signs, tow lines, work coats, rubber sheets, gas billies, gun brackets and sawed off shotguns.

Patrolmen thus will be prepared to fight roadside fires, give first aid, post accident warnings, dig cars out of the mud, handle obstreperous persons, fix defective light circuits and tinker with balky motors, as well as to deal with criminals and gunmen.

It is estimated that 92 per cent of the patrolmen's work will be to give instructions to motorists. Drivers who are stopped for infractions of traffic rules will be courteously instructed in careful driving.

A new driver's license to be issued next year will have coupons attached which will permit three warnings from patrolmen before the license is taken up.

Twelve specially equipped trailer coaches will serve as troop headquarters, providing a thoroughly mobile organization for handling crowds at football games, fairs and other large gatherings.

The trailers will operate from designated stations in 59 cities over the state. The stations are lighted plots of ground with telephone service so that communication can be established with all patrolmen on duty through a short wave radio station in Oklahoma City. It will also be possible to set up temporary headquarters at any farm house which has telephone service.

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REWARD

$10,000

On January 12, 1937, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, under authority vested in him by an Act of Congress offered a reward of

$10,000.00

for information furnished to a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, leading to the identification and apprehension of the person or persons responsible for the kidnaping on December 27, 1936 and subsequent murder of CHARLES FLETCHER MATTSON, ten-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Mattson, of Tacoma, Washington.

The person who kidnaped Charles Fletcher Mattson from the residence of his parents on the night of December 27, 1936 is described as follows:

AGE—About 30 years
HEIGHT—5 feet 7 or 8 inches
WEIGHT—145 to 165 pounds
COMPLEXION—Swarthy
PECULIARITIES — Did not stand erect; dimple in chin; high cheek bones; nose appeared to be broken a little below center; had hairy hands.
SPEECH—Slightly foreign accent; spoke brokenly; appeared to be of Southern European extraction.

All claims to any of the aforesaid reward and all questions and disputes that may arise as among claimants to the reward shall be passed upon by the Attorney General and his decision shall be final and conclusive. The right is reserved to allocate portions of the reward as among several claimants. No part of this reward shall be paid to any official or employee of the Department of Justice.

If you are in possession of any information concerning the identity or whereabouts of the perpetrators of this offense, it is requested that you communicate immediately by telephone or telegraph, collect, with the nearest division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, or directly with the National Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., telephone NATIONAL 7117.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

January 12, 1937.

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The Editor is always pleased to consider articles suitable for publication. Contributions should preferably be typewritten, but where this is not possible, copy should be clearly written. Contributions may be signed with a "nom de plume," but all articles must bear the name and address of the sender, which will be treated with the strictest confidence. The Editor will also be pleased to consider photographs of officers and of interesting events. Letters should be addressed to the Editor.

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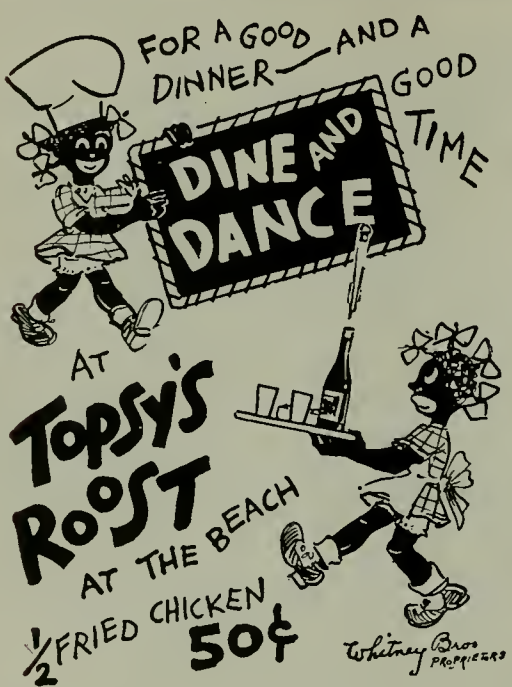
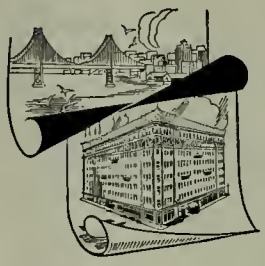


The Hotel That IS San Francisco



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San Francisco POLICE AND PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A Police News and Educational Magazine

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VOLUME XV SEPTEMBER, 1937 No. 9

Crime Prevention vs. the Human Element

By WM. J. QUINN

The vital factor in crime prevention is—or at least should be—the common knowledge that a culprit, when found guilty, will be immediately punished by the state in proportion to the seriousness of the crime of which he has been convicted. If punishment of a definite and determined nature were sure to follow in the wake of conviction for certain crimes, a would-be criminal, realizing this, would pause and seriously consider the circumstances before proceeding to break a civic, state or national law.

CHIEF OF POLICE WILLIAM J. QUINN

This consideration especially concerns those who have already been convicted of a felony. Such people are well acquainted with the fact that a second conviction, under our code provisions, calls for a sentence to a lengthy period in one of our State penitentiaries.

But, what do we find in the case of such felons, or "repeaters," as we call them? The history of our courts shows that, in the main, they all come back for a second, and even a third or fourth, time.

There must be some reason for the generally apparent lack of fear of the punishment provided for the violation of the various sections of our penal code. From experience I feel this apparent lack of fear of punishment is due to the fact that punishment does not invariably follow the commission of crime.

Just here is where the human element comes in—and this very same human element is a factor which lends uncertainty in the matter of conviction and punishment of crime. In considering what I call the "human element" we at once visualize a group of factors which would roughly include so-called sob-sisters, jurors, probation, and uncalled-for sympathy.

The enforcement of law is dependent chiefly upon the moral fibre of the people in the first place, and in the second place on the popularity or unpopularity of the particular law or laws to be enforced.

As we have realized in the case of the Eighteenth Amendment, it is extremely difficult to enforce a law unless it has the support of the majority of the people. This fact is especially noticeable where jury trials are demanded. Unfortunately the majority of our well-meaning citizens seem to think that once a law is passed their duty is finished; that henceforth they may sit back in silence while the police officer does the entire job of enforcing the law. Such well-meaning citizens will even go to the extent of doing their utmost to avoid jury duty.

Results cannot be obtained unless the citizens themselves are willing to do their part. Police officers determined to do their duty find this out very quickly, especially in reckless driving and drunken driving cases. In such cases, although the police secure the witnesses, very few convictions are obtained, even when the complaining witness has suffered property or bodily injury. He generally lets his sympathetic feelings prevail, and thus the case fails.

It is a noticeable fact that jurors are most alert to notice any weakness on the part of the prosecution; and being human they eagerly grasp at this straw in order to satisfy their conscience when voting for dismissal.

In cases of injury to person or property, arising from traffic violations, we often find upright citizens working on the complaining witness with a view of securing a dismissal for the defendant. Friends of the defendant allege the fact that the complaining witness has had his hospital and personal property costs repaid. They appeal to his human nature to give the defendant a chance and not brand him as a felon, and they generally are successful in their appeal. Thus the case against the flagrantly reckless driver, or the drunken driver, as the case may be, fails, and we have just another added instance of a loophole from punishment, made through human sympathy.

Citizens are prone to criticize our tireless efforts in the matter of law infringement, even going to the extent of stating that police officers should, before arresting anyone, have such evidence against the party arrested as to insure a conviction. Police officers generally have this evidence, but, even with the evidence 100 per cent against the culprit, statistics disclose the fact that jurors in many cases will not convict.

Sometimes the jurors plead the extreme age or extreme youth of the culprit; or again they plead the sex of the culprit, or the conditions leading to the commission of the particular crime charged. At any rate the very fact that jurors are human and seem to think that it is human to err, appears to be the cause of frequently extending mercy instead of the most even handed justice.

Another obstacle to the course of even-handed justice is the sob-sister element. The culprit is perhaps youthful. There is something of romance connected with the crime with which he or she happens to be charged. What is the result? The court is crowded. Legal aid is forthcoming. The wave of sympathy for the culprit is reflected in articles in the daily press. It would be a shame to send that young man to prison; youth and lack of experience were the main factors in his downfall. He deserves every consideration—and, strange to say, he generally gets it in the form of a suspended sentence or even a dismissal!

Such a victim will almost certainly be heard from sooner or later, and may even be lucky enough to have the human sympathy factor again act so forcibly in his favor as to be once more all too leniently dealt with.

One thing we do know from experience is that a first offender who becomes a hero, either in the public press or amongst the sob-sister element, will, in a large majority of cases, consider that there are no teeth in the law, and will undoubtedly attempt to once more break the law with impunity.

In considering the almost certain matter of probation for condemned prisoners we find another partially open door for the would-be or the actual criminal. Probation almost certainly follows conviction in the case of petty offenses and those offenses charged against first offenders. Probation is an estimable factor in law enforcement, but it was never intended to be a shield for the cold-blooded criminal or the persistent petty law violator.

Volumes have been written on the advantages of probation and parole, and it is quite possible an equal number of volumes have been written pointing out the vitiating influence of this means of extenuating punishments which are set down by statute for certain crimes.

Any weaknesses or abuses that appear in the matter of probation or parole should not be charged directly to the system, rather should they be charged against the factor which enters into them under the guise of human sympathy. In other words, in the granting of probation or parole we again find the truth of the saying that "to err is human"—the error in this case being made through kindness or sympathy.

The signers of the Constitution of the United States had in mind the necessity of abstaining from the expense of a large standing army and countless peace officers. Having this in mind, these wise men provided that our citizens may bear arms, that they may assist when called upon in the suppression of riots, disturbances of the peace, and organized resistance against the laws, or the execution of lawful processes of law. With this in mind, under our Constitution, citizens have been empowered in certain cases to make arrests; and all are supposed to bear witness in court to crimes coming to their notice and also to perform such jury duty as they may be called upon to perform.

Whenever I consider how definitely the human element enters into the matter of crime prevention the case of a noted police character of some years ago comes vividly before my mind. He was a clever, daring, and—judging by the loot he secured in his ventures against law and property—a successful burglar.

At last the law caught up with him. We had, in a word, what is known as "the goods" on him. The victims of his holdups were in court. A varied assortment of property was also piled in front of the judge—property brought from his room in a south of Market rooming house.

Even a pair of bed sheets sewed together by his landlady at his request, had a place in the pile of tangible evidence against this bold, bad man. The landlady was in court to testify as to the bed sheets and his request concerning same. The testimony was also to the effect that, for sewing the sheets together and loaning them to him, he would reward her in a princely manner; that he did so reward her by giving her from amongst a startling pile of silk lingerie one scarlet and one green set of pajamas, which still bore the name of the San Francisco firm whose storeroom he told her he was going to "clean out" the Sunday afternoon on which he borrowed the said sheets.

He also, in his princely (?) manner, gave her a plated wrist watch—one of two cheap watches he had taken in the holdup of a San Francisco jewelry store. In his room at the time of his arrest was its mate, in a tiny box, addressed to his sister in an eastern city—also a letter to said sister informing her that he was "going straight" and that the watch represented the first few "honest dollars" he had earned in California! The "fence" with whom he had arranged to sell the loot taken in a local jewelry holdup,

(*Continued on page* 23)

Safeguards Against Crime

By Austin J. Roche, *Chief of Police, Sacramento, Cal.*

We teach the detectives the ways of the criminal and it is his duty to study the different ways in which each crime is committed. He is in a constant battle of wits with the criminal, each trying to outwit the other, and where do we find the citizen, the employer of the policeman?

Austin J. Roche, *Chief of Police, Sacramento*

The citizen unwittingly is the person whose help is indispensable to the crook in the commission of a crime, and we find only too often the citizen on the side of the criminal.

Cultivate the acquaintance of the patrolman on your beat, ask something of the methods of a house burglar, the highwayman, the yeggman, the common house thief, the white-slaver, and other criminals, and he will tell you something that will help safeguard your life and property.

If the law of the land is to be respected in this community then it is the duty of all law-abiding citizens to give their undivided co-operation to the officers who are sworn to enforce the law, and by their action prove to the police officials and the judges of our courts, that they stand for law and order in the community, and by knowing the ways of the criminal (like the army general who knows the plan of the opposing army), you will be in a position to protect your life and property.

• • •

"DON'TS" TO GUARD AGAINST BURGLARS.

Don't leave a note on the door bell announcing that you are out and will return at a given time.

Don't leave your door key under the mat, or over the door.

Don't pull all the shades of your apartment when you go out; it is an invitation for thieves to enter.

Don't, when you hire new servants, take them into your confidence until you can be reasonably sure they are honest.

Don't fail to note the distinctive marks on your valuables. This greatly assists the police in their search. Number of case and movement of watch, all descriptive marks on jewelry, etc., keep recorded.

Don't leave valuable clothing or jewelry in a rear room with windows unlocked while entertaining friends in the front. You are assisting burglars to burglarize.

Don't allow strangers who represent themselves as gas inspectors, etc., into your house unless they can show credentials.

Don't leave valuables in the house when you go away for a vacation. Thieves can enter any house if they have time.

Don't think an open window is safe from intrusion because it is not near a fire escape.

Don't give strangers information regarding your neighbors.

Don't close your house or apartment for any considerable time without being sure that the windows and doors are securely fastened—don't rely on ordinary locks—nail the windows if necessary—heavy bolt locks are most secure for doors.

Don't go on your vacation without giving written notice of your absence to the police headquarters—the police are glad to give your property special attention.

• • •

"DON'TS" TO GUARD AGAINST PICKPOCKETS

Don't carry your pocketbook in your hip pocket.

Don't become careless when in a crowd—keep your coat buttoned up—and your eyes on your pockets.

Don't be too eager to show your money in banks, theatres, railroad depots, steamboat landings or other public places. It is an invitation for criminals to follow, assault or rob you.

Don't fall asleep in public places; this gives thieves an opportunity to steal your valuables.

Don't, when shopping, lay your handbag or valuables on the counter while looking at goods—this is an opportunity thieves are looking for.

(*Continued on page* 24)

Community Chest to Open Oct. 20

By Sheriff Daniel C. Murphy, *Chairman of Public Employes' and Japanese and Chinese Divisions for the Community Chest Campaign*

Every citizen of San Francisco has a definite stake in the Community Chest campaign which will open on October 20 this year.

But, over and above the ordinary citizen's interest, we in the profession of law enforcement have a special concern in this great humanitarian work.

Officers of city and county departments everywhere are staggering under the load of crimes committed by youngsters. The expression "Baby Bandit" is more than a newspaper catch phrase—it's a challenge.

When we go out to investigate one of these "baby killer" murders, committed—chances are—when the baby bandit got jittery or when the victim of his intended robbery didn't hoist his hands high enough—what do we find? Nine times out of ten you find the baby bandit is a bashful and rather decent looking kid. You're surprised. You'd hardly be able to believe a kid like that would kill a man; yet, there he is dictating the confession which you will sign as a witness when the stenographer is through typing it.

You go to court because that's your job and you hear the kid sentenced to the gallows; or maybe he's "lucky" and gets off with a mere life sentence.

Of course he killed a man and of course he's got to pay for it. But all the same you catch yourself thinking: "Gee! I wonder what would have happened if somebody had taken that kid in hand and given him something to think about 'way back when he started robbing milk bottles up on Potrero Hill. That might have straightened him out before he outgrew the milk bottle robbing stage and started cracking tills in neighborhood groceries—maybe."

Of course the "maybe" factor is still a pretty big one and some people will insist that a certain number of the kids born every year are horn crooks and there's nothing to do but wait until they pull something and then put them in jail.

But the private welfare agencies of our city have taken a number of young milk bottle-thieves and joyriders-in-other-people's-cars and made good young citizens out of them.

Take the San Francisco Boys' Club for example. We come in contact with this club because our departments refer a lot of "customers" to it—delinquents, handicapped, neglected and underprivileged fellows who need to be taught how to do things and how to get along with nthers. We get mighty few of those "customers" back. The "balance of trade" between ourselves and the boys' cluh is distinctly in their favor and the court records will bear me out in that assertion.

Last year this hoys' club had 1863 members, the largest roll in its history, distrihuted among the main headquarters in the Mission District and four branches in other parts nf the city. Operating on a budget far below that for 1932 it had 287,021 "boy contacts," an all-time record.

That quarter million of boy contacts sounds pretty cold and impersonal until you translate it into specific instances. One that Director John Neubauer of the club likes to tell about involves a hard young gentleman named Dick.

Dick was 12 and he wasn't a member of the club. But his parents arranged for him to spend a summer period at Camp Marwedel, the club camp that trained and entertained nearly 1400 youngsters last year.

Shortly after Dick arrived he was reported missing. The campers and leaders were desperate. They searched the creek and the adjacent country all day and were resting for the next day's search when word came that Dick had been seen walking down the railroad track near Willits. Brought back, he refused to say why he had gone away, insisted he didn't like the old camp and wouldn't stay. When a leader refused his request for a cigaret he threatened to burn the camp down. A staff worker had a nice heart to heart talk with Dick and found he was a young bluffer who would knuckle down pretty well once his bluff was called. Dick stayed in the camp seven weeks. When he left there was just one mark, for a minor infraction of rules, against an otherwise perfect record of behavior.

There's a boy that I'll be willing to bet never will have much trouble either with Chief Quinn's department or with mine. Dick's case wasn't just an isolated instance, either. John Neubauer can tell you a thousand of them. If we peace officers don't stand for continuance of services like that rendered by the boys' club on any other grounds, we should be for it because success of such programs is going to make our own jobs better and more satisfying, enable us to devote more time to traffic problems and to fighting that irreducible minimum of crime which we'll probably always have no matter how hard we try to avert it.

PROMPT SERVICE PRAISED

Friday night, August 13, 1937, at about 9:30 p. m., we became a little scared on account of a couple of gunmen heing on our garage roof. We immediately put in a call to the Police Department and in about three minutes after the call was placed there were plenty of police officers on the job ready to take care of the bandits. This was very fine, efficient service and shows that our Police Department is on the job. We wish to compliment both the department and the men, as it certainly would have been very unhealthy for any gunmen to be around the garage after the police arrived. Thanking you again for this fine service, we remain

R. W. Hickey, *Gen. Mgr.*,
Yellow Cab Co., 245 Turk St.

A Train Holdup of the '80's

Train holdups have always been more or less a proof that truth is stranger than fiction. The actual holdups have invariably been accomplished by two or three men, but, strangely enough, even large groups of passengers have submitted to the indignity without resistance, the result

DANIEL O'CONNELL

being that the bandits departed unmolested from the scene. If a similar number of bandits were to attempt the holdup of the residence of any of the thousands of people who have tamely submitted to bandits robbing them in trains on which they were passengers, resistance to the death would surely have resulted.

Being away from home seems to have a curious psychological effect on people, in the matter of courage, especially when the person concerned happens to be on a train or other vehicle of transportation. The fact remains for the most prolonged discussion that courage has rarely been displayed by holdup victims on stage coaches or trains.

The data in connection with the holdup treated of in this story was obtained from former Sheriff M. F. Shaw of Tucson, Arizona, one of the most picturesque peace officers of the old Southwest. Organized peace officers of Sheriff Shaw's time were virtually unknown, even in populous centers, but there was always the citizen's posse of straight shooting, hard-riding men to be relied on, as in this present pen picture of the swift and rough and ready justice of the West.

In December, 1883, Frank Taggart, Mitch Lee, Christopher "Kit" Joy and a negro named George Cleveland held up and robbed a Southern Pacific train at Gage, New Mexico, about forty miles East of the Arizona line. During this holdup, Eugene Webster, the engineer, who in some way offered resistance to the bandits, was shot and killed.

All of these robbers were speedily apprehended and placed in the Grant County Jail at Silver City, New Mexico. On the morning of March 10, 1884, Taggart, Lee and Joy were taking exercise in the jail yard and when the opportune moment arrived they quietly overpowered the inside guard and gagging him, locked him in their cell. Taking his gun, they slipped up on the two outside guards, relieved them very quietly of their weapons and placed them in their cell to keep the inside guard company.

The night guard was asleep, but they brought him out and placed him with the rest and then rounded up the Chinese cook and threw him in for good measure. They also released a man named Chavez who was a murderer, as well as a bad man named Spencer whose history is not now available.

Having taken possession of the arms of the guards, which consisted of three six-shooters and two shotguns, they were fairly well prepared for any emergency which might arise. They then proceeded to release Cleveland.

They hurried to the Elephant Corral, where they ordered Mr. Chapman to inspect the business extremity of their firearms and then saddle six horses for them. Mr. Chapman filled this emergency order with expediency. While the saddling order was being executed, friends of the escapers supplied them with a Winchester each and two belts of cartridges.

Cleveland drew a "bronc" and was piled, but he jumped up behind one of the other men and all rode away together. Frank Jackson, a resident of Silver City, mounted his horse and followed the outlaws, firing at them frequently, hoping to get some of them and at the same time letting the following posse know where they were.

The posse had been speedily formed and followed the trail of the outlaws in hard riding style. Among the possemen were Joe Laffere, a man named Andrews and another named Parks. They apparently had the best mounts as they were among the first to catch up with Jackson and the outlaws about eight miles from Silver City. Chavez was the first to be killed. Mitch Lee received a wound which was considered fatal, probably from Andrews or Parks of the posse.

George Cleveland, the negro, was killed by Ned Mayer. Joe Laffere chanced to walk directly toward the place where Kit Joy was hiding; Kit jumped and ran. Laffere moved quickly toward a place of safety, just as Joy reached a tree and turning, fired a load of buckshot into his back. Parks fired two shots at Joy and was absolutely positive that at least one of the shots struck him, but Joy made good his getaway.

Although suffering from a mortal wound, Mitch Lee would not admit anything before he died. Taggart confessed that he, Lee, Cleveland and Joy were the ones who held up the Southern Pacific train at Gage. That all had agreed that no killing was to be done, but that Lee was in the lead and in the excitement of the moment, fired the shot which deprived Engineer Webster of his life.

(*Continued on page* 24)

Flashes from the Communications Bureau

"POLICE DEPARTMENT! I just arrived here from Australia and I got a shave and a haircut down here at a barber shop and they charged me a dollar. Is that the right price?"

"If you went to a union barber shop, that's the right price, sir."

"Why, say, in England I could get four haircuts for that price; and in Australia I could get three haircuts at least for that price. No wonder that San Francisco hasn't the population that Los Angeles has. The prices up here are much too high. I'm going down to Los Angeles."

"All right, sir, that's your privilege, but that is the price everyone in San Francisco pays for a haircut."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT! Will you please send someone up here to put my husband to bed? He's drunk."

"Lady, we do a lot of things for people, but if your husband is drunk you had better put him to bed yourself. If the police go up there they will put him to bed all right but not at home. He will most likely land in the City Prison."

"Oh, I don't want him put in jail. I'll put him to bed myself."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT! Aye yoost come all the way from Norway, and the first thing a San Francisco bartender kicks me in the pants for nothing."

"Why did the bartender do that, sir?"

"Aye don't know. Aye yoost smell a lady's whiskey glass and he get mad and kick me. Aye think aye go back to Norway. This place too rough."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT. Will you please tell me the name of the Chief of Police in La Porte, Indiana?"

The information was quickly given to the party.

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT. Can you tell me what time the *China Clipper* takes off?"

This information was also immediately given the party.

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT! When are you coming out to put in my telephone?"

"This is the Police Department."

"I ask the telephone company for a telephone and they connect me with the police. Do I have to have your permission to get a phone put in?"

"No sir, I guess it must have been a mistake. Try the phone company again."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT! I'm taking my baby down to——— Street. It's all right, ain't it?"

"Is your wife there?"

"No, she took a powder about a week ago."

"Why are you taking your baby down there?"

"I gotta go to work, and if I leave the baby here alone the neighbors might call you up and say that I abandoned her, so I'm letting you know where she is in case they call up and tell you I left her alone. It's all right, ain't it?"

* * *

About 7:30 a. m. during the week of August 30th, a woman called over the monitor board stating that she was from somewhere in Marin county; that during the early hours of the morning, while nearing the San Francisco approach to the Golden Gate Bridge she almost ran down a duck; that she got out of her car and picked up said duck and took it home with her; that thinking it might be somebody's pet, she deemed it the proper thing to report the incident to the police.

Officer Lon T. Du Bose told the lady that he would connect her with the Bureau of Missing Persons as they handle such cases. She evidently thought that he was speaking of some other kind of a duck—the human kind—and hung up after having petulantly shrieked, "No! No! It was a regular duck I found."

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF CALIF. STATE AUTO CLUB

Thirty years of activity closely allied with the growth of California as a motoring state were marked up this week for the California State Automobile Association, which was founded August 17, 1907.

In a 30th anniversary open message to 76,000 Association members, Francis Carr of Redding, president of the motorists' organization, reviewed its early battles for an adequate highway system, reasonable motoring laws and taxation, road signs, and other aims of the small original group of motorists who founded the Association.

Sketching the problems and hardships of early day motorists, Carr emphasized the contrast of modern motoring conditions in California and the part taken by the Association in bringing about the various improvements.

From a one-room office in San Francisco thirty years ago, the Association has grown to a leading place in the motor club field, with 35 offices, including a Nevada division headquarters in Reno, and with nationwide and worldwide affiliations, Carr pointed out. With its present membership of 76,000 it is one of the largest groups affiliated with the American Automobile Association, the nationwide A. A. A., his message said.

As further evidence of the position occupied by the Association on its 30th birthday, Carr stated the organization now serves upwards of 350,000 motoring parties annually with travel routings; issues more than half a million road maps; handles nearly 100,000 emergency road service calls, and that Association sign trucks and survey cars travel more than 160,000 miles a year on official road sign system work.

"On this anniversary," Carr's message concluded, "members of the Association salute its thirty years of usefulness and in return the Association pledges a future of even greater service."

Pioneering in Law Enforcement

Address of JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice at the Commencement Exercises of Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri.*

The pioneers, driving their wagon trains slowly through the untracked wilderness in Missouri, faced loneliness and lack of communication and dangers from an enemy which in the aggregate was a comparatively small group of men.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

There was remoteness and lack of neighborliness and because of that an innate feeling of constant danger. Nevertheless, the history of the founding and the winning of the West reports comparatively few casualties when one considers the thousands of persons who flooded across the Missouri border into Kansas and thence onward into Colorado and the conquering of the mountains and the plains beyond. The traveler in those days did not proceed beyond the Missouri with the realization that of every four persons who crossed this boiling, eddying stream, only one would escape. He was not faced with the ghastly knowledge that instead of roving bands of Indians, instead of desultory dangers, instead of enemies whose signal fires could be discerned from distant hilltops and preparations thereby made against them, he would enter a land where danger ever was to lean against his very elbow, where murder was to stalk, smiling, grim, well-dressed and well-educated beside him as he walked along the street; where robbery and arson, thievery and kidnaping were to live next door to him and where the total of his enemies, instead of a few thousands, was to amount to the staggering aggregate of over 4,300,000.

Thus, suddenly we are confronted by the picture of conditions today, for what I have told you about those enemies represents the picture of criminality as it exists, the criminality which sits beside you in the theater, which markets beside you in the grocery store, which dances to the lilt of the same orchestra to which you dance, which offers you temptation on every side and which leers at any suggestion that perhaps it might not be in the ascendancy. I do not desire to draw a frightening picture today because I realize that I am speaking to minds peculiarly pliable, minds which for several years have been trained and exercised in the absorption of information. However, because I realize that I have before me receptive minds—minds which are fresh and able, I feel sure, to accept and welcome certain ideas—I do desire to draw a true and stark picture, with the hope that by so doing I shall enlist friends and stalwarts against the common enemy in whose eradication there is a tremendous need for present day pioneering.

Excitement in life is far from gone; the necessity for the American brand of pioneering exists in greater degree today than ever before. There is a need for young men of daring, of courage, of resourcefulness, of high ideals and ambitions, to partake in a tremendous pioneering effort in which there will be dangers and, in which, certainly, there are exigencies demanding the greatest resourcefulness. I refer to the battle against crime, to the need for a better type of law-enforcement and the necessity for young persons of our nation to accept a gauntlet thrown down to them by more than 4,300,000 persons who have chosen to defy our laws.

In speaking of this, I do so with the appalling knowledge that 17 per cent of our crimes are being committed by persons of less than voting age. If that seems like a mere figure of speech, I must add that only a part of these crimes—the more vicious, the more cowardly, the more desperate—totaled 1,333,526 last year. This means that every twenty-four seconds throughout the day and night, week after week, and month after month, unremittingly, someone is being robbed, someone is being assaulted, someone is being plundered or attacked or murdered. There is a death by violence in the United States every 40 minutes. We have an army of 200,000 persons in our nation who are free but who have murder in their hearts and who will take a human life before they die; there are 300,000 other persons going about their daily lives believing themselves secure, planning for the future, who one by one at the rate of 36 every day must die at the hand of a murderer!

Beyond this, I am reminded of something else in pioneer days; the sorrows and the trials and the tribulations of the pioneer woman and of the pioneer mother. Yet, I insist that few pioneer mothers underwent the mental anguish of the over 700,000 mothers in the United States who today live in the horrible gauntness of the realization that their children, for whom they went into the valley of the shadow of death, have rewarded them by being sent to prison or the gallows for criminal activities.

This is not a pretty picture. Neither were the pictures forwarded by the correspondents of the early magazines—the scenes of warfare beyond the Missouri borders—things of beauty. There was no joy in the war-whoop of an Indian attack; nothing of lightness or desirability in the sweeping of a prairie fire engendered by the torch of an Indian band, nor in the searing slash of the scalping knife. Yet, there were many persons of youthful enthusiasm who were eager to jump into that fray. And therefore, in the belief that pioneering is not dead, I dare to hope there are many of our youth today who can be thrilled at the idea of pioneering against our modern savage—the criminal. That this must be accomplished without the blaring of bands, without the waving of flags or the applause of crowds along the streets, should not

(*Continued on page* 21)

BAY COUNTIES' Peace Officers' Association

MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

BODIE WALLMAN, *President* CHARLES DULLEA, *Secretary*

The usual monthly meeting of the Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association was held on Thursday, August 27, 1937, with Chief Emile Biavaschi of Santa Rosa as host.

Dr. T. B. Leland, Coroner of the City and County of San Francisco, was the guest speaker, and delivered a most interesting lecture on homicide cases from a police standpoint. His presentation of actual death masks, and his dissertation on the use of such masks as actual evidence of the effect of gunshot or other wounds in causing death, proved quite a revelation to his audience.

Dr. T. B. Leland

The doctor showed that while it is very difficult to describe with any degree of accuracy or reality the wound which either directly or remotely caused death in homicide cases, the death mask is mute and convincing evidence to jurors of the actual appearance of such wound on the body of the deceased at the time of the death of the homicide victim. He also drew attention to the fact of the vital use of such death masks in test cases of identity of persons found dead.

Another feature of Dr. Leland's most interesting and instructive discourse was his demonstration of blood tests. Many of the Association members saw a blood test demonstration for the first time, and were pleased to learn from the doctor's simple yet thorough method of presenting the test, that the question of blood test in homicide cases is reliable and definite and not at all far-fetched or extraneous, in matter of evidence, in homicide cases.

Dr. Leland spoke with enthusiasm of the noticeable growth of cooperation between the Coroner's office and the Police Department. He also pointed out the vital necessity of cooperation between Police Departments and police officials generally with the office of the Coroner. When a homicide is committed, either through the use of firearms or deadly weapons, the body of the victim and the particular weapon used unfailingly contain physical clews that may possibly lead to the arrest and conviction of the killer, he pointed out, and it therefore behooves the peace officer who is first to arrive on the scene to prevent any tampering with the body of the victim or the blood which has flowed therefrom. It may take a little time for the Coroner to arrive, but the slight delay in this regard may be the means of securing the conviction of the murderer, he said.

Dr. Leland was heartily applauded at the conclusion of his address, which proved to be one of the most interesting and instructive which the Association members have enjoyed in years.

Bodie Wallman
Oakland's Chief of Police

The next meeting of the Association will be held in Napa, on Thursday, September 23, with Chief of Police Eugene Riordan as host.

BODIE A. WALLMAN, President.
CHAS. W. DULLEA, Secretary.

TRAFFIC OFFICER ON THE JOB

An officer has been stationed for a week or more now at the corner of Post and Kearny streets, where our office is located. I am writing to you to express our admiration for the splendid way this officer (Officer Harold Bartram, Co. K) is handling the traffic, looking after the jaywalkers, keeping traffic moving and so forth. We look out of our window at him quite frequently and he is certainly on the job. It is a pleasure to commend his activities.

Jos. M. Cumming, *Manager*
Down Town Association.

Statistical Bureau Installed

By ANTHONY H. BLEDSOE

(*Continued from last month*)

Closely tied in with the Modus Operandi tabulating cards will be arrest cards, upon which will be recorded detailed descriptive data about persons arrested and their method of operation. These arrest tabulating cards will provide a very flexible rogues' gallery for the Police Department. For every person finger-printed and "mugged" in the Bureau of Identification a tabulating card will be punched, containing the following data: photo number, arrest number, race, color of hair, color of eyes, height, weight, year of birth, sex, crime charged, past criminal record if a recidivist, type of hair, forehead, eyebrows, type of eyes, type of nose, type of mouth, lips, chin, face, both frontal and profile; wrinkles, ear, neck, hands, posture, build, complexion, expression, glance, marks and scars, gait, dress, gesticulations, voice, education, occupation, nativity, Modus Operandi, and a serial number referring to a master book wherein will be accumulated the names of known relatives of the criminal, his other associates and his known haunts, habits, partialities and any other information which will make it easier to locate him when wanted.

To illustrate how this card may be used let us assume a hypothetical case. A robbery has been reported to the police which was committed in the evening by a youth on a chain store clerk. The robber was described by the victim as being between 20 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet, nine inches, or 5 feet, 10 inches in height, husky build, thick blonde hair, combed straight back, appeared very nervous, spoke in a rough, coarse voice, and used the phrase, "make it snappy sister" several times. The robber had the gun hidden in a newspaper and forced the clerk to put the money in the cash register in a paper bag. Given this information by the Bureau of Inspectors, the Statistical Bureau can go into action and immeasurably shorten the process of making a possible identification from the "mug" book if the person has a past record.

The victim is shown a "mug" book and told to examine some of the photographs, pointing out any person whose physiognomy looks like the robber. After examining a few photos he or she may state, "this man looks very much like the one who committed the crime." She or he is then asked to state which part of the features in the photo appears most similar to those of the robber. The victim may mention certain peculiarities of the nose, the type of hair, wrinkles, or the general contour of the face.

With this information and the Modus Operandi peculiarities, the Statistical Bureau now builds up a synthetic picture of the robber. This information is now put into a code formula. All the arrest cards are now sorted on this code formula at the rate of 400 per minute. Thus, from the great mass of criminal photos it is possible by means of the selective sorting machine to quickly segregate out only those photos which have some resemblance to the robber and those who have operated in the same way in the past. This shortens the process of identification immensely, because the victim can first be shown these few selected photos instead of having to inspect the multitude of photos which may be in the "mugs" book.

In addition to the above functions, the Statistical Bureau will also record on tabulating cards the location of every motor vehicle injury accident which occurs within the city. The hour, day, cause of the accident and other statistical facts will also be recorded upon the tabulating cards in order that the traffic division may have reliable figure facts which can be used in traffic surveys.

When a police department has reliable crime statistics at its command it is in a position to refute unjust criticism of its affairs by sincere but badly informed persons. Again, those persons who for personal reasons would not hesitate to spread unfounded rumors when they know it is difficult for the Police Department to disprove their statements will be very cagey when they realize that the police can present reliable statistical information and that they may be called to task for any statements credited to them and which are not true.

Efficiency is but relative comparison with accepted standards. When the Chief of Police is presented with a constant array of reliable crime statistics he has some means then of ascertaining whether the department is going ahead or falling behind by comparing the crime statistics of his own department with the accepted average of crime published in the Uniform Crime Reports of the FBI.

TRAFFIC DEATHS RISE

Traffic deaths for the first quarter of this year were 26 per cent higher than the corresponding period in 1936, reports the Public Safety Department of the National Automobile Club. This means that traffic accidents killed 1,700 more persons in January, February and March than were killed during the first three months of last year!

Seventeen hundred lives! That many *more* people killed on our streets and highways this year—and only for three months!

The traffic accident situation is far from hopeless, however. It is no more hopeless than the fight against disease, unemployment, or any other social ailment.

ORdway 5801

COMPLIMENTS OF

PROVIDENT BUDGET PLAN

25 TAYLOR STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF

More Stations Consolidated

At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners held August 17, a resolution was adopted abandoning the North End and Golden Gate Park Police Stations and consolidating the districts with the Ellis-Polk, Richmond and Taraval districts. In order to comply with the provisions of the resolution, the following transfers and assignments are hereby ordered:

Captain John J. Casey from Co. "J" to the command of the Richmond District, Co. "G."

Captain Grover C. Coats from Co. "O" to the command of the Ingleside District, Co. "H."

Lieut. Frederick O'Neill—Co. G to Co. H.

Lieutenant John A. Reed—Co. "F" to H. Q. Co. (City Prison.)

Lt. James Carrig—Co. H to H. Q. Co. (City Prison.)

Lieut. Leo. J. Tackney—Co. H to H. Q. Co. (Chief's Office.)

Lieut. John M. Sullivan—Co. J to Co. E.

Lieut. Thomas J. Sullivan—Co. O to Co. G.

Lieut. John A. Annear from the command of the Richmond District to Company H.

Lieut. George Duffy—Co. O to Co. F.

Lieut. Joseph M. Walsh—Co. H to Co. E.

Sergeant John F. Quinlan—Co. G to Co. B.

Sergeant Hezekiah Combs—Co. B to Co. G.

Patrolman Hugh P. Mullin—Co. J to Co. A (day duty.)

Patrolman George F. Laine—Co. K to Co. E. (Tax Collector's Office.)

Patrolman Herman T. Lewis—Co. F to Co. E (Treasurer's Office.)

Patrolman James Cronin—Co. B to Co. F.

Patrolman Edward J. McDevitt—Co. F to Co. B.

The following were transferred from Co. O to Co. G:

Sergeants Charles W. Brown, Fred T. Jewett, Martin F. Gallagher, William F. Kelly.

Patrolmen Arthur Dolan, Joel DuBose, John S. Duryea, Michael O'Rourke, Warren M. Philipps, Otto Pyritz, Harold Thorup, John Twomey, James A. Mahoney, A. A. McCarte, E. T. McMahon, E. P. Murphy, John Downes, E. C. Greene, John F. Lawless, John O'Leary.

The following were transferred from Co. O to Co. I:

Sergeants John L. Dolan, Frank W. Kerrigan, Michael Gaffey.

Patrolmen Julius S. Hiett, William Murphy, Thomas J. Sears, Arestas A. Archer, Walter E. Christensen, S. J. Desmond, J. J. O'Sullivan, John Morley, Carl A. Spuur.

Patrolman Earl Moore from Co. O to Co. F.

Patrolman John Clasby from Co. O to Co. F.

From Company O (mounted, day platoon) to Co. G:

Sergeants Grover S. Hawkins, John Daly.

Patrolmen Fred Fitzsimmons, Martin A. Hanley, Albert S. Harlow, Lawrence Johnson, Joel Marston, Thomas Smith, Ray Stone.

From Company O (mounted, day platoon) to Co. F:

Patrolmen John J. Fitzgerald, Emmett M. Hanley.

From Company O (mounted, day platoon) to Co. I:

Patrolmen Philip Keating, Harry Ross, Adrian Tweedy.

From Company O (hostlers) to Company G:

Hostlers J. I. Cassidy, M. W. Cassidy, D. J. Diez, W. J. Noonan, P. Goldstone, J. G. O'Donnell, J. Hughes, Jas. Cusick.

The entire personnel of the North End District—Co. J—with the exception of Captain John F. Casey and Officer Hugh P. Mullin, is hereby transferred to the Northern District—Co. E.

Personnel of Co. J. transferred to Co. E:

Lieut. John M. Sullivan.

Sergeants Louis J. Becker, Ernest Bortfeld, Gregory D. Higuera, Edward P. Donohue, Patrick Hallisy, Frank S. Fava, James G. Kennedy.

Patrolmen Edward F. Healey, Edward A. Keneally, William P. Maguire, James B. Miles, C. J. McSweeney, Peter H. Nielsen, Chas. T. Russell, Earl S. Campbell, F. H. Goessel, Geo. F. Grace, J. M. O'Connor, G. F. Tobin, A. E. Bond, H. G. Brown, E. La Voie, W. P. Pullen.

Until such time as the police patrol boxes are connected with a central ring-in station, Captains Casey and Moore will detail a man on each watch in the Golden Gate Park and North End Stations to receive and transmit to their district headquarters ring-in reports of patrol officers.

The Radio Patrol cars and patrolmen of Headquarters Co., now temporarily detailed to the North End District —Co. "J"—are hereby transferred to the Northern District—Co. "E."

The Radio Patrol cars and patrolmen of Headquarters Co., now temporarily detailed to the Golden Gate Park District—Co. "O"—are hereby transferred to the Richmond District—Co. "G."

Temporarily, the two extra lieutenants, transferred to the Northern Station—Co. "E"—will be assigned to duty by Captain Moore, as follows:

On the 4 p. m. to 12 p. m. and 12 p. m. to 8 a. m. watches, two extra lieutenants will be on duty in the district. The district will be divided into two sections for this purpose and one lieutenant shall be detailed in charge of each section on these watches. They may also be used for relief duty when the captain or other lieutenants take their day off.

Captains Moore and Casey shall continue the details to Company "K" for traffic duty from the new sections of their districts, formerly the Golden Gate Park and North End Districts. The same details as ordered in G. O. No. 190, issued August 13, 1937.

Police Districts of City

At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners held on August 31, the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*:

That the name of the Ellis-Polk District—Company "E"—be changed to the Northern District—Company "E."

That the name of the Stanyan District be changed to the Golden Gate Park District—Company "F."

That the designation of the Taraval District be changed from Company "N" to Company "I."

That the boundaries of the police districts shall be as follows:

Company "A"—Central District

Beginning where the east line of Leavenworth Street intersects the south line of Jefferson Street, thence easterly along the south line of Jefferson Street to the west line of the Embarcadero; thence southerly along the west line of the Embarcadero to the west line of Battery Street; thence southerly along the west line of Battery Street to the center line of Market Street; thence westerly along the center line of Market Street to the east line of Leavenworth Street; thence northerly along the east line of Leavenworth Street to the point of beginning.

Company "B"—Southern District

Beginning at a point where the center line of Market Street intersects the prolongation of the east line of Eleventh Street, thence easterly along the center line of Market Street to the prolongation of the west line of First Street; thence southerly along the west line of First Street to the west line of the Embarcadero; thence southerly along the west line of the Embarcadero to the north line of Berry Street; thence westerly along the north line of Berry Street to the east line of Third Street; thence southerly along the east line of Third Street to the center line of China Basin channel; thence easterly along the center line of China Basin channel to the Bay of San Francisco; thence southerly along the west shore line of the Bay of San Francisco to the center line of Islais Creek channel; thence westerly along the center line of Islais Creek channel to the east line of Evans Avenue; thence northerly along the east line of Evans Avenue to the south line of Army Street; thence westerly along the south line of Army Street to the east line of Vermont Street; thence northerly along the east line of Vermont Street to the south line of Division Street; thence westerly along the south line of Division Street to the east line of Eleventh Street; thence northerly along the east line of Eleventh Street to the point of beginning.

Company "C"—Harbor District

LAND: Beginning at a point on the south shore of San Francisco Bay on the extension of the east line of Leavenworth Street, thence easterly and southerly along said shore to a point on the west shore of San Francisco Bay and the center line of the China Basin Channel; thence westerly along the said center line of the China Basin Channel to the east line of Third Street; thence northerly along the east line of Third Street to the north line of Berry Street; thence easterly along the north line of Berry Street to the west line of the Embarcadero; thence northerly along the west line of the Embarcadero to the west line of First Street; thence northerly along the west line of First Street to Market Street; thence in a straight line from the southwest corner of First Street and Market Street to the northwest corner of Battery Street and Market Street; thence northerly along the west line of Battery Street to the west line of the Embarcadero; thence westerly along the south line of the Embarcadero to the south line of Jefferson Street; thence westerly along the south line of Jefferson Street to the east line of Leavenworth Street; thence northerly along the east line of Leavenworth Street to the point of beginning.

WATER: This company shall also include that portion of San Francisco County situated in the Bay of San Francisco as defined in Section 3946 of the Political Code of California.

Company "D"—Mission District

Beginning where the east line of Vermont Street intersects the south line of Army Street, thence northerly along the east line of Vermont Street to the south line of Division Street; thence westerly along the south line of Division Street to the prolongation of the east line of 11th Street; thence northerly along the east line of 11th Street to the center line of Market Street; thence westerly along the center line of Market Street to the south line of Duboce Avenue; thence westerly along the south line of Duboce Avenue to the east line of Buena Vista Avenue; thence southerly along the east line of Buena Vista Avenue to the east line of Upper Terrace; thence southerly along the east line of Upper Terrace to its extension at the sou h-east corner of Clayton Street and 17th Street; thence southerly along the east line of Clayton Street to the east line of Twin Peaks Boulevard; thence southerly along the east line of Twin Peaks Boulevard to the south line of Portola Drive; thence easterly along the south line of Portola Drive to the south line of Army Street; thence easterly along the south line of Army Street to the point of beginning.

Company "E"—Northern District

Beginning at a point where the east line of Leavenworth Street intersects the center line of Market Street, thence westerly along the center line of Market Street to the south line of Duboce Avenue; thence west along the south line of Duboce Avenue to the east line of Steiner Street; thence northerly along the east line of Steiner Street to the south line of Broadway; thence westerly along the south line of Broadway to the west line of Lyon Street; thence northerly along the west line of Lyon Street to the south shore of the Bay of San Francisco; thence easterly along the south shore of the Bay of San Francisco

(*Continued on page* 25)

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CONSTRUCTIVE POLICE WORK

The casual observer would immediately identify the weather-beaten building, once the old Potrero Police Station at 2300 Third Street, as just what it was.

Investigation would prove that such a first impression was dismally incorrect.

Discarded as a law enforcement headquarters in the unit consolidating Police Department reorganization, the building today is the laboratory for another experiment in matters concerning morale of growing men.

Fastened to the front door is an inconspicuous notice: "Please Enter," is the typewritten legend.

In still smaller type are these words:

"St. Vincent de Paul's Boys' Center."

The structure that for years was the first stop on the road to punishment for many persons who clashed with the law is now a healing haven of refuge for body- and heart-sick youths who have no homes.

Some of them, embittered, discouraged, as defensive as a young puppy that has been kicked around, are as distrustful of the center's authorities as were police prisoners.

Such distrust vanishes almost immediately.

"A shower, a couple of meals to take the wrinkles out of their stomachs, and a good night's sleep work wonders," explains W. C. Doherty, assistant superintendent.

The Police Commission's decision to close the station and thereby making available a "laboratory" crystallized a belief held by Police Chief Quinn, founder of the department's Big Brother group, and aid societies that there was much to be done to care properly for transient boys stranded in San Francisco.

Taking the initiative by agreeing to underwrite cost of the center, Archbishop John J. Mitty and the society obtained co-operation from the doctors' and dentists' guild.

State and city relief agencies and lay social groups agreed to send youths to the home. E. F. Jones assumed the superintendent's job, assisted by Doherty and Edward Smith.

Swinging open three months ago, the doors that once led to cells, but now the gateway to a groaning table of wholesome food, hot and cold showers with plenty of soap and a dormitory whose cots are soft as down after park benches and hobo jungles, the center has played bountiful host to more than a hundred boys.

POLICE COMMISSION CHANGES MEETING TIME

Commissioners J. Ward Mailliard, Frank C. Sykes and Sylvester Andriano, at the meeting of the Commission on September 14 changed the meeting time of the Board from Monday night at 7:30 p. m. to Tuesday afternoons at 2 p. m.

This move was taken that the many people who have business with the Police Commission can better attend and be spared much inconvenience that comes from night sessions.

NEW TYPE RAIN COATS

The Board of Police Commissioners at its meeting July 1, adopted a white rubber rain coat and cap cover as regulation equipment for members of the department and directed that these articles be purchased at the property clerk's office.

The coats and cap covers are now available at the property clerk's office.

All rain coats issued from the property clerk's office will have the words "S. F. Police Dept. Star No.—" stamped inside of back and new coats submitted for inspection that do not hear this inscription will not be accepted.

TO BAN STAGE AND FILM PORTRAYAL OF POLICE OFFICERS

From New York Herald Tribune.

A movement to depict detectives in more complimentary fashion on the stage and in the motion pictures was started at the final session of the thirty-seventh annual convention of the New York State Association of Police Chiefs at the Astor. The delegates unanimously adopted a resolution presented by Deputy Chief Inspector John J. O'Connell, who directs the training school of New York City's Police Department, condemning productions in which men and women detectives are portrayed in an "adverse" way.

The resolution provided for the appointment of a three-man committee engaged in active police work to carry on the campaign. These men will work with administrative and executive officials of motion picture companies, stage producers and various official boards of censors.

One of the association's objectives will be to have projected on the screen and stage "methods which fitly and properly show the technique employed by detectives." Further, it will seek to have censors suppress "the portrayal of men and women detectives as ungentlemanly or unwomanly, without culture or good manners."

While no specific theatrical productions were mentioned, it was evident that the chiefs objected to such delineations as Sergeant Heath, the New York City detective-stooge in the Philo Vance detective stories of S. S. Van Dine. Sergeant Heath goes off continually on "bum steers," arrests the wroog persons, confuses the situation and finally sits dumbly by while the suave, cultured and brilliant Philo Vance solves the murders. The sergeant has been played on the screen by Eugene Palette as a fat cop whose sole quality is his endurance.

Actually, New York detectives look like any average citizen, a brief summary showed. Ooe member of the narcotics squad, for example, is young, handsome, well dressed and well educated, but he can move among narcotics suspects posing convincingly as a confimed addict.

A considerable number of the detectives are college graduates who wear neat clothes properly and who can give good accounts of themselves in any company. Nearly all of them are polite and co-operative. The men must pass rigorous physical and mental standards to qualify for their jobs and they are promoted to these positions only after having attained good records as uniformed policemen.

Inspector O'Connell, who is sometimes referred to as the "dean" of the training school, is the co-author of "Modern Criminal Investigation," a textbook for detectives, which goes deeply into scientific and psychological methods of crime solution.

LAW CHANGES TO AFFECT TRAFFIC ARREST CASES

Handling of traffic arrest cases will be affected by several changes in the law adopted at the recent session of the Legislature and effective August 27, following signing of the various measures by Governor Merriam. A report by the California State Automobile Association reviews some of the principal changes, designed to simplify court procedure and expedite hearings, as follows:

Immediate filing of a complaint will be required where an arrested person is taken before a magistrate. The purpose is to assure a prompt hearing.

All citations issued for "excessive speed" will have to be specific to the extent of stating the "approximate speed" at which the arrested person was alleged to be driving, as well as the legal speed permitted in the locality.

Courts will be authorized to proceed with trial of a traffic arrest case where the defendant is absent but represented by counsel. Judgment may be pronounced in the same manner as though the defendant were present. Provision is made for entry of a plea of guilty by mail where the defendant's signature is acknowledged before a notary. These changes are designed to facilitate the disposition of traffic arrest cases.

Justices of the Peace will be required to report traffic law convictions to the Department of Motor Vehicles and payment of their salaries will be contingent upon the filing of such reports. The purpose is to make more complete the system of records that enables the Department to proceed with suspension or cancellation of drivers' licenses or to require reexamination, all with a view to eliminating dangerous types of drivers.

CAPT. McGEE PROPERTY CLERK

Captain Peter McGee

On Thursday, August 26th, Capt. James Boland, Property Clerk, was relieved as Property Clerk of the Police Department and transferred to duty as Lieutenant of Police in the City Prison, to be in command thereof during the vacation of Lieutenant Daniel J. Collins.

On Thursday, August 26th, Captain Peter M. McGee, Commanding Co. H., was transferred to Headquarters Company and appointed Property Clerk of the Police Department.

Captain McGee has made an enviable reputation during the many years he headed the large and fast-growing Ingleside District. During his long service in the Department he has filled many important posts and in his new assignment will prove an able Property Clerk.

New State Laws for Motorists

California motorists should take cognizance of a number of new regulations governing ownership and operation of automobiles which became effective Friday, August 27.

The California State Automobile Association in summarizing the more important of these new amendments to the vehicle code enacted by the 1937 Legislature points out that organized motordom succeeded in having the 562 bills affecting motor car owners reduced to necessary and meritorious proposals.

The comparatively few code revisions were mainly technical, but one makes it compulsory to dim headlights, or rather to use the lower beams, when approaching within 500 feet of an oncoming car. Although this will require use of lower beams almost exclusively on city streets at night, it will materially increase safety there as well as on the open road.

New regulations on trailer coaches require a rear end reflector in addition to the usual tail light, clearly visible green clearance lights on both sides, and a mechanical or electrical signal device of an approved type on the car or trailer. House trailers weighing more than 1500 pounds must be equipped with adequate brakes to be operated by the driver of the towing vehicle.

The present two-year renewal period for drivers' licenses is increased to four years. Provision is made for a new type of license which will probably be a photostatic copy of the application, reduced in size to that of the present license form. The temporary driver's license period is extended from 30 days to 60 days.

The same penalty of up to $1,000 fine or a year in jail, or both, for operating a vehicle after a license has been suspended, is applied to a person who has been refused a license and continues to drive.

Probationary licenses for first offenders guilty of misdemeanor drunk driving are provided. The probationary license is not available to those convicted of felony drunk driving, where accident and injury has occurred. The term of the probationary license is one year, with restoration of regular license dependent upon the driver's record.

Minors 18 years of age or over who have been married are relieved of the necessity of securing signature of parents in order to obtain a driver's license. Issuance of a license to a married minor under 18 years old is permitted upon signature of parent or adult spouse.

Parents are authorized to give written permission for a minor's license and avoid personal liability if the minor gives proof of ability to respond to damage claims.

The financial responsibility law was so amended that a person who has been required to furnish proof of financial responsibility for future accidents may be exempted from this restriction if it has been maintained for three years in which no serious offense has been committed.

A new rule prohibits California registration of vehicles not within the state, except that it permits registration for factory deliveries of new cars.

Riding on parts of a vehicle not designed or intended for use of passengers, such as running boards, is now prohibited.

Another new provision requires broken safety glass in cars to be replaced with safety glass.

One amendment authorizes police to remove vehicles illegally parked in front of entrances to private driveways.

Permanent registration of publicly-owned vehicles and retention of license plates from year to year is provided.

Persons involved in traffic accidents, or their representatives, are permitted to obtain information from police reports. For the past two years such reports have been classed as confidential, preventing access to them.

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Police Rules Changes

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners held on August 17, the following changes were made in the Police Rules:

Rule 60—Sickness and Disability

Whenever a member is unable to report for duty at the prescribed time as a result of sickness or disability, he shall immediately report or cause to be reported that fact, to his station or bureau, and promptly forward to his Commanding Officer a certificate signed by the attending qualified physician or surgeon. If notice is sent by telephone, the certificate shall be sent as soon as possible thereafter, provided, however, that no certificate shall be sent by mail.

A member: Shall not absent himself from duty on account of sickness or disability which is simulated. He shall not attempt to mislead or deceive his attending physician or the police surgeon.

Shall, while absent from duty on account of sickness or disability, strictly comply with the instructions of the police surgeon and remain at his residence, unless otherwise authorized by said surgeon.

Shall, when absent from duty on account of contagious disease resulting in quarantine of his residence, remain in such residence unless otherwise authorized by the police surgeon.

Shall, when he comes in contact with a person having a contagious disease or when he has been exposed to contagion, immediately report such fact to his platoon commander and make written report to his commanding officer.

Shall not apply for treatment or obtain a certificate for sickness or disability from the police surgeon.

The Platoon Commander: Shall, while in his station during his tour of duty, receive certificates showing sickness or disability of members of his company or unit. Upon receipt of a certificate, he shall enter thereon, the exact time and date received with his signature and title of rank. If a certificate is brought to his station during his temporary absence, the officer in charge in the station shall enter on the said certificate the data herein prescribed. No certificate will be accepted if the signature of the attending physician or surgeon is signed with a stamp.

Shall, when a certificate is received showing sickness or disability incapacitating a member from duty, make entry in the record book kept for that purpose of the following particulars:

(a) Time and date of receipt of certificate.
(b) Full name and rank of member.
(c) Name of member receiving certificate.
(d) Cause of sickness or disability as shown in certificate.
(e) Name of attending physician subscribed on certificate.

Upon return to duty of person named in said certificate, entry shall be made in said record book showing time and date of return to duty.

Shall, when a member is reported to him as being disabled, require such person to make an immediate written report, if possible, showing the cause of the alleged disability and the manner in which it was sustained. He shall detail a superior officer to investigate whether or not the disability was sustained in the performance of police duty, and whether he was on or off duty at the time. The superior officer detailed shall make a written report of his investigation and state therein whether or not the report

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made by the disabled person is true. In case the injured person is unable to make his report, it shall be made by another officer or by the visiting superior officer.

Members of the department shall be entitled to sick leaves and disability leaves with full pay subject to the provisions of this rule as hereinafter defined.

A leave of absence granted under this rule, with full pay, because of illness or injury, and not covered by the following section of this rule, shall be known as "sick leave."

A leave of absence granted under this rule, with full pay, for one of the following causes, shall be known as "disability leave":

(a) Absence due to quarantine established and declared by the Department of Public Health or other competent authority, and shall be for the period of quarantine only.

(b) Absence necessitated by death of mother, father, husband, wife, child, brother or sister; provided that in such case the leave shall not extend beyond the date of burial of said deceased person.

(c) Absence necessitated by death of other relatives; but leave with pay in such cases shall be for not more than one day to permit attendance at the funeral of said person.

(d) Absence due to disability caused by illness or injury arising out of, and in the course of, employment.

Members of the department who have regularly occupied their positions continuously for at least one year, shall be entitled to two weeks sick leave with full pay, annually, during their employment in the department. Such annual sick leave of two weeks, with pay, when not used, shall be cumulative, but the accumulated unused period of sick leave shall not exceed six months, regardless of length of service.

Members shall be entitled to an accumulation of two weeks sick leave with pay for each year of service, until the maximum of six months accumulation has been reached provided that when said maximum accumulation of six months has been reached, and thereafter part of said maximum of six months has been used, the used part of said maximum may again be replenished at the rate of two weeks for each subsequent year of service. Sick leaves with pay allowed since the present charter became effective on January 8, 1932, shall be deducted from the above mentioned accumulations.

Members of the department who are absent from duty because of disability arising out of and in the course of employment shall be entitled to full pay; the extent of such absence to be determined by the Board of Police Commissioners.

The benefits obtainable under this rule shall automatically terminate on the date of retirement on pension of such member receiving benefits thereunder.

Sick leaves with pay granted under this rule shall be indicated on pay-rolls and time sheets by the letters "S. L. P." (Sick leaves with full pay); and disability leaves with pay granted under this rule shall be indicated on pay-rolls and time sheets by the letters "D. L. P." (Disability leave with full pay.)

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J. EDGAR HOOVER

(*Continued from page* 11)

deter the pioneer nor lessen the American desire for service to one's fellow men.

Upon a bronze tablet in the headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington are the names of ten heroes, all of whom have died that we might be safe. I knew them all—quiet, sincere, loyal and faithful workers—such men as Herman Hollis and Samuel Cowley, who died facing the ghastly rattle of automatic firearms in the hands of "Baby Face" Nelson and his cowardly companion, John Paul Chase, at East Barrington, Illinois. Only a few hours before, Samuel Cowley had been thinking of what might be called quite work-a-day things. He was planning to come back to Washington to assume his duties as an Inspector at headquarters. Yet he left his desk at the call to action and he swung upon that road at East Barrington, Illinois, ready to give everything he possessed even to his life as willingly, as courageously, as any pioneer who ever crossed the Missouri. And when he had made his ultimate sacrifice, there was no beating of the drums, no dipping of flags, no long roll of military farewell, no solemn sound of marching bands to say "farewell" to Sam Cowley. And yet, he was a hero and he was a pioneer.

And there remained behind a woman, his wife, the woman who had seen him go forth day after day and time after time into unknown dangers. There was no rumble of a wagon train or beat of hoofs to furnish her a theatrical background for her suffering. There was no acclaim for her as a pioneer woman. Yet, she was a pioneer just as the wife of every Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and every widow of our slain Special Agents are pioneers, carrying on the traditions of the FBI as instilled into their hearts by the loyalty and the faithfulness of their husbands, giving to us of their enthusiasm, their eagerness that we may continue to succeed in our fight against the Federal offenders who come within our jurisdiction. These brave women carry on in the name and in the spirit of husbands who continue to face dangers or who have been removed from the ranks of the living by the bullets of cowardly criminality. Certainly, these women are pioneers.

It is quite a thing in after-life to ask someone what he would do if he could live all over again. I am most happy to say that if I had my life once more within my hands, I would not only do what I have done but would hope to devote myself to even greater effort. To my mind, there is no ambition of a higher plane today than that of the young person who in some field or another builds for civic righteousness, for civic cleanliness, for protection of the home, and for proper law-enforcement.

I hope to see the time when every outstanding law-enforcement official of integrity and ability in America will not only be requested but implored to give up his task into the hands of other capable men that he may step to a higher plane—that of the education of our youth in colleges and other educational institutions that they may be thoroughly and properly trained in all things which a good citizen should know about law-enforcement. I hope to see the time when law-enforcement and all correlated subjects are included in the curriculum of our colleges.

This does not mean that colleges should be crowded with persons who desire to become hunters of men. It does mean, however, that a new day should be dawning in the education of our youth toward the assimilation of vital knowledge necessary to the protection of the family and to the community. The young person who starts in life with a full knowledge of the necessities of good law-enforcement will be qualified to become a power in his community and a dynamic force for good toward the building of proper community viewpoint and law obedience.

I trust that here, there, and everywhere pioneers will spring up in this new and vital field of education; pioneers who will raise their voices in a demand that all law-enforcement from the constable to the highest judicial officer be placed upon a non-political basis of merit and career ability. I trust that through the efforts of these pioneers the time will come when no officer shall feel it incumbent in order to obtain a job to know certain controlling political influences in his city, which, too often, have an underworld background. When that time comes, and it can only come through determined pioneering of thinking people, good law-enforcement will reach a plane of unassailable integrity and enviable efficiency.

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POLICE RADIO CODE NUMBERS AS REVISED

The following is a new list of code numbers to be used in broadcasting radio messages from the Bureau of Criminal Information, effective April 28:

Code No. *Crime or Order to Respond*

288 —Crimes against children.
311 —Indecent exposure.
404 —Riot.
*405 —Citizen holding prisoner.
*406 —Officer needs assistance.
*415 —Barking dog.
415a—Noisy radio or party.
415b—Man ringing door bells (begging, etc.)
415c—Fist fight or family fight (no weapons).
415d—Serious disturbance (may be felony).
*518 —Auto accident (property damage).
*519 —Auto accident (personal injury).
527 —Bonfire.
*528 —Still alarm.
*586b—Traffic congestion.
*586c—Tag auto on sidewalk.
*586d—Tag auto illegally parked in loading or park zone.
586e—Tag auto illegally parked in garage entrance.
*596 —Abandoned auto.
*597 —Possible stolen auto.
*598 —Man tampering with an auto.
*599 —Investigate suspicious occupants of an auto.
800 —Alleged insane person.
801 —Person attempting suicide.
802 —Coroner's case.
*804 —Kites.
805 —Ball playing in the street.
*806 —BB guns—slingshots—etc.
811a—Drunk on street.
811b—Drunk in a residence.
811c—Drunk in a place of business.
811d—Drunk in an auto.
901 —Call station.
902 —Go to station.
*903 —Close signal box.
*904 —Meet an officer.
906 —Interview or get a report from a lady.
909 —Interview or get a report from a man.
911 —Investigate broken window.
*912 —Investigate person dumping rubbish.
*913 —Investigation—nature of complaint unknown.
*914 —Investigate person lying on street (may be injured.)
*916 —Investigate suspicious man.
*917 —Investigate suspicious men.

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*Indicates new sections.

Radio patrol cars shall remain in service when responding to calls for code numbers 415, 527, 586c, 586d, 586e, 596, 804, 805, 806, 901, 902, 903 and 912. When responding to all other code number calls mentioned herein, radio patrol cars will automatically be placed out of service in Bureau of Criminal Information.

BURGLARY DETAIL MAKES RECOVERY

Kindly accept our sincere appreciation for a difficult job well done by your department and especially by Inspector Jesse C. Ayer and Sergeant James L. English of your Burglary and Pawnshop Detail. Mrs. Haggerty and myself, en route by car from Washington, D. C., to South Gate, California, stopped in San Francisco for a few days. While there some thieves broke into our car which was locked and parked on the street and stole all of our personal belongings and small house furnishings, valued at approximately $2,500. This occurred on the evening of July 6, 1937. The above men were assigned to the case and without any known clews, discovered the majority of our property within a period of less than three weeks. Retrieving the stolen property was no small task, as I understand much of it had been sold or disposed of prior to the time your officers apprehended the thieves. It is our understanding that the culprits were immediately brought to trial and convicted of grand theft upon the facts discovered and the case built up by these officers. This splendid job of detective work can only reflect the policy and direction of the San Francisco Police Department. We feel a word of appreciation in the interest of your efficient officers is the least we can do.

W. J. HAGGERTY.
South Gate, California.

WORKMEN SAVE LIVES

Two groups of P. G. and E. employees in the San Jose region played life-saving roles recently. One group rescued three auto-crash victims from the bottom of an almost perpendicular canyon and the other snatched a man from death in a gravel pit.

John Snodgrass, Herman Buickerood and E. E. Aredondo, members of a service crew, were eating lunch at Alma, on the Santa Cruz highway, when a forest ranger drove up and reported a serious accident nearby. James Manning of Farmington, Utah, had lost control of his car on a curve and he, his wife and 9-year-old daughter plunged 100 feet into a creek bed. The men sped to the spot, attached a block and tackle to a pole and carried a cable and stretcher down into the gorge. They placed the injured tourists on the stretcher, one by one, and, with the aid of some rangers and others, hauled them back up to the road, whence an ambulance took them to a hospital.

John Sumaquero of 1463 Lincoln street, Santa Clara, owes his life to a line crew—Harry Davis, E. J. Fiman, W. M. Griffith, Frank Workman, John Narvaez, Edward Rathmann and John R. Smith. As he was working in a large gravel storage bin near San Jose, the intake suddenly opened and he was buried to the neck before the linemen, working in the vicinity, heard his shouts and darted to the rescue. While one of the gang opened the bin's outlet, the others kept the gravel from covering the victim's head and suffocating him. Then they administered first aid and helped him to his home.

A letter from Sumaquero says: "If it hadn't been for these men I wouldn't be alive today. A million thanks to them and the company for which they work."

CHIEF WILLIAM J. QUINN

(*Continued from page 6*)

and who actually had samples of said jewelry, was also there with his testimony.

But our prisoner had had experiences with juries and believed in applied psychology. He had actually preached in one of San Francisco's most popular and fashionable churches, his sermon carrying all the dynamite that a man of his standing was supposed to put in his address. Many of his audience openly expressed the opinion he was at least the equal of Billy Sunday. Probably these good people cooled in their enthusiasm the next day when they learned that while the Sunday services were in progress his accomplices had carried away the entire collection and had also looted the parish house!

When the evidence was all in our defendant startled everyone by waiving contemptuously away the excellent legal aid ready to defend him, and announcing most dramatically that he would defend himself. He took hours to do so. After recess he spoke on endlessly. He quoted poetry. He referred to "prison bars" and "unmarked graves in penitentiaries," also impressed the fact that police promotions come just one way—"by putting the friendless and the penniless away." In this connection he dramatically pointed to the various members of the police department in court, said he didn't blame them to try to get additional pay and chevrons; that, seeing they had to get them it might just as well be by "dumping" him as some other man, etc., etc.

Of course he obtained a dismissal—even before a second jury. The "Preacher Burglar" understood the human element in connection with the handling of criminals.

I have stated that law enforcement, while officially the work of the peace officer, is dependent chiefly on the moral fibre of the people. The framers of our Constitution had this in mind when allowing the common citizen all the powers he has—even the power of making arrests.

But, does the common citizen of today exercise his rights as a citizen against law breakers? Does he inform the police of breaches of the law that come to his personal attention? Does he ever make an arrest when a crime is actually committed in his presence? Does he make a good witness in court against even the most despicable criminal? Does he ever think of going into court to voluntarily testify against law violators? Does he act as a juror when called for jury duty; and, when sitting as a juror, does he really attempt to be as fair to the people as he is to the defendant?

The laws are good. Our courts are capable, our jurists beyond reproach. Why have our citizens to complain of the large number of criminal "repeaters" who appear in our courts with such irritating regularity? Is it not more than probable that the citizen is somewhat to blame? Has not that human element entered too largely into the matter of punishing our criminals?

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DON'TS

(Continued from page 7)

Don't carry your handbag suspended by a strap from your wrist. Hold it tightly in your hand. This prevents thieves from opening the bag or taking valuables from it—or from cutting the strap to steal the handbag.

* * *

MISCELLANEOUS

Have you taken any precaution for the identification of every member of your family? When children or adults leave their homes, become afflicted with amnesia or loss of memory, or have been killed or die in remote places from their homes, fingerprints would prove their identity, if a copy of their fingerprints are in the non-criminal file in the Bureau of Identification at Washington, D. C.

At the present time the criminal has the advantage over the law-abiding citizen because his fingerprints are recorded (although in a different file.)

Your police department is willing and anxious to forward your identification card to the United States Bureau of Identification.

Could you, if requested, quickly supply an accurate description of each member of your family?—giving some descriptive mark by which he or she might be identified, and not the usual age, height and weight. Such descriptions are essential if anything serious should happen in your family.

Have you a clear description of your personal property? If you lose your watch, or automobile, you should be able instantly to give the police all the numbers and marks placed upon them for identification purposes, as well as every distinctive mark on your property.

Keep your eyes open. Learn to observe. It costs nothing and it is a habit that once formed will always help you.

When you see a crime committed, or observe a suspicious person or condition, notify the police at once. It is their sworn duty to enforce the law. It is your duty as citizens to co-operate with them. The more you co-operate with the police, the more the police can accomplish for you. Regard the policeman as your best friend—you are paying him to enforce your laws. He is entitled to your help.

Light and noise are very distasteful to the criminal. A good watchdog is better protection than a lock on the door.

A revolver in the hand of a novice is not as good as a shotgun for the protection of the home.

Educate the boy and girl of today, who are to be the citizens of tomorrow, the great necessity of respect for law and authority, explain to them the great handicap of a conviction for violation of the law. Teach them how to avoid being branded as a criminal and to keep their names from the criminal records.

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DANIEL J. O'CONNELL

(Continued from page 9)

The posse placed Lee and Taggart in a wagon and backed the wagon under a tree, adjusted the ropes around their necks and then pulled the wagon away. Although they only had a foot drop, the execution was a complete success. Their bodies were taken into Silver City for inquest. The usual verdict was rendered, that the two deceased had come to their death at the hands of parties unknown and the incident was closed.

Kit Joy made a clean getaway and returned to the Tombstone country, where he, single-handed, held up the Tombstone stage. A posse pursued and Joy was located. In the fight which ensued, he received a wound in one leg from a very large calibred bullet. Kit's leg was amputated, and after he had recovered he stood trial and was found guilty. He served his time, less good time, and returned to Cochise County, where he was living a short time ago.

Under his handicap of old age and only one leg, in late years Kit found it practically impossible to earn a living. During the Prohibition era he decided to go into business for himself. He set up a still in the Huachuca Mountains and was in full operation when the enforcement officers caught him with the goods on him.

In his plea to the Judge for clemency he said, "Judge, God worked six days and rested on the seventh. I worked that still only six days and was arrested on the seventh day. I guess that I'm in now for a good long rest."

ROBERT WINTER, 1937 POLICE DEPARTMENT HERO

The hero of the San Francisco Police Department for the past year is Radio Patrol Officer Robert Winter of Ellis-Polk Station!

This was made official in a letter from Chief of Police William J. Quinn, acting for the Police Department's meritorious board, to the Ninety-first Division Association, recommending Winter for the veterans' association's 1937 Medal of Honor for conspicuous bravery.

The award comes in recognition of two of Winter's "postman's holidays."

The first was his day off, June 22 of this year, when he responded to cries for help coming from 16-year-old Robert Melvin of 2021 California street. Melvin was well on his way to drowning, 250 yards off Ocean Beach at the foot of Balboa street. Winter unhesitatingly swam through thick oil- and tar-covered water to the boy and rescued him from almost certain death.

Second holiday was one week later, at the same spot, where he rescued Robert Enright, 4550 California street, who had been overcome by the undertow.

Award of the medal will be made by Mayor Angelo J. Rossi in the City Hall rotunda, Saturday, September 23, during the Ninety-first Division's annual reunion convention here. Winter's home is at 2090 Seventeenth avenue.

POLICE DISTRICTS OF CITY

(*Continued from page* 15)

to the east line of Leavenworth Street; thence southerly along the east line of Leavenworth Street to the point of beginning.

Company "F"—Golden Gate Park District

Beginning where the east line of Arguello Boulevard road intersects the south line of Fulton Street, thence easterly along the south line of Fulton Street to the east line of Masonic Avenue; thence northerly along the east line of Masonic Avenue to the south line of Geary Street; thence easterly along the south line of Geary Street to the east line of Presidio Avenue; thence northerly along the east line of Presidio Avenue to the north line of Pacific Avenue; thence easterly along the north line of Pacific Avenue to the west line of Lyon Street; thence northerly along the west line of Lyon Street to the south line of Broadway; thence easterly along the south line of Broadway to the east line of Steiner Street; thence southerly along the east line of Steiner Street to the south line of Duboce Avenue; thence westerly along the south line of Duboce Avenue to the east line of Buena Vista Avenue; thence southerly along the east line of Buena Vista Avenue to the east line of Upper Terrace; thence southerly along the east line of Upper Terrace to its extension at the southeast corner of Clayton Street and 17th Street; thence southerly along the east line of Clayton Street to the east line of Twin Peaks Boulevard; thence southerly and westerly along the east and south line of Twin Peaks Boulevard to a point immediately south of Twin Peaks Reservoir; thence westerly in a direct line to the intersection of the south line of Moraga Street and the west line of 7th Avenue; thence westerly along the south line of Moraga Street to the east line of 19th Avenue; thence northerly along the east line of 19th Avenue to the north line of Lincoln Way; thence easterly along the north line of Lincoln Way to the west line of Kezar Drive at 3rd Avenue; thence northerly along the west line of Kezar Drive in Golden Gate Park to the north line of the South Drive; thence westerly along the north line of the South Drive to the west line of Bowling Green Road; thence northerly along the west line of Bowling Green Road to the north line of the Main Drive; thence westerly along the north line of the Main Drive to the east line of the North Ridge Drive; thence northerly along the east line of the North Ridge Drive to the east line of Arguello Boulevard road; thence northerly along the east line of Arguello Boulevard road to the south line of Fulton Street and the point of beginning.

Company "G"—Richmond District

Beginning where the east line of Arguello Boulevard road intersects the south line of Fulton Street, thence easterly along the south line of Fulton Street to the east line of Masonic Avenue; thence northerly along the east line of Masonic Avenue to the south line of Geary Street; thence easterly along the south line of Geary Street to the east line of Presidio Avenue; thence northerly along the east line of Presidio Avenue to the north line of Pacific Avenue and the Presidio reservation; thence westerly along the south line of the Presidio reservation to the Pacific ocean; thence westerly and southerly along the shore of the Pacific ocean to a point where said shore intersects the prolongation of the north line of Lincoln Way; thence easterly along the north line of Lincoln Way to the west line of Kezar Drive at 3rd Avenue; thence northerly along the west line of Kezar Drive in Golden Gate Park to the north line of the South Drive; thence westerly along the north line of the South Drive to the west line of Bowling Green Road; thence northerly along the west line of Bowling Green Road to north line of the Main Drive; thence westerly along the north line of the Main Drive to the east line of the North Ridge Drive; thence northerly along the east line of the North Ridge Drive to the east line of Arguello Boulevard road; thence northerly along the east line of Arguello Boulevard road to the south line of Fulton Street and the point of beginning.

Company "H"—Ingleside District

Beginning where the east line of Twin Peaks Boulevard intersects the south line of Portola Drive, thence easterly along the south line of Portola Drive to the south line of Army Street; thence easterly along the south line of Army Street to the east line of Evans Avenue; thence southerly along the east line of Evans Avenue to the center of Islais Creek channel; thence easterly along the center line of Islais Creek channel to the Bay of San Francisco; thence southerly along the west shore line of the Bay of San Francisco to the San Mateo County line; thence westerly along said county line to the west line of the Junipero Serra Boulevard; thence northerly along the west line of Junipero Serra Boulevard to the south line of Garfield Street; thence easterly along the south line of Garfield Street to the west line of Ashton Avenue; thence northerly along the west line of Ashton Avenue to the south line of Ocean avenue; thence westerly along the south line of Ocean Avenue to the east line of Keystone Way; thence northerly along the east line of Keystone Way to the south line of Kenwood Way; thence easterly along the south line of Kenwood Way to Upland Drive; thence westerly along the south line of Upland Drive to the east line of North Gate Drive; thence northerly along the east line of North Gate Drive to the east line of El Verano Way; thence northerly along the east line of El Verano Way to the east line of Maywood Drive; thence northerly along the east line of Maywood Drive to the south line of Brentwood Avenue; thence easterly along the south line of Brentwood Avenue to the east line of Yerba Buena Avenue; thence northerly along the east line of Yerba Buena Avenue to the junction of Casitas, Hazel-

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wood, and Yerba Buena avenues; thence in a northeasterly direction along the west and north boundaries of Mt. Davidson Park to the intersection of Evelyn Way and O'Shaughnessy Boulevard; thence northerly along the east line of O'Shaughnessy Boulevard to Portola Drive; thence easterly along the south line of Portola Drive to Army Street and the point of beginning.

Company "I"—Taraval District

Beginning where the westerly line of Junipero Serra Boulevard intersects the San Mateo County line, thence northerly along the west line of Junipero Serra Boulevard to the south line of Garfield Street; thence easterly along the south line of Garfield Street to the west line of Ashton Avenue; thence northerly along the west line of Ashton Avenue to the south line of Ocean Avenue; thence westerly along the south line of Ocean Avenue to the east line of Keystone Way; thence northerly along the east line of Keystone Way to the south line of Kenwood Way; thence easterly along the south line of Kenwood Way to Upland Drive; thence westerly along the south line of Upland Drive to the east line of North Gate Drive; thence northerly along the east line of North Gate Drive to the east line of El Verano Way; thence northerly along the east line of El Verano Way to the east line of Maywood Drive; thence northerly along the east line of Maywood Drive to the south line of Brentwood Avenue; thence easterly along the south line of Brentwood Avenue to the east line of Yerba Buena Avenue; thence northerly along the east line of Yerba Buena Avenue to the junction of Casitas, Hazelwood and Yerba Buena avenues; thence in a northeasterly direction along the west and north boundaries of Mt. Davidson Park to the intersection of Evelyn Way and O'Shaughnessy Boulevard; thence northerly along the east line of O'Shaughnessy Boulevard to Portola Drive; thence easterly along the south line of Portola Drive to Twin Peaks Boulevard; thence northerly along the east line of Twin Peaks Boulevard to a point immediately south of Twin Peaks Reservoir; thence westerly in a direct line to the intersection of the south line of Moraga Street and the west line of 7th Avenue; thence westerly along the south line of Moraga Street to the east line of 19th Avenue; thence northerly along the east line of 19th Avenue to the north line of Lincoln Way; thence westerly along the north line of Lincoln Way to the Pacific ocean; thence southerly along the shore line of the Pacific ocean to the San Mateo County line; thence along said county line to the westerly line of Junipero Serra Boulevard and the point of beginning.

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San Francisco
POLICE
AND
PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

OCTOBER, 1937

SAN FRANCISCO'S Chief of Police has been elected First Vice-President of the California State Peace Officers' Association as well as of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Chief Quinn has invited the International Chiefs to hold their 1939 convention in San Francisco, and expects to have the annual conclave meet here during the Exposition. It will draw thousands of peace officers and their families to the Exposition and undoubtedly be the largest attended convention that the IACP has had in its long history. He will strive to have the State Peace Officers' convention held here at the same time.

CHIEF OF POLICE WILLIAM J. QUINN

Don't's for Storekeepers

- DON'T leave your store without trying both locks in the front door and satisfying yourself they are effectively locked.
- DON'T leave your store without trying the windows and the rear door and seeing they are securely locked.
- DON'T leave a door leading into alley-ways open after dark, or after there is no further need for its being open.
- DON'T leave any ladders or boxes outside, as they may be used by thieves to make an easy entry.
- DON'T forget that an open transom is an invitation to thieves.
- DON'T leave your safe on what is commonly known as "The sleeper," or in such a position that it may be easily opened without tools or knowledge of the combination.
- DON'T leave your store without having a light burning directly over the safe.
- DON'T put your day's receipts in any hiding place while lights are burning, or under conditions where you may be observed from the outside.
- DON'T make up your cash while any person is in the store, for even an honest friend may give information resulting in the disappearance of your receipts.
- DON'T tell your business or that of your firm, because visitors and even customers sometimes have ulterior motives.
- DON'T leave your store when closing with a light burning close to the front and none in the rear, because a prowler can work nicely when the rear of your store is in darkness.
- DON'T hesitate notifying the Police Department of any suspicious character or occurrence which may come to your notice.

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The Editor is always pleased to consider articles suitable for publication. Contributions should preferably be typewritten, but where this is not possible, copy should be clearly written. Contributions may be signed with a "nom de plume," but all articles must bear the name and address of the sender, which will be treated with the strictest confidence. The Editor will also be pleased to consider photographs of officers and of interesting events. Letters should be addressed to the Editor.

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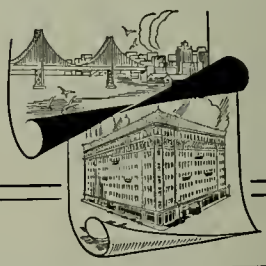

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San Francisco POLICE AND PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A Police News and Educational Magazine

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VOLUME XV OCTOBER, 1937 No. 10

Big Brother Bureau

As CHIEF OF POLICE WILLIAM J. QUINN *explained it to I. A. C. P. Convention*

Appreciating the startling facts that statistics prove that the majority of penal institution inmates in California are under 24 years of age, and appreciating further that one-fifth of the major crimes of the United States are committed by youths under legal age, the San Francisco Police Department has taken steps to stem the tide of youth entering those institutions, and, with this definite end in view, has organized within its membership what is known as the "San Francisco Police Department Big Brother Bureau."

William J. Quinn

The purpose of this bureau is just what its name indicates, its members to serve as counselors to the youth of this city, particularly those whose conditions indicate a tendency toward truancy or delinquency, and guide them to good citizenship.

So in the first place the Big Brothers found out who were truants or juvenile delinquents in San Francisco and the reason for their truancy or delinquency.

In order to do this, it was necessary to visit the homes of these delinquents and determine whether it was the juveniles or the parents who were delinquent.

The next move was to do everything possible to correct the contributing causes in the homes of the individual boys.

It has been said that 90 per cent of our delinquents come from broken homes; in such cases our Big Brothers make every effort to bring the parents together.

In cases of homes broken by death, where the surviving parent is absorbed with the business of making a living, and hence finds the children slipping from control, our officers try to bring about a better understanding between parent and children.

Addiction to liquor on the part of one or both parents is another persistent cause of juvenile delinquency.

In such cases our Big Brothers try to influence the parent at fault to mend his or her ways.

If that fails and it is felt that the child's best interests would be served by removing him from that home, it is done. This is a drastic measure, however, which we rarely find necessary to take.

We find that lack of employment is another contributing cause of juvenile delinquency.

Children whose parents have not the means to provide for them adequately, and to give them the simple pleasures, are prone to drift into crime to obtain the means of satisfying their normal craving for excitement.

Appeals by the Big Brothers to the Community Chest and other charitable institutions bring help to such families, while efforts made to find employment for the head of the family are generally successful.

Where the Big Brothers find that there is no contributing cause in the home to the boy's delinquency, but that the boy himself is at fault, every effort is made to win the boy's confidence and awaken an interest in wholesome pursuits. Perhaps one of the most interesting cases the Big Brothers ever handled, was just such a one as this.

A fifteen year old youth found his way into the Juvenile Court, charged with auto theft.

It was found that he had been a persistent truant, a *problem* youth, whom his parents and teachers had given up in despair.

One of the Big Brothers pleaded for probation for the boy and took him into charge.

Patiently he set about winning this youth's confidence, and gradually he learned that the boy was interested in radios, but in his humble home there was no money available for this hobby.

Our Big Brother got busy, and from among his friends he begged radio parts.

Then he persuaded the lad's father to give him space in the basement for a tiny work-shop, and together the officer and the boy started the fascinating game of building radios out of old parts, with the boy's father an interested observer, and occasional helper.

The result was amazing; this boy, who a few short weeks before was darkly predicted to be on the way to a

criminal career, had no time for anything that took him from his beloved little work-shop, and he even found school interesting because it promised a wider scope for his radio interest. And between father and son there grew up a friendly comradeship which had been lacking before.

We have never had any trouble with that boy since, nor do we expect to have.

Thus our men try to find the hobbies of their particular charges, and if it is a worth-while kind, the boy is encouraged and helped to indulge it.

Our Big Brothers have come to vividly realize that "Satan finds mischief for idle hands to do," and hence they do their best to busy restless young hands with wholesome activities.

Officials of the Juvenile Court have extended wonderful co-operation to our organization.

As a matter of fact, Chief R. Miller, Chief Probation Officer in the city and county of San Francisco, opened up a field of endeavor for our Big Brothers when he gave us a list of forty-two delinquent boys, who, he said, were well on the way to reform school, and had exhausted the patience, not only of juvenile officials, but of the judges as well.

We took these boys and worked on each case individually. The result was, that not one of those forty-two has returned to the Juvenile Home.

It is true that they have their lives to live, and may once again transgress, and land in reform school or jail, but, at the present time, three years since we first met them, their records are perfect.

Other boys have been turned over to our Big Brothers since then; as a matter of fact, during the past two years we have handled over five hundred individual cases of delinquent boys, and our failures have been so few as to be negligible. During the past year we have had only two per cent of our charges re-appear in Juvenile Court, and these boys are the weak type who have not the strength of will to resist bad influences, even though every effort is made to show them the road to good citizenship—a road which most of our charges have faithfully followed.

In our work as Big Brothers we have found that many a lad's problem is solved if he can be placed into a boys club. There he is able to develop his sense of leadership, his initiative, and indulge his innate desire for competitive sports, all under proper supervision and in the companionship of wholesome, healthy boys, whose influence can only be of the best.

Our Big Brothers have interceded in many cases to put delinquent boys into such clubs and we have not been disappointed in a single boy, placed under these influences.

An example of what organized and properly directed recreation can do for youths is the Potrero Hill Club in San Francisco to which our department points with pride.

The Potrero Hill is a foreign quarter in San Francisco where residents are nearly all immigrants, mostly of Slavic origin.

The families are poor, the parents are ignorant, many illiterate, and wholly indifferent to teaching their children good citizenship.

In fact, they give school authorities absolutely no co-operation in keeping their children in school, with the result that up until two years ago, the children of Potrero Hill were a source of trouble to the school authorities, the Juvenile Court authorities and the police.

From truancy to petty theft, then to felony, is, we all know, the progress of the criminal.

An average of three youths a week, charged with felonious crime, found their way into the Juvenile Court from the Potrero Hill. That was the situation when our Big Brothers started work in that district. The officer in charge of the Potrero Hill Club recalls now that the first time he came to the hill, for the purpose of organizing a club among the boys, of a group of twenty-odd boys lounging on a corner near the Neighborhood House on the hill, all but three took to their heels on observing the approach of a uniformed figure.

Nevertheless the officer persisted and invited the three youths who awaited his approach, to bring the rest of the gang to the Neighborhood House on a certain evening, to witness a boxing exhibition. The Community Chest had been appealed to and gladly offered cooperation, donating the use of the Neighborhood House one evening a week to the purposes of the Big Brothers. On the appointed evening a handful of doubting youths appeared at the Neighborhood House, all ready to make a hurried exit in case the gathering should turn out, as they suspected, to be for the purpose of taking them to task for their misdeeds.

But, to their surprise, the officer kept his word and they were given a fine exhibition of boxing. This officer, by the way, was, at one time, a serious contender for boxing honors, so he was well qualified to approach these refractory boys by this means. After the exhibition he invited the boys to put on the gloves with him. The result was boxing lessons for all the boys who were interested. As time went on more and more of the boys began coming to the weekly gatherings.

Then other classes were organized. An officer, trained in First Aid, started a class, and twenty of the boys passed the Red Cross course in First Aid, receiving certificates. Another police officer who had been a life-guard on the beaches, volunteered to teach the boys swimming. With the cooperation of the management of one of the public pools he secured its use one night a week free. He organized a team in water life-saving among his pupils and twelve of the members successfully passed the Red Cross examinations in water life-saving.

The boys were now wholly in the spirit of the thing and organized themselves into a club which they called the "Potrero Hill Club." They organized baseball and basketball teams which were entered in the San Francisco Recreational League. They gave dances and parties to raise funds for equipment. In every move they were coached and helped by the friendly police Big Brothers.

This spring the Potrero Hill baseball team had the honor of playing the preliminary games on the bill that opened the Seals Stadium for the season. This was an honor indeed, for, on the same bill were such Big League

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Present Day Police Problems

Address of JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director, F.B.I., before International Association of Chiefs of Police at Baltimore, Maryland, October 4.*

My annual appearance before the International Association of Chiefs of Police is, frankly, a high spot of the year for me. I look forward to it. I plan and hope to have something to say of interest. There is something of home about this appearance. I know I am meeting old friends with understanding minds, who, throughout the years have been confronted with the same problems as myself; the same difficulties; the same heartaches; the same gratification.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Here, before you of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, I can speak, as it were, in my shirt sleeves, knowing that if I should say something which isn't strictly parliamentary or endowed with the enfolding mantles of apology, it will be understood as the thoughts of a man talking to his fellowmen of active problems confronting all of us and not as academic statements.

All of us in the law enforcement profession assume heavy responsibility. Millions of persons look to us for their safekeeping as though this could be achieved by some magical formula which, without aid or thought from anyone else, can give protection to the average citizen, even against himself.

For this is indeed the analysis of crime in most of our communities—the fact that the citizen does not protect himself but expects the law-enforcement officer to do it for him. The time has come when the average person should be enlightened in the duties of the law-enforcement officer toward him and reminded of his duties toward law-enforcement. Certainly, one cannot exist without the other. If we are to succeed in the terrific task which faces us, we must do everything in our power toward the enlistment of citizens as voluntary aids to law-enforcement. One of the best ways to do this is to teach the citizen that he can and must have abiding faith in his law-enforcement body. Particularly is this true regarding the increasing need of secrecy in preparation for apprehension.

There was a time when a law-enforcement body could speak with a certain amount of freedom regarding its preparations for the arrest of a wanted man. That was when newspapers did not give as much attention to crime news as they do today, when photography was not developed to its present efficiency, when every newspaper of any size in America was not served with from one to five wire services, pounding in hundreds of thousands of words of copy from every part of the nation. The era of speed had not developed; the era of reading had not reached its present wide proportions. In those days, the criminal often was an ignorant type, who rarely looked at a newspaper, often because he could not read what was printed there.

Today, all this has changed. Our present-day criminal has at least had a fifth grade education; he knows how to read and he knows how to make use of that reading. It is rare indeed, as you all know, that an offender, particularly a major criminal, refrains from watching the newspapers constantly for information regarding steps taken by law-enforcement officers to effect his capture. Therefore, it is impossible to properly carry out well-known and recognized methods of detection and apprehension if every move of a law-enforcement body is relayed to the criminal in advance, even to the personalities, names, and likenesses of the officers who have been assigned to the investigation.

It therefore devolves upon us to use other methods. Those necessarily are composed of approach to our job without our efforts being heralded in advance by telephone, telegraph, photography, and news print. So, it is absolutely necessary that we proceed without giving to the newspapers that information which through printing will inevitably aid the criminal to avoid detection and evade apprehension.

I have before me two glaring examples of the many which have happened during the last year in which the ill-considered and unfortunate printing of details in major criminal cases has resulted in delaying and confining the efforts of law-enforcement officials. There was, for instance, the kidnaping case in the western part of our country, in which the ransom note, instead of being a matter of prior importance toward the apprehension of the scoundrel who kidnaped and murdered a young boy, became merely a smeared, dirty, worthless piece of evidence. It had been carelessly handled by several law-enforcement officers and then its contents were passed on to the press.

I cannot say whether or not the kidnaper left his fingerprints on this note. I cannot say that had his fingerprints been upon the note, they would have led to his capture. But I do say that had this note originally carried the fingerprint clues by which a murderous fiend could have been brought to justice, they would have been ruined and all possibility of developing them as a matter of concrete evidence would have been destroyed by the careless tactics which were used in order to put the contents of this ransom note into the columns of newspapers.

Again, in another important case, we found that an alleged ransom note was pawed over by officers, by reporters and by photographers and printed in newspapers after the contents of this note had been bartered and sold for newspaper consumption. I insist that the time has come when we must decide whether we are to be chasers of crime or chasers of publicity. If law-enforcement officers think so

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Rapid Transit

By Paul Gray

Subway rapid transit for San Francisco is probably the most important issue awaiting the "yes" or "no" vote of that city's people at the November 2 election.

Its sponsors assert that it will provide adequate transportation to San Francisco's outlying districts and prove a boon to both motorists and pedestrians. Likewise they declare that it will lighten the duties of traffic officers in the downtown congested areas.

Removal of two outside lines of street cars from the surface of Market Street into the subway between Fremont and Church Streets alone, say rapid transit proponents, should effect a notable reduction in the number of traffic accidents. They point out that much of all present pedestrian traffic will enter the subway stations from the sidewalks or from basement exits of stores and office buildings along the route.

Pedestrian underpass crossings for Market Street have been suggested from many sources in the past and it is the belief of many that they will be an impressive factor in public safety. Any positive accident prevention would be impressive in view of the 1936 record of 1,095 major and minor accidents, an average of three a day, along the four-track distance of Market Street. Included are 568 accidents involving automobiles and 56 accidents to pedestrians caught between street cars. There is no record of shock or fright to pedestrians so caught but otherwise uninjured. San Francisco's accident rate is far from the highest in the nation, but anything promising to reduce it would seem worthy of consideration.

The subway underpasses along Market and Montgomery Streets should make for safety for several reasons. There will be three or four stations to the mile through the congested area. The stations will be 450 feet long and so constructed that the platforms later may be extended to 600 feet, the present New York maximum. These downtown stations will have eight entrances and mezzanine floors above the loading platforms.

Shoppers wishing to visit stores on the opposite side of the street, and those wanting to cross for any purpose, will no longer need to fight their way through surface traffic or wait for green lights. They may descend to the subway mezzanines, cross the street in safety and emerge on the far sidewalk on in a store or office building entered through basement passageways connecting with the subway mezzanines. It is only reasonable to estimate that this will remove 60 per cent of the present surface pedestrian traffic from the pavement and car tracks.

In denying the need for subways, opponents of the rapid transit plan have suggested, among other alternatives, that simple regulation of traffic would solve the downtown safety problem.

Regulation has been thoroughly tested in San Francisco. The rumbles engendered by a recent downtown parking prohibition have not yet died out. Many methods of regulation have been tried out in several sections at various times. But it is obvious that the people of San Francisco do not want regulation by their officials, particularly traffic regulation. They resent and ignore even the regulatory measures suggested by themselves.

Busses have been suggested to replace street cars throughout the city. But it is obvious that one bus can transport less than half the passengers handled in one street car. Therefore, the volume of busses needed to move rush hour traffic in the congested districts would of necessity jam the streets from curb to curb and create more congestion than now exists. Every suggested method of improvement has been studied meticulously by the city's engineers. All, save the subway rapid transit plan to be submitted to the voters, have been found without merit and advanced for other considerations than those of engineering and transportation requirements.

The plan contemplates three subways under some of the most congested downtown streets. They will have fast surface extensions reaching in several directions into the most thickly inhabited suburbs. Trolley or gasoline feeder bus lines will connect with the rapid transit system over fourteen different routes covering San Francisco like a blanket, say the subway proponents.

The subways will run under Market Street, outer Mission Street, and Montgomery and Geary Streets. The Geary and outer Mission routes will have stations of the high level type but with sidewalk entrances.

The Market Street route will enter the subway at Church Street and extend under Market and Fremont to a turn-back just beyond the Bay Bridge train terminal, near Fremont and Howard Streets. The outer Mission route, going underground at Twenty-Seventh and Dolores Streets, will run under the old Southern Pacific right of way and Mission to connect with the Market Street subway at Van Ness Avenue South. The Geary-Montgomery route goes underground at Hamilton Square, near Geary and Steiner Streets, runs under Geary to Market, to Montgomery, and to a point just beyond the intersection of Montgomery Street and Columbus Avenue. Surface track will extend from both ends of the tubes. Free transfers will connect the two downtown routes in the Market Street block between Kearny and Montgomery Streets.

Comparative figures compiled by street railway experts banish all doubt that the subways would speed up traffic throughout the city. Proponents assume also that they would lessen surface traffic hazards.

San Francisco's engineers are supported by Robert Ridgway and Alfred Brahdy, eastern transportation authorities of international reputation, in the statement that subway

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A Tucson Officer of the '90s

By Daniel O'Connell, *Chief Special Agent, Southern Pacific Railroad.*

At the close of the last centenary to be a peace officer in the Southwest meant pretty regular gun-play situations and on that account only men who knew not the meaning of fear but believed firmly in speed and accuracy in the use of a pistol sought the badge of a peace officer.

Daniel O'Connell

The annals of the Southwest teem with the names of hardy Americans who prized law and order above life. Among the famed peace officers of the Southwest the name of William M. Breakenridge stands out, not so much for his ability at gunplay in a day when every officer in Arizona had to be an expert with firearms, but for his diplomacy and ability to efficiently perform the duties of his various positions as a peace officer, without resorting to the use of weapons, except when absolutely necessary.

"Billy" Breakenridge, deputy sheriff at Tombstone in the heyday of the Earps, Clantons, "Doc" Holliday and others who contributed to the lurid history of that mining town; later railroad police officer and claims agent for the Southern Pacific Company at Tucson, author of "Helldorado," a history of Tombstone, gave me the data concerning the following train robbery.

When an eastbound Southern Pacific express train was held up by three masked bandits at Maricopa, Arizona, about eleven o'clock on the night of September 30, 1894, word was wired to Breakenridge, who was the railroad police officer at Tucson. He learned that Express Messenger Mitchell had lost $7.00 and a watch, and that the Wells Fargo Express car had been robbed, the amount of the loot not being known.

A special train, consisting of an engine and a box car for his best saddle horse, was immediately ordered and Breakenridge sent word to Felix Mayhew and Billy Stiles, expert trackers who were at Casa Grande, to meet him at Maricopa. All three were on the ground the following morning.

After making a preliminary survey at the scene of the holdup the officers, who were well known in that vicinity, received information that three men had been observed loitering around Maricopa on the day preceding the train robbery. After securing descriptions of these men, and making further inquiries around Maricopa and the ranches in that vicinity, the posse learned that these men were Oscar Rogers, Frank Armour and Ed. Donovan.

When they took up the slow process of tracking the bandits away from the scene of the holdup, following the trail across the desert, the officers located the spot where the outlaws had camped, prior to the train robbery. At this camp Officer Breakenridge found a poll-tax receipt made out to the man known as Oscar Rogers, whose true name was Oscar Touraine. When the trackers resumed the trail, after making a thorough search of this camp, they followed it to the Gila River, below Phoenix.

Questioning ranchers and cowboys in that vicinity who knew the bandits, elicited the information that the robbers were then camped at a rendezvous on the Gila River, about eight miles west of Phoenix. Being fearful the bandits would leave this camp before the posse could make the long ride along the river, Breakenridge sent a telegram to Sheriff Murphy at Phoenix and requested him to endeavor to place the men under arrest.

Murphy and his Deputy Widmer, on receipt of the wire, rode to the place described by Breakenridge, arriving shortly after the outlaws got there. They remained in hiding, watching the preparations for making an overnight camp and when the robbers unsaddled their horses, tying them to nearby trees, the officers decided it was time for them to go into action. Just at that time the bandits moved off toward a haystack in an adjoining field and Sheriff Murphy and Deputy Widmer felt this gave them a perfect opportunity to effect their capture.

As Armour, the first of the robber trio to return, stepped into the camp with his arms full of hay, he was confronted by the sheriff and deputy, each with drawn pistols, and ordered to throw up his hands. He dropped the hay and made an attempt to draw his gun, but before he could use it he was shot in the arm and placed under arrest. When the other two heard the shooting, they did not attempt to come to the aid of their confederate, but fled through the brush and escaped.

Their descriptions were quickly flashed along the railroad and all officers requested to be on the lookout for them. Three days later, while he was eating breakfast at a ranch house, Touraine, or Rogers, as he was known, was arrested by Officer Breakenridge. Donovan, however, had made good his escape and was never apprehended.

Armour and Touraine were taken to Florence, the county seat of Pinal County, Arizona, given a preliminary examination on charges of train robbery and ordered held for the Grand Jury.

As both these men were known to be desperate and

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Flashes from the Communications Bureau

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Say, there's a man up here and he's laying out in the street. He's stretched out in the middle of the street with a red street lantern in each hand."

"You say he's stretched out in the middle of the street with a street lamp in each hand—are these lamps lit sir?"

"Yeh, the lamps are lit and so is he, you better come and get him before the lamps go out."

* * *

When a person is treated for a dog bite the Emergency Hospital or the attending physician is required to report the circumstances to the Health Department, giving the name and address of the owner of the dog and the victim. The Health Department in turn notifies the Police Department and a Radio Car is sent to the home of the dog owner and he (or she) is required by law to quarantine the dog for a two-week period. This is done for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the dog is diseased, which would show on the person bitten during that period. When the two-week period has elapsed the owner of the dog is notified that the dog may be freed from quarantine.

The above will explain why Officer Vince McCarthy laughed at the following call over the Monitor Board:

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "I'd like to know when I can go out. The officer told me I'd only have to stay in the house for two weeks and the two weeks were up yesterday and he hasn't come around yet."

"I don't quite understand, lady. You say an officer told you to stay in the house for two weeks, what for?"

"Well, it seems my dog bit some one and the officer came with a pink slip of some kind and told me I'd have to stay in the house for two weeks with the dog. I can't understand why, I didn't bite anyone."

Officer McCarthy explained the reason for the quarantine and the misunderstanding on the part of this lady—and added after the call was completed: "and they let women vote."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!" "Hello, Police?"

"Yes, sir, this is the Police Department."

"Well, senda da cops up here, deesa Taxicabs guys try to robba me."

"What do you mean, they tried to rob you?"

"Joosta what I say, I getta off S. P. train and one taxicabs taka one of my suitcase and other taxicabs taka my other suitcase—one go one way, one go the other way, one taxicabs take me home and charga me a bock, next taxicabs he come wit my suitcase and he wanna charge me another bock for taka my suitcase for ride. He think I'm gonna give him a bock for rida my suitcase around da block he's a crazy. Senda up the cops quick or I get mad."

A radio car was dispatched to settle the controversy—which they quickly did to the satisfaction of all concerned. The complainant had the taxi driver virtually under arrest but had not yet proceeded to demonstrate his subdued anger.

THE DOORS WERE CLOSED

San Francisco's police officers receive many odd requests that have little to do with crook catching. No matter what the request the members of the department gladly give it prompt action.

The following telegram is one of the latest demands made on the department for unusual service. It appears that one of our citizens went up on the Russian River for an outing. He must have left in a hurry and did not stop to see if the gas was out, the cat on the outside and other little things that usually occur to one taking leave of his home for a few days. However, like the lady, who remembered after getting to her destination she had neglected to turn out the gas, this gentleman remembered in his hurry to get going, that he had neglected to close the doors of his garage after he drove out.

What should he do? Return home and close the doors himself? Drop word to a friend and have him close them? Not he. Why the San Francisco police, ever willing to perform any service that might reflect in peace and happiness to the people within its limits would gladly close those doors.

For two bits he could get himself a hundred dollars worth of peace of mind, and he spent that two-bits by sending the following telegram:

"Guerneville: Close garage doors at No. —— Anza Street. Thanks."

The request was immediately taken care of by Officer Phil Fraher of Company "G," who reported that everything was made O. K. at the address stated.

ACTING CHIEF CHARLES F. SKELLY

While Chief of Police William J. Quinn was attending the convention of International Associations of Chiefs of Police in Baltimore, Deputy Chief of Police Charles Skelly took over the job as head of the department. During the present absence to the Association of Chiefs of Police being held in Montreal, Chief Skelly is holding down the job as head man.

During the absence of Captain of Inspectors Charles Dullea to the Baltimore Chiefs' convention, Lieutenant Frank Winters was acting Captain of Inspectors.

OFFICER DOLAN AN ORATOR

In behalf of our staff I want to thank you and Officer Arthur J. Dolan for the talk he gave us on the work of the Bureau of Missing Persons. I am sure the information he has given us will promote greater efficiency and cooperation in our organization. Thank you again.

Mrs. Lillian M. Vinson, Supt. State Relief Admin.

State Peace Officers Meet

The 17th Annual Convention of the Peace Officers' Association of the State of California was held in the Leamington Hotel, Oakland, September 16, 17 and 18.

The host of this year's meet was Chief Bodie Wallman of the Oakland Police Department and he had a business and social program that made the three-day session all too short for the hundreds of sheriffs, chiefs of police, bureau heads of various peace officers organizations and interested citizens.

Chief James E. Davis

Besides Chief Wallman, welcoming addresses to the convention delegates were made by Mayor William J. McCracken of Oakland, Governor Frank F. Merriam and City Manager John F. Hassler of Oakland.

Chief of Police James E. Davis of Los Angeles, president, called the meeting to order, and as a parliamentarian he displayed the same ability as he has as Los Angeles' able and popular police chief. He kept things moving and there was no lag in the proceedings at any time.

Many men prominent in law enforcement in this state and nation were present and presented interesting and constructive papers.

Earl Warren of Alameda, California's outstanding district attorney, ever popular with peace officers for his continual work in their behalf in all matters, especially in legislative activities, spoke on "Peace Officers and Their Accomplishments."

"Crime in the U. S. and in Europe," was the topic presented by Major W. H. Frane Lester, assistant director FBI, representing the Department of Justice at the convention.

Chief William J. Quinn detailed work of the Big Brother League and drew many new adherents to this worthy cause.

"Scientific Crime Detection," was the theme of Ray H. Pinker, Los Angeles police chemist.

Chief Wallman spoke on "Standards and Training for Police Officers," giving many interesting suggestions, gathered from his splendid career as a police officer and official.

Other speakers were Wm. Brownrigg, director of personnel for California; Professor Sam C. May, University of California; Deputy City Attorney Robert J. Stahl, Los Angeles; David Bush, chairman State Board prison terms and parole.

The annual banquet was attended by a large number of members, their families and prominent citizens of the Bay area. An outing, luncheons and other entertainments were provided for the women folk of the delegates and not a dull moment was permitted those who came to enjoy Oakland's hospitality.

The election of officers on the closing day of the convention was as follows:

President—Sheriff M. B. Driver, Alameda.

First Vice-President—Chief William J. Quinn, San Francisco.

Second Vice-President—Sheriff John P. Steckter, Napa.

Third Vice-President—Chief Bodie Wallman.

Secretary-Treasurer—Former Chief James T. Drew, Oakland.

Sergeant-at-arms—Sheriff Grat M. Hogin, Modesto.

Chief Davis was presented with a gold past-president's star and a life membership in the association.

Captain Duncan Matheson, who served sixteen years as secretary-treasurer when he retired last year, has been made secretary-treasurer emeritus.

NAVY DAY OCTOBER 27

Plans were set in motion recently for a city-wide demonstration and celebration on Navy Day, October 27.

Meeting in the Supervisors' chambers at the City Hall, a Citizens' Committee, appointed by the mayor, elected Supervisor John M. Ratto as general chairman, and outlined preliminary ideas for Navy Day, which is held annually and fixed to coincide with the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt.

Walter Walsh, president of the western division of the Navy League of the United States, was named executive chairman, and Miss Lotus Coombs, secretary.

Rear Admiral A. St. Clair Smith, commandant of the Twelfth Naval District, sent word that the Navy would cooperate in every way to make the celebration a success and that several warships would be assigned to San Francisco to participate in the Navy Day program.

"A Navy second to none must continue to be our patriotic program," Supervisor Ratto, who presided, told the Citizens' Committee. "It must be second to none in strength, in modern effectiveness, disciplined personnel and in training men, and ships.

"This is our goal. This is the program to which Navy Day is consecrated.

"President Roosevelt has wisely seen to it that there is no doubt as to his personal and official support of an adequate Navy. By word, proclamation, official messages and in every way, he has let the people know that he stands for a Navy sufficiently large enough to protect our interests and our rights on the seas.

"We in San Francisco appreciate what the Navy has done for our people, and will try to show our appreciation on Navy Day."

BAY COUNTIES' Peace Officers' Association

MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

BODIE WALLMAN, *President* CHARLES DULLEA, *Secretary*

The usual monthly meeting of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association was held at Napa, September 23, with Chief of Police Eugene Riordan as host.

As in the case of recent meetings of the association the attendance was unusually large, civic, state and federal representatives being prominent at the luncheon which was followed by a most interesting business session during which addresses were made by a great majority of those present.

CHIEF BODIE WALLMAN
Oakland's Chief of Police

Chief Riordan was ably assisted by Sheriff Steckter and Judge King in making everything agreeable for the visitors who were lavish in their praise of the excellent luncheon and entertainment provided. Dr. Leo McMahon of San Francisco was pressed into service and proved a most capahle laugh provoker.

President Bodie A. Wallman called on various members and visitors present and was rewarded by some excellent addresses, particularly those delivered by Sheriff Murphy of San Francisco, Captain W. J. Lee of Berkeley, Sheriff Driver of Alameda, Captain Dullea of San Francisco, and Mr. Pieper, recently appointed local chief of the Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

Mr. Pieper expressed surprise at the solidarity evidenced by the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association as evidenced by the number and local standing of the members of the association present and their guests. He was well aware of the unified front which the peace officials of California had presented all through the period of general racketeering, and was also aware before being appointed to this western post, he said, of the large percentage of laws which had recently become federal laws in the very form in which they had been formulated at California Peace Officials' Conventions, but he had not visualized, he stated, until sitting in with the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' meeting in Napa what perfect harmony existed between local civic officials and the men charged with the enforcement of law and order.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, which was held in Santa Rosa, was dispensed with.

The next meeting of the association will be held on Thursday, October 28, 1937, in Richmond.

HOOVER, FBI CHIEF, ON AIR AT CHIEFS' MEET

Two broadcasts from the forty-fifth annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Baltimore, Maryland, October 4-7, presented the keynote address by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and a round-table discussion on the subject of "The Big Brother Movement," fostered by Chief William J. Quinn, over the networks of the National Broadcasting Company.

Hoover's address before the convention in the Hotel Baltimore was heard from 12:30 to 1:00 p. m., EST, over the NBC-Red Network.

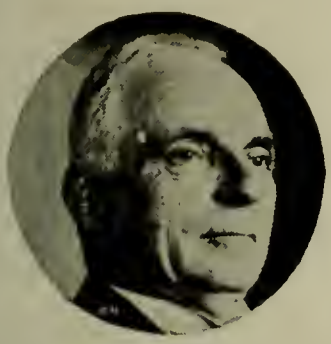
The round-table discussion October 5, from 12:30 to 12:45 p. m., EST, over the NBC-Red Network was participated in by Chief Quinn, San Francisco; Ernest Brown, superintendent of Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, and E. T. Weatherly, Chief of Police, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Through "The Big Brother Movement," now spreading rapidly through the police departments in the country, the police are trying to rehabilitate misfit and underprivileged boys by winning their friendship and confidence. It is a serious effort to curb juvenile delinquency and minimize crime among youth.

A Great Country Judge—J. J. Trabucco

By Charles R. Boden, *Presiding Judge of the Municipal Court, San Francisco*

Because there is but one Superior Court in the State of California, and judges of one county may be assigned to sit in another county to aid in the clearing of court congestion or to handle a matter where the local judges deem themselves disqualified, San Francisco has had a number of



Judge J. J. Trabucco

"visiting" judges, who with the passage of the years have almost come to be regarded by our bench and bar and citizenry as San Franciscans.

Outstanding in this group is Superior Judge J. J. Trabucco of Mariposa County, of the state's 160 Superior Judges the fourth oldest in point of service in the Superior Court—his term of 34 years being exceeded only by our own Superior Judge Frank H. Dunne, Superior Judge Peter J. Shields of Sacramento County and Superior Judge E. N. Rector of Merced County.

Louis Trabucco, the judge's father, came to Mariposa County in May, 1850, and settled in the old mining town of Bear Valley. This was the home and headquarters of the great pathfinder, John Charles Fremont, and from here he governed his great principality, known as the "Mariposa Grant," consisting of 44,000 acres. Today Mariposa County has a population of about 6,000 souls and is considered a small county, but in those days, when California had but 27 counties, Mariposa embraced one-fifth of the state's area. From old Mariposa County have been carved the present counties of Fresno, Merced, Madera, Tulare, Kings and Kern and part of Mono and Inyo counties.

Sixty-eight years ago, at Bear Valley, the future jurist, Joseph Jerome Trabucco, was born. After preliminary education in the public schools, in 1885 he entered the then Santa Clara College and graduated in 1890. Included among his Santa Clara classmates were our well-loved City Attorney, John J. O'Toole, and Clarence C. Coolidge, for twelve years District Attorney of Santa Clara County and now a leading San Jose lawyer. Thirty-eight years after graduation, his Alma Mater said "Well done!" to Judge Trabucco and conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Hardly had the ink dried on his Santa Clara sheepskin when young J. J. Trabucco filed as a candidate for assessor of his county, and despite opposition that a youth of 21 should aspire to such honors, was elected. Being assessor did not take up all his time and he decided that the law was his field. He attended Hastings in the same class with Chief Justice Waste, studied privately under District Attorney R. B. Stolder of Mariposa, and came to San Francisco to study in the office of Caminetti, McGee and Cavagnaro. Admitted to the bar in 1892, he finished out his term as assessor and filed at once for district attorney. Again he had opposition, but the county rallied to his support and he was elected.

Eight years as district attorney were successfully completed, but the ambition to sit on the bench loomed large in the vision of young Trabucco. Again he threw himself into a political campaign, covered the whole countryside and was elected, taking office as Superior Judge in January, 1903.

Because the court work in his home county allows him time to assist in other counties, Judge Trabucco has been to the Judicial Council the state's champion "circuit rider" and "trouble shooter." Of the state's 58 counties, the judge has sat in about 40 counties. In the three largest counties of the state—San Francisco, Los Angeles and Alameda—he is as well known to the local folks as a home town judge.

Told of the writing of this article, Chief Justice William H. Waste of the Supreme Court of California paid high tribute to Judge Trabucco, saying he regarded him as "one of the outstanding trial judges of the State of California." Speaking of the famous Hickman murder case in Los Angeles, to which Chief Justice Waste, as chairman of the Judicial Council, assigned Judge Trabucco, the Justice said: "The Hickman case became a 'cause celebre' and his splendid conduct of the trial attracted the attention of judges and lawyers throughout the United States."

William Edward Hickman, who in 1927 kidnaped and murdered Marion Parker, 12-year-old Los Angeles schoolgirl, was the first to enter the single plea, "Not guilty by reason of insanity." He was ably defended, the trial took days, and the judge's instructions alone made a small volume. Lawyers may find what the Supreme Court thought of Judge Trabucco's handling of the case in "204 California 470."

Among other notable Los Angeles cases handled by the judge was that of Gregory versus the Superior Court, involving the validity of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury of 1934.

Among the important San Francisco cases of Judge Trabucco may be mentioned People vs. Mark Dowell, hanged for the killing of Police Officer John J. Driscoll, and People vs. Peter Farrington, hanged for the killing of

(*Continued on page* 22)

A Glance in the Night

By Charles W. Dullea, *Captain of Inspectors, San Francisco Police Department.*

In the early morning hours of April 12, 1928, in a flat at 1211 Noe Street in San Francisco, the sharp report of a revolver broke the quiet of the sleeping neighborhood. Immediately there was a sound of fleeing footsteps down the front stairs, the slam of an automobile door, the deep purr of a motor, the fading hum of an automobile speeding away—then all was quiet again.

In the kitchen of the flat at 1211 Noe Street, sprawled over the table, lay the body of Fred A. Clementz with a bullet wound in the back of his right ear and quite dead.

The occupant of the lower flat, Martin Balogh, had

Captain Charles W. Dullea

been peacefully sleeping when he was aroused from his slumbers by loud and angry voices in the flat upstairs. He was about to roll over and resume his interrupted slumber when the sound of a shot rang out. Balogh was at once wide awake, and, as the front door slammed in the flat upstairs and he heard the sound of rapidly descending feet, he arose from his bed and went to the front window and saw two men enter a waiting taxicab, which then sped rapidly away.

Balogh waited tensely for a few moments. Hearing no movement overhead he decided to investigate and see if all was well upstairs. He dressed hurriedly, ascended to the upper landing, and, after listening for a little while, rang the bell. Receiving no response to his first ring he placed his finger upon the bell and rang for several seconds. Still there was no answer.

Balogh was now certain that something was wrong, and for this reason returned quickly to his own flat and obtained a duplicate key for 1211 Noe Street. He went back upstairs, inserted the key and opened the door.

At the end of the hall a light shone through a half-opened door. Balogh, after calling out a salutation and receiving no response, walked slowly toward the light.

As he gained a position in the hall where he could obtain a view of the room a ghastly sight met his eyes. The body of his neighbor lay across the table, face down, arms outstretched and blood, which had formed a pool on the table, was dripping slowly upon the floor.

Needless to say Balogh was frightened. He beat a hasty retreat to his own flat and then phoned the police.

The Detective Bureau was immediately notified and the Homicide Detail responded. A search was made of the premises and it was quite evident that bootleg operations on a small scale had been carried on there, as a number of liquor containers—cans, kegs, bottles, demijohns and funnels were in evidence. It was learned that the deceased had lived alone and apparently had no enemies. Martin Balogh was unable to furnish any description of the fleeing men—except to be positive that one wore a very light suit and that the other wore a dark suit. He further stated that the men made their escape in an automobile which he thought was a taxicab.

The Coroner arrived and removed the body and it was found that the slug had entered the back of the right ear and passed through the head and had embedded itself in an adjoining wall. The entrance wound was powder marked, giving mute testimony that the killer had placed the gun close to the head of the unsuspecting Clementz, and fired the fatal shot.

Our best bet was the cab companies, hence all cab companies were immediately contacted and requested to question the drivers regarding a load which had been driven to the vicinity of 24th and Noe Streets, and ordered to wait a few minutes while the fare absented themselves. It was reasoned that the driver would not know that a murder had been committed but that he had merely driven his fares to that location and had been told to wait; that, after the shooting, the murderers had re-entered the cab and had been driven off.

Before all of the cab companies could be covered, some of the drivers had reported off, consequently no immediate results were obtained. A notice was then placed upon the blackboards of the cab company garages seeking information as to the identity of the occupants of the murder car. The rest of the day was spent examining taxicab waybills and running down information, also in investigating associates and haunts of the deceased, but all leads proved fruitless, and we were preparing to again contact the night cab drivers when word was flashed to the Homicide Detail that a man was just brought into a local hospital suffering from a gun shot wound.

The Homicide Detail immediately proceeded to the hospital and there found one Fred McCarthy suffering

(*Continued on page* 22)

International Chiefs Meet

The annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police was held this year in Baltimore, October 4, 5, 6 and 7. It was one of the largest attended conventions of this oldest police officials organization in the world, and much constructive work was accomplished by the hundreds of delegates from nearly every state in the Union, from Canada, Mexico, many European and some Asiatic countries.

Commissioner L. V. Jenkins of Portland, Oregon, president, had arranged a program that held every member present throughout the daily sessions.

Many prominent men in public life and in the business world made addresses and papers were presented by outstanding experts in police administration.

U. S. Attorney General Homer Cummings and J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation, spoke before the delegates.

Chief of Police William J. Quinn of our Police Department, had a prominent part on the program. Besides being elevated to the first vice-presidency, with his promotion to the presidency at the convention next year, he was given 19 additional members to his committee on the Big Brother Movement.

This activity has caught on with the chiefs in a big way. A year ago when the association first took official action on this work pioneered for the past five years by Chief Quinn, the interest was passive. A committee, headed by Chief Quinn and two other members was appointed to study the important work of trying to salvage "bad" boys—underprivileged and unwanted lads.

This committee took the appointment most seriously and from time to time during the past year has made reports to President Jenkins on its progress.

When the committee was to make its final report thru Chief Quinn and which report was broadcast over the nation wide network of the National Broadcasting Company, there was much interest manifested.

From all sides came inquiries for more information and solicitations for more details of how to carry on this great work. The inquiries were not confined to our own country but by delegates from foreign countries as well.

So revealing was the report and so complete the resume of what has been accomplished, especially in San Francisco where the work has been carried on for years, that a spontaneous demand was made for a large committee to cover every area in which members of the association live. And this demand was fulfilled by enlarging the committee from three to 22 members.

Chief Quinn reviewed the work in our department. He told how with a few volunteers among the department the police had taken over scores of boys, many of whom had been declared incorrigible by the Juvenile Court authorities and many schools. He related individual instances of how the police officers, who give of their own time, dealt with the various boys that they took into their brotherhood. He presented facts and figures detailing how these boys were turned from a path that was leading straight to the state prisons, and placed in a better trend of mind, with organized, healthful and beneficial recreation to take their minds off wrong doing. He told the convention that but three boys have slid back into their former undesirable and precarious life. He gave many instances of how boys who had given up school, had by the Big Brothers been rejuvenated with a desire to get more education, and how the Big Brothers found out the particular things that their youthful pals were interested in, and then seeing that they were given a chance to enjoy those things.

The cost of the Big Brother Movement is small, Chief Quinn stressed, but the good they do, the help they give the unfortunate misguided boys, the savings they make for the people in caring for these boys if they kept on their criminally inclined ways, and the reduction of juvenile crime in San Francisco, cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

Law enforcement officials have during the past generation been faced by the appalling increase of juvenile criminals. With the number of boys under 21 yearly increasing in our state prisons, they have had but little time to study and work out a way to get at the cause. They had to deal with the facts of the moment. Chief Quinn took up the matter of seeing what could be done to divert those boys who were branded as hopeless and bound to be other Dillinger's or Nelson's or Machine Gun Kelly's and such, into ways that would make useful citizens of them, and a credit to the community. How well he has succeeded in the few short years he has carried on the work, with his corps of policemen, headed by Lieutenant Harry Reilly, is a glowing chapter in the splendid history of the San Francisco Police Department.

In San Francisco the movement started. It was then spread to the Peace Officers' Association of the State of California, and now the International Association of Chiefs of Police has adopted it wholeheartedly. The years to come will see the reduction of the number of youthful offenders and many a boy will be made an honest and upright member of society. All because a chief of police in San Francisco thought it worth while to try and salvage the youths who were not understood, and whose careers were a blot on any city. And because this chief of police understood youth and had many members of his department who understood youth, he was able to outline a campaign and introduce just plain common sense, brotherly love to these wayward youths, we know many a penitentiary will be deprived of these youthful hostages if the movement continues to spread as it has in the past few years.

Besides his laudable constructive activity in the association's program, Chief Quinn enlarged on his campaign to bring the 1939 annual meet to San Francisco.

(*Continued on page 23*)

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PRISON BREAKS

Misguided men and women who dedicate their efforts in behalf of men convicted of crime in this and other states should have good reasons in the two recent prison uprisings in California during the past month to wonder if their efforts are worth while. A warden of Folsom and a guard are cut down in the prime of their lives after years of honorable service to their state, another guard—a captain at Folsom—is slowly recovering from severe beating and stab wounds, the result of an attempted prison break on a September Sunday.

At Alcatraz, the Federal prison, feared most among federal law violators, Warden James Johnston is getting over a beating administered by a convicted felon during a prison uprising.

The records of the ringleaders of the Folsom abortive break reveal a condition too familiar to peace officers of the country—desperate men, jail breakers and cruel men, who time after time have been given parole from various penitentiaries throughout the countries, winding up at Folsom, the recividist prison.

These men banded together and with their limited power of reasoning decided to make a break for liberty, knowing full well the chances were overwhelmingly against them, yet they figured in their miserable way that they had nothing to lose and all to gain.

In their hatred of all men having to do with law enforcement and the punishment of offenders, they underrated the courage and the judgment of the men they had to meet in their sorry attempt for a getaway.

Curs and cowards that they are, they bring themselves to believe that their constant enemies, the officers of the law, are as cowardly as they. They did not know that such men as Warden Larkin, Captain Ryan, and other veteran guards of Folsom know not the word fear, and that the reputation of shooting straight is not an idle one.

Five surviving convicts facing the gas chamber are convinced along with other dangerous men in Folsom that the men who guard that penitentiary are fearless, courageous and know how to shoot to kill. They are having plenty of time for reflection as they sit and wait for the turn of the wheels of justice that are surely to bring them to the end they richly deserve.

And, when the final chapter of these dispicable wretches like that of the convicts mowed down by prison guards' bullets during the break, is written, let those who dedicate too much of their time to such men as are confined in Folsom and other prisons, housing hardened criminals, transfer their misguided efforts to endeavors that may bear fruition of better results and from unfortunates with more appreciativeness.

There are so many ways of doing good in this world today, that to waste efforts on such worthless cattle as men who would wantonly and coldbloodedly take the lives of good and decent men, is almost as bad as the things that have brought such creatures to prison.

It would seem that the only way left to handle the dangerous men who populate Folsom is to give them about ten hours a day of real hard manual labor so that when the day's quitting whistle blows, they will be so mighty tired they won't have any inclination to try and hatch up hopeless and murderous schemes to escape. They will be so weary that even a hard bed will seem attractive as a place to lie down and rest.

While everyone concedes the re-election of former Captain of Detectives Duncan Matheson as City Treasurer, his legion of friends in the Police Department are out to pile up an overwhelming vote for him November 2.

LETTERS TO CHIEF QUINN

FAST WORK BY BOHR AND LUNDY

I wish to take the privilege of calling to your attention the commendable work recently done by Inspector Fred Bohr and Asst. Inspector Howard Lundy, in connection with the recovery of jewelry lost by a client of mine. The man who was said to have possession of this jewelry, a diamond brooch, was located by these inspectors promptly and within twenty-four hours the jewelry was restored to the owner. I am calling this fact to your attention as I know that you are always pleased to hear of the commendable work done by members of the force.

Milton Marks, Attorney at Law.

* * *

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD GRATEFUL

We are writing to express our appreciation of your courtesy and cooperation in permitting Lieutenant John J. Casey and Captain Charles W. Dullea to serve as members of the qualification appraisal boards to interview candidates in San Francisco for the positions of District Inspector, California Highway Patrol, Promotional and Investigator, Board of Equalization, Promotional, respectively. We consider ourselves very fortunate to have had the benefit of their experience and judgment in passing upon the qualifications of the candidates who presented themselves for interview in connection with these examinations, and we are extremely grateful to you for your courtesy in allowing Lieutenant Casey and Captain Dullea to assist us.

William Brownrigg, Ex-Off., State Personnel Board, Sacramento, Calif.

* * *

P. T. A. APPRECIATES SAFETY AID TO CHILDREN

The Presidio Junior High School Parent Teacher Association desires to express to you its sincere appreciation for continued safety measures taken for our children. It was very gratifying upon the opening of school for the fall term, to note the presence of one of your officers on the corner of Thirtieth Avenue and Geary Boulevard and to know that we are assured of continued service in this vicinity. The Presidio Junior High Parent Teacher Association stands ready to cooperate with your department in any way possible at any time.

Very respectfully yours,

Mrs. R. A. Greene, President,
Presidio Junior High School P. T. A.,
30th Avenue and Geary Boulevard.

* * *

CONTRACTOR THANKS POLICE

During the recent reconstruction of the Municipal Railway tracks on Market Street, between Sutter and Kearny Streets, we were aided in our night work operations to a great degree by the officers of your department in caring for the diversion of traffic during our working hours.

Please accept our sincere thanks for your cooperation. With kindest personal regards, we are,

Eaton & Smith, by J. M. Smith,
Contractors, 715 Ocean Avenue.

* * *

TRAFFIC OFFICER DRAWS PRAISE

Let me commend Officer No. 1318 (Rudy Kopfer, Co. K), for the efficient and very courteous manner in which he handled a stalled auto at 5th and Mission Street, at 11:30 A. M., on the morning of September 4. The circumstance was a very trying one but this officer was 100 per cent from start to finish. I am from New York City, and am a friend of our police department. I know good service. San Francisco police department is hard to beat.

C. C. Cassidy, 191 Evelyn Way, S. F.

* * *

POLICE WORK APPRECIATED

We thank you for the cooperation shown us by your department at our meeting held on Thursday, August 16. This meeting was called for workers in the petroleum industry and was addressed by B. J. Schafer of Washington, D. C., vice-president of the Committee for Industrial Organization. We would like to point out that the presence of your men prevented a riot, as an official of the Garagemen's Union, an affiliate of the teamsters, namely, Arnold Moss, secretary, arrived with over 20 men and tried to force their way into our meeting. Quick and firm action by your men prevented further disturbance. Thanking you again and assuring you of our desire to preserve law and order at all times, we remain,

Filling Station Employees' Union,
Fred Rivera, Secretary.

VOTE YES
Proposal One
NOVEMBER 2

Build subways with your transfer money.

Two transfers a day cost you $12.00 a year.

The subway will cost the average homeowner $5.57 a year.

RAPID TRANSIT COMMITTEE

VOTE YES – Proposal One

Department School of Instruction Reorganized

By Opie L. Warner

The new Department School of Instruction had its first session on Monday, October 18, 1937. In line with the reorganization of the San Francisco Police Department, as outlined in Amendment No. 12 of the new Charter, the school will be conducted under the group system. Appointments to the department will be made when there are vacancies to admit groups of 10 to 20 into the department. The group now being instructed is composed of the following 10 members appointed October 16, 1937:

Niles M. Driver, Hazelton French, William T. Valentine, Arnold D. Schaffer, Raymond P. Seyden, Bernard G. Dowd, John D. Thornley, August Palmieri, James P. Donohoe, Thomas W. Cassidy.

As tentative instructions for an intensive police instruction curriculum, with Captain Arthur D. Layne as Dean, the Chief has appointed the following members of the department:

Sergeant Joseph Perry—Patrolman Louis Cames
Jiu-jit-su and Physical Education;

Sergeant George Duncan—
Military Tactics—Care and Use of Necessary Police Equipment, Police Uniforms, and Appearance;

Patrolman Thomas Collins—
General Gunnery—Care and Use of Revolver, Shot Gun, Tear Gas Gun, Masks, etc.;

Criminologist Francis X. Latulipe—
General cooperation and coordination of the Various Units of the Department;

Lieutenant Patrick Murray—
Routine Rule Book Procedure in the Matter of Sickness, Disability, Leaves With and Without Pay, etc.;

Captain Michael Riordan—
Arrests, Method of Making Same and General Definition of Crimes, etc.;

Captain John J. O'Meara—
Proper Method of Patrolling and Department Regulations Concerning Individual Beats and Conditions Thereon, etc.;

Captain George Healy—
Method of Handling Property Taken From Prisoners, Lost and Found Property, and Proper Handling of Sick or Injured Persons Found on Beats;

Captain Robert A. Coulter—
Proper Care and Treatment of Prisoners, the Searching of Same, and also on Police Discipline and Police Courtesy as set Forth in the Rules and Regulations of the Department;

Captain Arthur D. Layne—
Police Department Activities and Detail as set Forth by the Various Rules and Regulations of the Department. Also, Charter Provisions as applicable to the Police Department and the Members Thereof.

As Dean of the school Captain Layne will superintend the lectures given by the above mentioned members of the department and such additional lectures as may be selected by him during the continuation of the training school for recruits. Captain Layne will also personally conduct both written and oral examinations each Saturday during the school session and will personally rate the standing of the members comprising the individual groups as ascertained from said weekly oral and written examinations on the various subjects treated of in the daily lectures.

The San Francisco Police Department Training School for its recruits is modeled on the Federal Training School recently established at Washington, D. C., under the supervision of J. Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation, for the training of members of his department and representatives of police departments, sheriff's offices, and State Police Departments of the United States.

The first officers assigned to the newly reorganized School of Instruction were the following recently appointed members of the Department:

Niles M. Driver, Hazelton French, Wm. T. Valentine, Arnold D. Schaffer, Raymond P. Seyden, Bernard G. Gowd, John D. Thornley, August Palmieri, James P. Donohoe and Thos. W. Cassidy.

ARMISTICE DAY CELEBRATION

San Francisco and all veterans' organizations will celebrate the nineteenth anniversary of the signing of the Armistice with a gala program in which all veterans' organizations in the city will unite according to plans announced today.

A Citizens' Committee has been appointed by Mayor Rossi to arrange for an appropriate celebration of the historic day.

Supervisor John M. Ratto has been named General Chairman of the committee. C. A. Marckley, a past commander of George Washington Post of the American Legion, was elected Executive Chairman.

Edward Sharkey, county council commander of the Legion, has called upon every legion post in the city to take an active part in the celebration and he has pledged every assistance to make the program outstanding.

At Sharkey's suggestion, the Citizens' Committee adopted a policy of adopting a program that would give every veterans' unit an opportunity to participate, as well as enabling the thousands of school children of San Francisco to learn the true meaning of Armistice Day.

It is tentatively planned to hold a mammoth street parade along Market Street to the Civic Center, civic exercises in the Civic Auditorium, ceremonials in the Veterans' Building, at the Presidio and in Golden Gate Park and a Grand Ball in the Civic Auditorium in the evening.

Company Commanders

Following are orders by Chief William J. Quinn relative to the duties and operation of the radio patrol cars of this department, effective September 27, and which will give the people of this city even greater police protection.

Insofar as is possible, all department automobiles equipped with radios will comply with the order.

AUTHORITY OF MESSAGES

All orders and instructions contained in any message broadcast over radio station "KGPD" from the Bureau of Criminal Information of this department shall be considered as "Chief's Orders" and must be obeyed as such.

RADIO DESIGNATIONS AND PERSONNEL

Radio patrol cars attached to the various police districts shall be designated numerically, for example, Central No. 1; Central No. 2; and so on. Radio patrol car units "A" and "B" shall consist of seven patrolmen, two men to each watch and one relief patrolman. Units "C" and "D" crews shall consist of three patrolmen, one patrolman to each of the three watches, who shall act as operator of Units "C" and "D" cars and be accompanied by a Non-Commissioned Officer as provided by resolution of the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners, adopted October 26, 1936.

ROTATION OF WATCHES

Each crew of two men on Units "A" and "B" and the operators of Units "C" and "D," radio patrol cars shall work two weeks on each watch, changing watch in the following sequence:

8 A. M.— 4 P. M.—watch to 12 P. M.— 8 A. M.
12 P. M.— 8 A. M.—watch to 4 P. M.—12 P. M.
4 P. M.—12 P. M.—watch to 8 A. M.— 4 P. M.

ROTATION OF CREWS THROUGH DISTRICTS

Members of Headquarters Company assigned to radio patrol car duty shall be transferred from one police district to another in reverse alphabetical order of police districts as per general orders issued quarterly or at any other time.

TRANSFER OF AUTOMOBILES

On the date of changing stations such cars as are to be moved shall be taken to the new station by a member of the unit to which the car is assigned. Company Commanders shall arrange to dispatch cars to the new station in a manner that will leave a sufficient number of radio cars in their districts to adequately protect same until the arrival of the incoming cars and crews.

TRANSFER OF EQUIPMENT

All equipment of the radio cars, with the exception of firearms, shall be transferred with the car to the new station.

Officers assigned to automobile equipment of this department shall remove tow ropes, fire extinguishers, firearms, first aid kits, etc., from said automobiles before same are delivered to any repair shop, other than the police garage. This shall apply when the cars are to remain in said shops for such a period of time as will prevent the officer remaining with the car.

DUTIES

Officers assigned to radio patrol cars, Units "A" and "B," shall patrol their respective district sections during their tours of duty, unless otherwise detailed by orders of the Company Commander of the district to which they are assigned or orders from the Bureau of Criminal Information. Officers assigned to radio cars, shall, at all times during their tours of duty, be alert and observant of suspicious persons, school crossings, automobiles and occurrences. At late and unusual hours, they shall stop and question suspicious persons, particularly those carrying packages or other articles that may have been stolen.

When instructed by platoon commanders, they shall patrol beats to which no officer is assigned. One officer shall try accessible doors and windows of all business establishments, while the other officer shall patrol in a limited radius until such times as all business places have received proper police attention.

During their tours of duty, radio patrol car crews, when advisable, shall assist other members of this department in the performance of police duties.

At no time shall a prisoner be transported in a radio patrol car until a search has been made of his person. During such transportation, one officer shall at all times ride in the rear with the prisoner. Prisoners shall not be transported in two-passenger automobiles (coupes) at any time.

The radio patrol officer riding in the rear seat with any prisoner, shall, at all times, be vigilant and shall closely watch the prisoner in order to prevent any interference with the driver, attemps to escape or damage the radio patrol car.

Prisoners who show any inclination to resist or damage department property shall be handcuffed behind as a further precaution.

FIRES

All fire alarms sounded from within a particular district shall be responded to by the radio patrol cars of the section, and the sergeant's patrol car in that particular section in which the box is located. Cars answering such alarms shall be automatically placed "out of service" by the Bureau of Criminal Information.

If a superior officer is present at the fire, the radio patrol officers shall immediately report to him for orders. If no superior officer is present the senior officer shall assume charge until the arrival of a superior officer. Whenever a sufficient number of men are present at the scene of any fire, the officer in charge shall release the radio patrol car crews who shall then report themselves "in service" to their station and resume patrol or comply with any orders given to them.

Radio patrol cars and sergeants patrol cars shall also

respond to still alarms located within their respective sections. All patrol cars assigned to the territory formerly encompassed by consolidated police districts, such as Western Addition, Bay View and Potrero, shall consider these districts as retaining their former identity insofar as fire alarms are concerned. In other words, they shall not respond to alarms in the original Stanyan, Southern or Ingleside police districts unless ordered to do so. This procedure shall apply to any other district consolidations that may be made. In the event additional assistance is required at any fire, the station in which district the fire is located shall notify the Bureau of Criminal Information so that sufficient help may be sent. Should the patrol car in a section from which a still alarm is sounded be "out of service," the Bureau of Criminal Information shall be notified so that another car may be dispatched.

SIGNAL BOX RING INS

Radio car officers shall ring in to their respective stations through police signal boxes at hourly intervals to be designated by the Company Commanders, unless otherwise ordered by reason of details. Radio car officers responding to complaints in which the car is placed "out of service," shall not be required to make a ring but shall call the station immediately upon conclusion of the case. When assignments promise to be lengthy, radio car officers shall notify their respective stations of this fact. When a report by signal box from a radio car is received in a station, the officer receiving same shall indicate on the signal box tape, the fact that the ring was made by a radio car crew by using the rubber stamp provided for that purpose.

MESSAGE RECORD BY RADIO CAR OFFICERS

All information given in "Attention All Cars," broadcasts—for example—stolen, recovered or misplaced automobiles, descriptions of holdup men, hit-run cases, intoxicated drivers, descriptions of missing persons, etc., shall be kept on the stolen automobile list in the radio car.

Radio car officers shall also note on this list all orders read to the watches concerning wanted automobiles and persons, etc., which, for the purpose of secrecy, have been telephoned or teletyped to stations but not broadcast by radio. Station keepers shall also make a record of this information received by radio and whenever radio patrol cars are out of service and the operators have not received such information, they shall apply to the station keeper for same and add it to their information list.

Upon completion of the tally sheet at the end of the 4-12 P. M. watch, same shall be forwarded to the Bureau of Criminal Information, to remain there as a permanent record.

AUTOMOBILE LISTS

An up-to-date list of all stolen and wanted automobiles shall be kept in the radio patrol cars at all times when such cars are on patrol duty. When automobiles have been reported recovered or the "wants" cancelled, the license number shall be immediately removed from the list.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

Upon receipt of an emergency alarm, the designated radio patrol car shall proceed immediately and as speedily as possible, using necessary precaution, to the scene of the crime or emergency. Upon arrival there, the officers shall use their best judgment in handling the situation. If the perpetrators of the crime have left the scene and a report of the occurrence is to be taken, one officer shall immediately notify the Bureau of Inspectors and the Bureau of Criminal Information, giving descriptions and the facts of the case in order that same may be radioed and teletyped without delay. Minor details shall be given to the Bureau of Criminal Information when practicable.

In cases where the officers are informed the perpetrators have left the scene and there is a possibility of apprehension, the victim or a witness shall be taken in the radio patrol car and pursuit started. Radio car operators shall terminate such pursuit or search, when, in their judgment, the person or persons have made good their escape.

When a message is received by the crew of a radio patrol car relative to a condition that may require the services of two or more officers and the address or location given is within a radius of five blocks from the location of the radio patrol car when the message is received, the crew shall proceed immediately to the scene of the emergency, irrespective of whether or not the message is specifically directed to that crew and irrespective of district or section boundaries. If, upon arrival, the crew responding voluntarily, finds their services necessary, they shall, if practicable, report themselves "out of service," to the Bureau of Criminal Information and proceed to render necessary assistance. If their services are not necessary, they will return immediately to their own district and resume patrol.

When proceeding to the scene of any crime, the crew shall be alert and observant in an effort to detect suspicious persons or automobiles coming from the general direction of the scene of the crime.

SIRENS AND RED LIGHTS

When members of a radio patrol car crew are responding to the scene of a reported crime, they shall proceed in a careful and prudent manner with due respect to traffic on the public streets and operate the radio patrol car to the best of their judgment so as not to endanger life or property and to enable them to approach the scene as quietly as possible. Operators of radio patrol cars shall not use sirens or red lights unnecessarily while responding to emergency calls.

PURSUIT OF CRIMINALS

When a member of this department assigned to radio patrol car duty has occasion to pursue a vehicle or person wanted in connection with a crime and fails in the apprehension of said vehicle or person, he shall immediately telephone full particulars, if practicable, to the Bureau of Criminal Information. If not, he shall notify the station to which he is attached or the nearest station. Members of radio patrol car crews having occasion to pursue criminals across the county line shall be governed by the provisions of Section 854 of the Penal Code dealing with such pursuits. They shall use their judgment to determine whether or not the nature of the crime justifies such pursuit.

PLACING CARS "IN" AND "OUT" OF SERVICE

When it becomes necessary for the operators of a radio patrol car to report themselves "out of service" because of a situation that is brought to their personal attention, they shall do so by notifying the station to which they are assigned, except in an emergency, when the Bureau of Criminal Information shall be notified at once by telephone.

LONG CASES

When a radio patrol car arrives at a location, such as a coroner's case, where no immediate police action is required, and, in the judgment of the officers, an indefinite period of time may be consumed, the operators shall immediately notify their station of this fact.

UNNECESSARY RETURNING TO STATIONS

Radio patrol cars shall not be ordered to return to their stations during their tours of duty unless it is absolutely necessary and in the performance of police duty. When it becomes necessary for station keepers to communicate with radio patrol car operators, they shall request the Bureau of Criminal Information to direct a message to the crew, ordering them to call their station. Upon receipt of this message, a member of the crew shall call the station by police signal box or the nearest available telephone. When possible, any orders the station keeper wishes to give the operators of the car shall be given upon receipt of this call and the radio patrol car crew shall not be called into the station to receive the orders personally.

RADIO NUMBERS AND CODE

All members of this department assigned to the radio patrol cars shall familiarize themselves with the call number of their car and the code established by G. O. No. 91, issued April 28, 1937.

UNATTENDED RADIO RECEIVERS

A department automobile equipped with radio receiver and assigned to patrol service, shall not be left unattended, except when necessary in cases of police emergency. Radio receivers in all department automobiles shall be placed in an operative position at all times when such cars are attended. When it becomes necessary to leave a radio equipped automobile unattended, the radio receiver shall be placed in an inoperative position except while at the scene of a crime or emergency when officers may be within hearing distance of the receiver.

TRANSPORTING UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS

Radio patrol cars shall not be used for any personal reasons by any member of the department and persons not assigned to the radio patrol cars shall not be transported in them, except in cases of actual police duty or by permission of this office.

Operators shall be careful at all times to conform with the traffic laws, giving hand signals, etc., and in general, operate their vehicles in such a manner as to set a good example for the general motoring public.

Radio patrol car officers shall conform strictly to the operating assignment made by the platoon commander. Watch reports shall indicate which officer is to operate the car and such reports shall be the official medium for determining responsibility for such operation.

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ELECTRIC APPLIANCE SOCIETY *of Northern California*

P J 110-1937

JUDGE TRABUCCO

(*Continued from page* 13)

Police Officer John Malcolm.

The judge is an old and familiar figure in Alameda County, where he handled the case of the City of Alameda vs. City of Oakland, involving the boundary line between Alameda and Oakland, and also the case involving the validity of the $39,000,000 East Bay Utility District water bond issue.

He was called to Merced to sit in the famous Antone Negra murder case, a leading California case on the testimony of an accomplice. He presided, also, over the third trial of David Lamson for murder in San Jose. When the former sheriff of San Joaquin and the incumbent got into an election quarrel and a suit was filed, charging ballot tampering, Chief Justice Waste sent in Judge Trabucco to be the impartial outside arbiter, and no appeal was taken from his decision.

Happily married these many years, the Trabuccos have two sons, Louis, an Oakland attorney, and Eugene, a local attorney specializing in patent law.

Greatly interested in helping attorneys, particularly young practitioners, he gives this advice to those who would be great trial lawyers: "There is no substitute for preparation. Know your case thoroughly and well, and from all sides and every angle. Confine yourself to the issues involved. Present your case in a lawyer-like manner, and you help aid the court, as well as your client."

And the bench and bar and people of San Francisco are happy to consider Judge Trabucco an adopted son of the City of Saint Francis, even though he is a legal resident of the County of Mariposa.

RAPID TRANSIT

(*Continued from page* 8)

rapid transit is the only cure for San Francisco traffic ills. They say it is imperative to maintain and continue the city's normal growth and prevent a loss of population and corresponding depreciation in property values. Preliminary work leading up to the subway project has been in progress for the past five years. Exhaustive studies of past traffic checks and development trends preceded the drawing of plans, taking off of estimates and writing of specifications. The city is ready to let contracts and begin construction. Its citizens are urged by its Public Utilities Commission and forward-looking civic leaders to go to the polls November 2 and vote $49,250,000 in bonds to build the rapid transit system.

That looks at first glance like an expensive improvement. But under present conditions delay won't make it any cheaper, nor will the need for adequate transportation facilities for San Francisco grow any less with the passage of time and the working shuttle of fast suburban trains soon to be operating across the San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge.

CAPTAIN CHARLES DULLEA

(*Continued from page* 14)

from a gunshot wound in the left arm. He would not tell how he received his injury and would not answer any questions.

McCarthy was a police character and had played a minor part in the Buck Kelly reign of terror which had shocked San Francisco with seven killings a short time previous.

Investigation disclosed the fact that McCarthy had been brought to the hospital by one Hank Meehan, with whom he had been riding along with three other persons, that they had stopped in a garage to have a flat tire repaired and while there an argument had ensued and a shot was fired by one of the quintet, the bullet lodging in McCarthy's arm. The three companions fled and Meehan drove McCarthy to the hospital. A police guard was placed over McCarthy and the detail left the hospital to take care of the search for the slayer of Clementz.

(*To be continued.*)

MERITED COMMENDATION

The following is a copy of a report submitted to Chief William J. Quinn by Captain Robert A. Coulter, Commanding Co. I:

"I desire to direct your attention to the excellent police service rendered by Officer John M. Sweeney, Radio Car Corps, and Officer James J. Cooper, Co. N, on Monday, July 26, 1937, which resulted in the arrest of Nicholas M. Mushkin, No. 170 Margaret Avenue, 22 years, whom the said officers found acting suspiciously at Monterey Boulevard and Santa Ana Avenue, at 8:20 P. M., said date. The suspect carried a search light and in a Durant sedan automobile, parked nearby, were found screw drivers and tire irons. Mushkin was booked at this station en route to Oakland, California, and for attempted burglary on the premises at No. 1801 Monterey Boulevard, where he had tried to jimmy the rear door. Mushkin later admitted that he was on parole from the Monroe Reformatory for burglary—and had served time in Seattle—Seattle No. 19,661—for burglary. He confessed to fourteen recent burglaries in this city—6 in Taraval District, 4 in the North End District, 3 in Stanyan District and one in the Richmond District. In view of the above facts, I recommend that Officers Sweeney and Cooper be commended by you for the excellent police service rendered which resulted in ridding this city of a clever and persistent criminal.

For the splendid police performance in making the above arrest and for the strict attention to police duty and alertness—Officers John M. Sweeney, H. Q. Co., Radio Patrol Car Corps—Co. N. and Officer James J. Cooper, Co. N, have been commended by the Chief of Police.

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CHIEF WILLIAM J. QUINN

(*Continued from page* 6)

stars as Lefty O'Doul, Joe Cronin, Tony Lazzeri and Willie Kamm.

At the present time the boys are busy learning to play musical instruments and practicing band music. Naturally music lovers, the Big Brothers found them the way to satisfy their desire and helped them finance the purchase of second-hand musical instruments and offered their services as teachers. The Potrero Hill Band of twenty-odd pieces hopes to make its debut this fall.

And the crime-rate of Potrero Hill—how is it at the present time? During the past year, since our Big Brothers organized this athletic and social club, only eight boys from Potrero Hill have been in the Juvenile Court, and those eight on minor charges. Compare that against the three a week on felonious charges before our Big Brothers got into action.

There are countless stories of boys who have been helped. And we do not stop with juveniles—our men go further and help anyone who appeals to them. They visit reform schools, jails and penitentiaries, and interview boys and men to be released to San Francisco. When they are released and come here they know they will find friends among the Big Brothers to help them to good citizenship. Friendless youths ton who come to San Francisco are finding their way to the Big Brother Bureau for counsel and guidance.

Handicapped as we are by lack of funds to carry on the Big Brother work—for we have no appropriated funds for the work and must depend upon donations from the officers themselves and kindly interested citizens and various clubs—we know that we have fully justified our faith in the innate decency of our youth. Juvenile delinquency in San Francisco is definitely on the wane and we feel that we will be repaid in future years with a decrease in the number of San Franciscans in penal institutions.

But it is not only our young charges and the community which have benefited from the work of our Big Brothers' Bureau. I believe that our men themselves are bettered spiritually by giving this helping hand. It is my experience that few of the men who have acted as Big Brothers ever relinquished their interest in their young charges and the work of the bureau and many officers not assigned to the Big Brother Bureau have voluntarily given their services on their own time to further the work. Very fine friendships have been developed between the officers and the boys they help, and we believe that it is this friendship which is the most priceless of all the development of our work.

We all know that youths are by nature hero-worshippers. It is just such boys as we have contacted through our Big Brother Bureau who are given to idolizing and striving to emulate notorious criminals—hold-up men, desperadoes, gangsters and gunmen. What an opportunity for the forces of law and order to attack the forces of crime and lawlessness through the youth of our nation! If our peace officers can set themselves up as the idols of these youths to strive to emulate, if we can teach them that we are their friends and allies, we will do much to stem the steady flow of youths of our nation into corrective—and later—penal institutions.

INTERNATIONAL CHIEFS MEET

(*Continued from page* 15)

That being exposition year, the attendance of chiefs of police and their families would draw thousands of added visitors, making the greatest attended convention the organization has ever had.

In his efforts to get the convention for 1939, the years he will head the association, Chief Quinn was given great encouragement, and with a little assistance from civic organizations in this city it appears San Francisco has the splendid chance to entertain the chiefs of police during exposition year.

The only convention of the association to be held in this city was in 1920, when the late Chief Daniel J. O'Brien was host, and attracted some 2,500 police officials to the meet.

Among the delegates from California who attended the Baltimore convention this month, were:

Chief Quinn, Captain of Inspectors Charles Dullea of this city; Chief Bodie Wallman and former Chief James Drew, past president of the association, Oakland; Chief John Greening, Berkeley; Joseph Taylor, Chief of Detectives, Los Angeles; Chief George Sears, San Diego; Chief Charles H. Kelley, Pasadena; Chief Doreli La Fortune, Marysville; Chief E. Raymond Cato, State Highway Patrol.

RETIREMENTS

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held September 21:

A communication was received from the Employees' Retirement System, advising that Police Officer John J. Walshe, Co. "E," was retired for disability, effective September 16.

Police Officer James M. Kirby, Co. "D," was retired for service, effective September 18.

Inspector Wm. F. Milliken, Bureau of Inspectors, was retired for disability, effective September 16.

At a meeting of the Board, held September 28:

The Employees' Retirement System advised that Police Officer William J. Hyland, Co. "B," was retired for service, effective October 11.

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J. EDGAR HOOVER

(*Continued from page 7*)

much of publicity and if they consider so highly the money derived by selling out evidence which otherwise might result in the arrest and conviction of a murderer or kidnaper, then I insist that such persons are traitors to the cause of law-enforcement, and I believe that all of us should place ourselves on record as being in favor of instant dismissal and departmental disgrace for any officer who thus deliberately, for money, plays the part of Judas to sell law-enforcement out to the column of a newspaper and thereby into the hands of crime. What the public demands is that the lawbreaker be caught and convicted. It does not demand that the lawbreaker be aided in evading the law and running up our tremendous crime cost by being furnished with all possible information as to what is going on in the fulfillment of the case.

Sadly enough, this condition has been brought about by some of the past faults of law-enforcement. The newspaper occupies the strategic position which it holds today because of the very apparent fact that in some of our municipalities the actions of law-enforcement bodies have not been such as to warrant the confidence of the people. Therefore, feeling a lack of confidence, the people in these various communities naturally have demanded to know what is being done to protect them. To this end, quite naturally, law-enforcement officers have laid their information before the citizens and in doing so they also laid it before the criminal. Therefore, the job to be done, it seems to me, is to awaken consciousness and confidence to a point where the public will be willing to take the law-enforcement officer's word for it that he is using every possible means for the apprehension of a wanted man. To gain this confidence, of course, we must deserve it.

To achieve this object, we must make partners of the public; we must carry on a never-ending campaign of information about the problems of law-enforcement; we must show the average citizen that it is deadly to print the names of detectives who are working upon a certain case, to display day by day the evidence which they have gathered, to name the witnesses who were present at the scene of the crime, to give their statements as to what they saw, what they heard, and who they believed committed the infraction. We must show by unstinted labor that we do work and can work to our utmost to protect the people we are sworn to guard.

We must be able to invite any and all citizens into our headquarters and be able there to display to them things of interest that will awaken them to their need for becoming voluntary aids in our task. We must show them how we efficiently and thoroughly fingerprint our suspects; how we work in cooperation from one city to another; how we endeavor to maintain clean quarters; how we train our men.

We must awaken civic pride and interest and a spirit of cooperation. We must teach the citizen that every time a criminal is aided through the improper dissemination of law-enforcement information, this becomes a personal danger to everybody in the community. Crime is not a selecter of victims. It all too often strikes out in haphazard fashion, mowing down whoever may come in its way. To this end, we all should work constantly for a better standing of the law-enforcement man in his community and in the courtroom.

Happily, the type of officer who will swear to any evidence whatever as long as it tends to convict his man is passing. With few exceptions, his day is gone. Nevertheless, the thought remains in the minds of a great many persons that a law-enforcement officer is interested only in conviction and not in justice. We should understand that we can better entrench ourselves with the public by showing that public at every opportunity that to us the establishment of innocence is as important as the establishment of guilt.

I have in mind a certain occurrence which happened recently in a large city. There was a mysterious murder. Some ten or twelve persons were detained for questioning. In every instance, the implication was broadcast that each of these persons, in turn, might be guilty of this crime. Full publicity was given to their names, to their occupations, to their neighborhoods; their photographs were displayed in the newspapers; their reputations were, to a degree, blasted. In the end, it developed that every one of these persons was innocent of any connection with the crime whatever. Such methods harm law-enforcement everywhere and we, as a body, should consistently work to the point where we are able to question persons without giving the implication of guilt.

To this end, it must be possible to question these persons without the dissemination of their names to the newspapers until such time as they may be held for prosecution, if considered guilty. Every time reputations are blasted in wholesale fashion such as in the case to which I referred, a bulwark of antagonism is built up in the minds of a community which may last for years. How much better it would have been had this law-enforcement body, after the true criminal had been caught, made a statement in which it was said that during the investigation a dozen citizens had cooperated by submitting to full and complete questioning, and in return, the law-enforcement body was glad indeed to equally cooperate with them in refusing to make their names a subject for embarrassment by the public.

(*To be continued.*)

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CHIEF DANIEL O'CONNELL

(*Continued from page 9*)

resourceful, it was believed better to separate them to prevent attempts to escape, consequently Armour was detained in the County Jail at Florence, and Touraine was brought to the County Jail at Tucson, pending a hearing by the Grand Jury.

Even though he had been moved to Tucson, the thought of escape was not driven from Touraine's mind. In order to keep his muscles supple, he made a practice of turning handsprings while shackled in the jail yard. As the supervision in the jails of that day was not as strict as at present, he was able to successfully have a piece of spring wire smuggled in to him. With it he devoted himself to the patient job of removing the plaster from between the bricks in the jail wall in order to provide hand and footholds for himself, when he would attempt to escape.

As Touraine was an exceptional athlete, his leg and arm muscles were in excellent condition, kept perfect by his gymnastic exercises in the prison yard, and he made considerable progress in his task of removing the plaster, when his plot to escape was divulged by a fellow prisoner with whom he had quarreled. The wire was taken from him and he was ordered detained in his cell at all times, not being allowed the freedom of the yard as were the other prisoners. When he was taken out for exercise, it was always under the supervision of two deputy sheriffs armed with shotguns, and Touraine made no further efforts to escape.

When Armour and Touraine came up for trial, they were found guilty in short order. At that time the crime of train robbery carried the death penalty in Arizona. Touraine was sentenced to be hanged and Armour to serve life imprisonment. Shortly before he was to be executed, Governor Hughes reduced Touraine's sentence to life imprisonment and later reduced it to ten years in the Territorial prison. Because of his poor health, Armour was pardoned, after having served about six years in the Territorial prison.

Though there was really nothing unusual in three reckless wandering cowboys turning bandit in Arizona at that period, it was unusual for an officer to turn outlaw.

The peculiar thing about this case is that the tracking down of Touraine, Armour and Donovan evidently gave the idea of becoming a bandit to a citizen of good standing in the community. This man was none other than Billy Stiles who, soon after having so ably assisted William M. Breakenridge in bringing Touraine, Armour and Donovan to justice, became one of Burt Alvord's gang, and, with Alvord and Bob Downing, held up a Southern Pacific train near Wilcox, Arizona.

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U. S. GENERAL APPRECIATES COOPERATION

Major General George S. Simonds, commanding the local United States forces has written the following letter to Mayor Angelo J. Rossi in which he praised the police department for its work in the Golden Gate Bridge opening celebration:

Honorable Angelo J. Rossi,
Mayor of San Francisco,
City Hall,
San Francisco.
My dear Mayor:

It is with deep appreciation that I take the liberty of thanking you for the splendid cooperation rendered by the San Francisco Police Department during the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta.

Keeping in touch with the daily events as I did, no one realizes more keenly than I the prodigious proportions of the traffic problems which arose, and the fact that during the entire time no accidents occurred on the Post will stand as a lasting recognition of the efforts of Captain Goff and his able assistants, Lieutenant Casey and Sergeants Stohl and McEnerny.

Captain Goff's unstinted devotion to duty and untiring efforts regardless of lack of sleep were, to my mind, particularly praiseworthy.

Thanking you again for your kind cooperation, and trusting that you will convey my sincere appreciation to the San Francisco Police Department, I remain,

Very truly yours,
GEO. S. SIMONDS,
Major General, U. S. Army Commanding.

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THE DEPARTMENT'S ROBOT

The Hollerith tabulating machines now in operation in room 117 at the Hall of Justice are proving a constant source of wonder to visitors to the record room. To the average person it is virtually a miracle to see a machine segregate reports as to dates, writers, subject matter, etc., with both speed and accuracy.

One of the young lady operatives, in order to demonstrate the uncanny power of this machine, will take five or six hundred report cards and shuffle them a la playing cards. Then, she will put them into a small compartment in one of the small, black, shiny robots called the Hollerith machines, touch a button, and the cards come popping out and take their place just like well-drilled soldiers do when they hear the command "fall in."

You can't astonish all the public all the time, however, with any innovation. A few days ago, some visitors were profuse in their expressions of astonishment at the unbelievable performances of the tabulators, punching machines and verifiers of the record room, when a young man at the counter who had called in connection with a traffic warrant of arrest, told them that, to his sorrow, he had been the victim of similar machines a couple of years ago. He went on to explain that in the mid-western university which he had attended, the examining body uses this very type of machine to decide whether or not a student will get a diploma. The examination questions in that university are printed in such a manner that the student gives his answer by punching holes in the examination paper at certain spaces so indicated. It is up to the student to punch in the proper place, of course. When he has punched holes for an hour or two, he merely signs his name to the sheets. He then hands his papers to the professor who drops the papers in the machine and presto! it comes through showing mutely but grimly how the young hopeful fared in his guessing contest as to historical dates, literary authors, conjugations, declensions, formulae and what-have-you.

This young man said in the good old days you could argue with the professor as to the ranking given you, but you can't talk back to this robot examiner. When he got through with his interesting talk, he announced that had it not been for the robot method of calculating college credits, he would now have his degree.

The staff of the record room are still tolerably proud of being pioneers, as it were, in the use of these metallic accountants.

RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR FIRE AND POLICE CARS

With the entire nation joining in observance of Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 3 to 9, motorists were reminded by the California State Automobile Association that their cooperation with drivers of fire apparatus, police cars and other emergency equipment is a year round necessity.

Statistics show that more firemen lose their lives going to and from fires than at the scene of fires, it was pointed out. These deaths are often directly due to the actions of careless motorists.

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San Francisco
POLICE
AND
PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER, 1937

CAPTAIN CHARLES GOFF

Captain Charles Goff

is one of the veteran officers of the San Francisco Police Department and was one of the first traffic officers in San Francisco. Since 1912 he has watched the traffic problem in this city grow until today it is one of the most complex on the Coast. He has done much to relieve that problem and cause a rapid and even flow of traffic in the business streets of San Francisco. He is a recognized authority on traffic problems among peace officers of this country and for more than a decade has been in charge of the Traffic Bureau.

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A Police News and Educational Magazine

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VOLUME XV NOVEMBER, 1937 No. 11

Our Junior Traffic Patrol

By Chief of Police William J. Quinn

Tens of thousands of our citizens daily notice boys of school age directing traffic at street crossings in the vicinity of the public and private schools of San Francisco. Judging by requests received from time to time in connection with the work performed by these boys, the citizens of

CHIEF OF POLICE WILLIAM J. QUINN

San Francisco, as a whole, are unaware of the reason for traffic duties being performed by these juveniles, or the extent of the traffic duties they perform. Therefore, I sketch briefly in this article the administration, as it were, behind this Junior Traffic Patrol which is serving San Francisco so faithfully and so successfully. In doing this I will dwell upon the following points:

1. Authorization of Organization
2. Purpose of Organization
3. Advisory Board
4. Qualifications for Membership
5. Assignments when on Duty
6. History
7. Purpose of the Organization
8. Function of the School Patrol
9. Personnel
10. Pledge of Service

AUTHORIZATION OF ORGANIZATION

By proper resolution of the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools requiring formation of companies and regiment, and conferring authority on colonel.

PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION

To create an organization of the pupils of public elementary schools in San Francisco for the education of the entire community to the necessity for care against accidents from vehicular traffic.

To educate the members of the organization in the control of street traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian.

To create knowledge and practice of all "Safety First" laws and regulations.

ADVISORY BOARD

The Board of Education shall appoint an Advisory Board to consist of: His honor, the Mayor, chairman; President, Board of Education; Superintendent of Schools; Chief of Police; California State Automobile Association; President, San Francisco Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Associations; Chairman of San Francisco Traffic Commission; Captain of Traffic.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Each pupil selected and recommended shall be between the ages of 11 and 18 years; of good physical stature, health and scholarship; shall be of good disposition, steady habits and soldierly bearing (if possible) and possessed of inclination for discipline. Boy Scouts or members of similar organizations shall be given preference for membership

in companies as well as recognition in school credits for commendable service. Application for membership in the organization shall be signed and consented to by parents or guardians of all applicants.

Assignments When on Duty

Each member when on traffic duty shall wear the insignia of the Reserve on the upper left arm sleeve, two inches above the elbow.

The Reserve insignia shall be as follows: Of yellow felt three inches broad, sewed to one inch elastic band across center underneath, with letters in blue:

Public School
(Star)
C. S. A. A. Emblem
(Traffic Reserve)

Instructions shall be given under direction of police officers and shall provide for the instruction of all members in accordance with directions of the colonel. Instructions shall include control of vehicles and pedestrian traffic at street intersections and upon streets between street intersections, and knowledge and use of traffic whistles and hand signals as used by the San Francisco Police Department, the education of pupils of the public schools against accidents on the way to and from school, the control of pupils in the vicinity of schools and the use of proper methods of safety when crossing streets.

Instruction shall also include education against "jay walking," reckless playing on the streets, respect for rights of vehicle drivers, methods of reporting cases of reckless driving and results to principals or police officers, together with class charts of accidents or violations of traffic regulations in the vicinity of schools.

Members of the Reserve on duty are to escort other pupils safely across streets at pedestrian walks; they are not to regulate vehicle traffic from the center of the street, but are to confine themselves to pedestrian paths. The Reserve may assist in the education of the public along lines of safe driving.

History

In 1924, Lieutenant Joseph C. Fields, in addition to his regular duties, was assigned to organize the Public School Traffic Reserve and continued with the assignment until April of 1927, when Officer Byron J. Getchell was assigned to full time duty to organize and instruct the Public School Traffic Reserve. On April 16, 1937, Officer Getchell was promoted to Inspector School Traffic Patrol. Since his assignment to this duty, the patrol has grown from 1,000 members to a total of 3,000 members, with no loss of life to school children or patrol members in the areas covered by the School Traffic Patrol.

In 1928, with the permission of the Chief of Police and the Superintendent of the parochial schools, the plan was extended to the parochial schools. The organization was known as the Parochial School Traffic Reserve, with the same type of insignia as worn by the Public School Traffic Reserve.

In the fall of 1931, the name "School Traffic Reserve" was changed to the "School Traffic Patrol" with the same type of insignia.

In 1933, the high schools in both the public and parochial groups were organized and the insignia was a badge or shield in school colors worn on the left breast.

The insignia of the School Traffic Patrol have always been furnished by the California State Automobile Association. They have also furnished safety posters that are posted in every classroom each month in both public and parochial schools in Northern California. They have also supplied traffic certificates and have furnished all ribbons and medals presented at annual reviews.

The Parent-Teacher groups of both public and parochial schools have furnished uniforms and caps for parades and rubber raincoats and hats for rainy weather.

Purpose of Organization

To create an organization of the pupils of the San Francisco schools for the education of the entire community to the necessity for care against accidents from vehicular traffic.

To educate the members of the organization in the safe movement of street traffic — both vehicular and pedestrian.

To create knowledge and practice of all "Safety First" laws and regulations.

School principals in some schools take charge of the organization, appoint the members of the patrol and supervise their work. In the majority of schools the principals appoint the vice-principals or a classroom teacher to organize and take charge of the traffic patrol, to hold meetings with them and to supervise their work at the street intersections.

The Parent-Teacher organizations provide caps, ties, raincoats, uniforms, carfare for parades, and by their moral support have assisted greatly in the success of the organization.

The California State Automobile Association provides classroom safety lessons, safety posters, all the arm bands used by the patrols; provides all the ribbon awards for the patrols and school bands at the annual review, and also the medals awarded members of the patrols for outstanding acts of bravery in the performance of their duties. It also provides the traffic certificates that are given at graduation, signed by the Principal, Superintendent of Schools, Chief of Police and the instructor of the patrols. It also provides all battalion banners and battalion markers used during the review and marks off Marshall Square (where the review forms) with proper white lines so that each battalion can form and stand in their places before the review starts and during the taking of the annual picture of the assembled Traffic Patrol Regiment. It also pays all the expense of the reviews and all other expenses incidental to the organization.

The Market and Municipal railways provide free car tickets for the transportation of the patrol on their annual visit to the Presidio to the amount of 6,000 tickets yearly.

The Market Street Railway Company in January of 1933 provided a safety film showing the work of the traffic patrol, with titles and safety slogans, and at all times when requested they have provided the film and the

(*Continued on page* 23)

Present Day Police Problems

Address of JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director, F.B.I., before International Association of Chiefs of Police at Baltimore, Maryland, October 4.*

(*Continued from last month*)

The more a law-enforcement body can do to prove to the public that it is as much concerned with the courteous establishment of innocence as it is with the diligent establishment of guilt, the higher the standing of that law-enforcement body will rise in the community and the sooner the citizen will be glad to give his voluntary aid. It will work unerringly toward a wiping out of the belief in many persons' minds, a number of whom sooner or later no doubt may be members of a jury, that all law-enforcement is concerned only with the sending of men to prison. Many prospective jurors today, as the result of old offenses on the part of out-moded law-enforcement, disbelieve the testimony of the average officer on the stand. Every effort should be made to establish the honor of the present-day law-enforcement officer, for indeed when an officer reaches the witness stand, his testimony should be the most important of all.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

A wise chief of police is one who makes the citizens of his community conscious of just how much the average person does to impede justice. I am thinking particularly of a law-abiding citizen, who merely because someone asks him to do so, "goes to the front" for persons arrested and about whom he may know nothing. I am reminded of a business man in a western city, who received a telephone call from an individual whom he had not seen for twenty years and who even then had been only a casual acquaintance. This applicant told a sad story of being in jail, and, of course, gave his version of why he was there. He appealed to the business man on the basis of old friendship to go to the front for him, and this thoughtless business man, like so many others, promised that he would do so.

To this end, he telephoned the chief of police, he telephoned a judge, he telephoned various influential politicians simply because a crook had asked him to do so, and at last succeeded in securing the release of this fellow. Several days passed, then his telephone rang again. This time it was the chief of police, who told him that since he had taken such an interest in establishing the innocence and release of this man, he should know the truth of the matter. The chief then revealed that he had just received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation the criminal record of the prisoner for whom the business man had been so eager to interpose. The entire twenty years since their minor acquaintanceship had been filled with criminality of all sorts and as a result of this business man's thoughtless interference, a man had been released who should have been in prison for past crimes.

Reverting to my previous remarks on publicity, I believe that the newspaper today too often is our greatest stumbling block in the pursuit of the criminal. I must hastily add that our newspaper also is one of our greatest aids and one of our best friends. Therefore, what I say is not in a spirit of criticism but in the approach to a problem which I have been assured by newspaper publishers is of as much interest to them as it is to us. Perhaps, the fault lies in a lack of common understanding. Certainly, none of us would presume to pass upon the problems of publishing a newspaper. The average newspaper owner or publisher does not presume upon the problems of catching a criminal. He may criticize methods or he may criticize the efficiency or lack of it as displayed by a law-enforcement body, but in the last analysis, he is frank to say that a chief of a law-enforcement body is such because he knows more about his job than the other fellow.

Therefore, I believe the task is again one of cooperation and the enlistment of voluntary aid. For instance, do the publishers of the newspapers in your locality have a complete and full knowledge of the problems of your department? Are they invited to police headquarters? Do you go to them with information concerning your work? Have you done everything possible to make police enthusiasts and supporters out of these men? Are they interested in the fight which you must make for proper appropriations by which to complete your personnel? Or buy necessary equipment? Or to maintain clean and well-equipped headquarters and holdovers? If they are, you are in a better position to withstand the attacks of criminal or political elements when these subversive forces attempt to decry the police department as an inefficient or domineering organization.

The same must be true regarding the publication of what is being done to effect the apprehension of wanted criminals. It is our important job. Continuing this thought, no police department can pull itself up by the bootstraps. It must have the aid of respectable citizens, and, therefore, it is a wise police chief who belongs to civic organizations so that police problems can be brought before the representative citizens of the town. It is only by gaining this representation that a police department can gain its badly needed friends.

In these days, we hear a great deal about the slums and their effect upon the crime situation. There is much pity for children who live in the slums, as we know slums—crowded streets, badly ventilated buildings and all that sort of thing. However, not so much is said about the conditions of people who live in what we might term the district on the "nice" side of the tracks. However, they can be slum people just as well as those who live in tenements.

(*Continued on page* 24)

Our Idea of a Good Jolt

By Opie L. Warner

When Judge Frank Deasy handed the "book" to Clarence Pope and Clyde Clark, kidnapers and robbers, he threw in a few extra pages to be sure these two cruel and miserable crooks would never again enjoy freedom.

When he put these two brutal bums away, each with two life sentences and one from five years to life, there was written another bright chapter in the history of the San Francisco Police Department, emphasizing again the never-failing efficiency and alertness of the men who are hired to keep this city rid of law breakers and to put them where they are sure to be kept from molesting law-abiding citizens. This case is another of many in the past showing how swiftly our police officers work. Especially does it illustrate how well do the various units of the department cooperate when there is work to do.

While the records of the department reveal countless instances of the rapidity in which bandit bands are rounded up, we doubt if those records will disclose any that matches the work of the department in ending the "reign of terror" Pope and Clark set out to establish. One night was all they were able to last, and though their short lived "reign" was so abruptly ended, they set a mark for brutality in their nefarious operations that hasn't been approached since the Buck Kelly outbreak a decade or more ago.

Their method of operation was as follows:

Cruising around in an automobile they would spot their victim, force him into their car at the point of a gun, take him to some isolated part of Golden Gate park, strip him of all his clothing, after stealing all his valuables, then while the poor victim stood nude, beat him unmercifully into unconsciousness. Then they got in their car and fared forth for another victim.

They robbed three men in this manner and their fourth attempt brought about their undoing.

Naturally when the first victim recovered sufficiently to make his way to report the matter to police, and a second followed, members of the department at once, from the foot patrol, radio patrol to the Bureau of Inspectors, concentrated their efforts upon but one thing, get the two men who were bringing into this city a new high in savage kidnaping and robbery.

Over teletype, short wave radio and by telephone word was flashed, and nearly every man in the department on or off duty was apprised of the situation.

Among those off duty was Officer Michael O'Malley, of the Mission Station, who had returned home after getting some word of the two-man robber gang.

He had hardly entered his home, which backs on Willow Avenue off Laguna Street, when he heard a commotion, and a loud voice of a man in excited protestation.

He slipped on his coat, made sure his gun was ready for action, and went down to investigate. He found two men, trying to overpower a sailor. The sailor told him the two men were trying to rob him, had picked him up, promising to return him to his ship of the U. S. fleet, but instead had taken him to the darkened street.

O'Malley thought he had something, so he got out his own car and started with the three men to the Ellis-Polk station. The suspects he had were not so well pleased with the turn of events, and though they had been relieved of their guns, they were displaying every intention of taking a chance. It was at this point that Lieutenant Emmett Flynn and Officer Robert Caldwell, cruising their district in search of the robbers, showed up, and took a part in the proceedings, and the two in custody were safely deposited in the village barracks. After taking the usual statements and making the usual reports at the station, during which the Bureau of Inspectors was notified, the case was turned over to Inspector William McMahon and Frank McCann. These experienced detectives didn't lose any time hanging the three kidnaping, beating and robbery cases coming out of Golden Gate Park, on the suspects, who turned out to be the Messrs. Pope and Clark. In their car part of the clothing of one victim was found, the false teeth of another, the hat of the third, and when the room of the pair was located that night and searched, other stolen articles, including clothing, jewelry, wallets and money were found, all belonging to the men robbed in the park.

The three victims, who had all been able, after hours of suffering, to make their way out of the park, and were in emergency hospitals, readily identified Pope and Clark.

With all this evidence, backed up by more developed later, McMahon and McCann went into the superior court with a case, made more sure by the testimony of the three men beaten and robbed, that brought a quick verdict by the jury.

The two rats convicted, came before Judge Deasy for sentence. With the testimony of the victims, their horrible story of wanton brutality, still fresh in his mind, with the splendid example of fast and effective police service exciting his admiration, Judge Deasy with equal facility imposed the severest penalty possible under the verdict. Some of the jurors wanted to hang the pair, a verdict possible under the kidnaping law.

In giving the two life and a five to life sentence to each of the cowardly curs, Judge Deasy said:

"The sentences are to run consecutively. If there is ever any danger of these two men getting out of prison under one sentence, the other life sentence will immediately take effect. It has come to me that these two men may attempt a desperate break for freedom. I direct they be taken to the penitentiary as soon as it is legally possible."

They were taken to San Quentin the next day, where it looks very much like they will remain from now on.

This is just another instance of the many that has pre-

(*Continued on page* 22)

Railway Mail Clerks Thwart Train Holdup

By Daniel O'Connell, *Chief Special Agent, Southern Pacific Railroad Co.*

This story of an attempted train robbery shows in full measure the courage of the railway mail clerks to whom the Government entrusts the safety of the United States mail. In the present case an attempt was made to hold up and rob the mail car on Southern Pacific Train No. 25, "The Owl," about two miles north of Saugus, California, on the night of February 17, 1915. The robbers were

Daniel O'Connell

frustrated by the mail clerks, who not only refused to open the door of their car, even when threatened by dynamite, but actually frightened the bandits away by threatening to open fire on them with their pistols.

As the "Owl," northbound from Los Angeles to San Francisco, was gathering speed, leaving the station at Saugus, which is located at the southern entrance to that long, arid stretch of flat country at the base of the Tehachapi mountains, two bandits climbed on the locomotive.

Leveling revolvers at Engineer Whyers and Fireman Fred Harvey, the bandits ordered the train operated to a point about two miles north of Saugus and then brought to a stop. Engineer Whyers complied with the bandits' command and the train came to a standstill; the bandits ordered the engine crew to leave the locomotive and uncouple the mail car from the rest of the train. When this had been accomplished, the engineer and fireman were instructed to run the locomotive and mail car further north.

When the engine and mail car had stopped a second time, the robbers commanded the engine crew to accompany them to the door of the mail car. Firing one shot through the window of this car, in an effort to intimidate the mail clerks, the bandits had the fireman call to the mail clerks to open the dor. However, these men—Sherman Gebhart, A. Brown, V. Curti and George Wearne—were made of sterner stuff. Hurriedly extinguishing the lights in the car and piling mail sacks against the door, they sprawled on the floor at the rear of the mail car, revolvers in hand, ready to offer a determined resistance to the bandits.

One of the robbers called to them: "Open that door or we'll fill you full of lead!" When this threat was unanswered, the bandits threatened to dynamite the car if the door was not opened. The mail clerks did not move. A volley of shots was fired through the windows and door of the car and once more the holdup men made a threat to dynamite the car. To this threat the mail clerks replied: "Look out, out there. We are going to shoot!" This spirit of loyalty to their trust completely unnerved the bandits and both turned and ran into the open country, where they were quickly lost in the darkness.

The engineer and fireman returned to their locomotive and backed the mail car to the rest of the train, recoupled, and the train proceeded, about half an hour late, bot with the valuable contents of the United States mail car intact.

During the time the passenger cars were standing where the train had been first halted, there was a great deal of fright and confusion amung many of the passengers. A soft-spoken, middle-aged man walked among them, telling them there was no danger and endeavoring to quiet their fears. Though none of the frightened passengers was aware of his identity, this quiet, reassuring gentleman was none other than the late William Sproule, at that time president of the Southern Pacific Company, who was returning to his San Francisco office from a convention at Los Angeles. His efforts to allay the fright of the passengers met with considerable success.

Southern Pacific police officers, as well as the sheriffs of both Los Angeles and Santa Barbara counties were notified and they at once formed posses to run down the bandits if possible. However, they were not successful in their quest, and the robbers made their escape from the scene of the crime.

Two young hoboes, William Miller and John Foller, who had been loitering around Saugus on the afternoon of February 17th, were questioned regarding the holdup. They furnished descriptions of two other young men who had been in Saugus on that afternoon and with whom they had pitched horseshoes, while awaiting the arrival of a train on which they intended stealing a ride. Miller and Fuller stated that when the "Owl" was leaving Saugus they attempted to board the head end, with the other two men, bot were ordered by the others at the point of pistols, to go to the rear if they wanted to ride. They claimed to have been on the roof of a Pullman car while the holdup was taking place and observed the uncoupling of the locomotive and mail car from the rest of the train.

The descriptions furnished by Miller and Fuller tallied with those given by the engineer and fireman and a determined search was made by the officers of all hobo jungles and other places where men of this type were likely to be found. Yet, no trace could be found of the men who had

(*Continued on page* 25)

Flashes from the Communications Bureau

"POLICE DEPARTMENT!"

"Yes?"

"Would you please send an officer up here? There's a man living with a married woman up in one of the rooms and her husband is coming home next week—and he refuses to leave. I'm afraid there will be trouble when he comes home."

"I think you're right lady. We'll take care of the situation."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT! I wish you would send an officer out here to make the boys stop playing ball in the street. They are ruining my flowers. I asked them if they would stop and I talked nice to them, but when they called me an old battleaxe that was too much."

"We'll take care of the boys, lady."

* * *

The Department made another killing on this one. (Call from an old lady):

"POLICE DEPARTMENT! Would you please send an officer to my house? There's a large black spider in the kitchen and I'm afraid to kill it."

"All right, lady, we'll take care of it."

Radio Car No. 1 from the Richmond Station responded and made a killing.

* * *

Officer Joe Murray didn't like this call to the Police Department:

"Good morning. Is this my old bald-headed friend, Mr. Ford?"

"No!!! This is not your old bald-headed friend. This is the Police Department."

"The Police Department? ? ? Oh, excuse me! I must have the wrong number. I'm sorry."

* * *

"POLICE DEPARTMENT! Officer, my mother and I keep a pistol here for our own protection and this morning my mother looked to see if it were loaded. She couldn't see the bullets so she pulled the hammer back and now the hammer won't release again and it's fully loaded. She's afraid to even put it down now for fear it might go off. Could you please send a plain clothes man over here to fix it for us? You see, we wouldn't like a uniformed officer to come to our door because our landlady is very fussy about such things."

"All right, lady, we'll take care of it."

And they had the gun for protection. So, in order to prevent any accidental fireworks by the dear ladies, the situation was taken care of to their satisfaction.

* * *

A store out on California street was recently held up and robbed. The wife of the proprietor had a good look at the holdup man, who evidently had a poor memory, for the alert lady-proprietor nnticed him on November 12, when he was again approaching the store. She did not waste any time on preliminaries but phoned the Communications Bureau and as a result radio car, Richmond No. 1 and Park No. 9, took part in the arrest of the holdup man just as he was staging a virtual "come-back." He was positively identified and connected with the previous holdup of the same store.

* * *

A lady out in the Mission district was tired of life and phoned police headquarters last Sunday that she was going to kill herself by cutting her wrists. Officer Harold Walker talked to her and told her how foolish it would be, etc., while in the meantime he had his fellow workers flash the information of her intended act; also the location of her apartment, over the radio. She evidently saw the radio car stop in front of the apartment, but the responding officers had her in the emergency hospital before any serious injury occurred to the victim as a result of her rash attempt.

* * *

On November 14 a lady residing on Forty-second avenue reported that she had found a child about three years old in front of her home. Her phone was received at exactly 27 minutes past 11 a.m. Taraval Radio Car No. 1 responded immediately to the address. At 11:40 a.m. the mother of the little girl, who lives on Thirty-seventh avenue, excitedly told of the loss of her child and the description tallied. The officers were able to inform her that her little darling would be returned inside of a minute or two. Needless to say, the mother of the little one was exuberant in her praise of the promptness and efficiency of the police service rendered her.

* * *

October 26—Two weeks ago Officer Emmett W. Donohue of the Communications Bureau, while working on the monitor board, received information from a lady who refused to give her name or address, to the effect that a young woman driving a Ford coupe was already going west on Post street toward the ocean beach to commit suicide. Fortunately, the informant gave the license number of the coupe. Instantly an "all cars" radio was sent with the result that the would-be suicide was picked up as she reached the Great Highway and safely returned to her parents.

POLICE BAND WINS AGAIN

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held on October 19, 1937, a communication reporting that the San Francisco Police Department Band was awarded the first prize in the parade held at Pittsburg, California, Sunday, October 17, 1937, was read, and we desire to extend to Sergeant Thomas R. Ritter and the members of his band the commendation of this Board for their efficiency and the excellent work performed by them.

The Board of Police Commissioners.

Eric Cullenward, New Aide to Mayor

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi this month appointed Eric Cullenward, San Francisco newspaper man, as his executive secretary.

We know of no man who would better fill the important post, and San Francisco is to be congratulated for having the services of such an able young man, and Mayor Rossi is to be commended for making the appointment.

Starting more than 20 years ago, Eric Cullenward began his career in this country after coming from his native country, Australia. He became a member of the editorial staff of the San Francisco Examiner, holding every important position in the office, finally working his way to the managing editorship, as high as a newspaper man usually ever gets.

Later he was assistant managing editor of the Los Angeles Examiner, leaving that post to join the official family of Governor James Rolph. He remained in the state service as Chief Deputy Director of Public Works until shortly after the governor passed away. Returning to San Francisco he joined the San Francisco Chronicle and was news editor and assistant managing editor when he quit to take over the publicity campaign two years ago when the people of San Francisco voted overwhelmingly to retain Mayor Rossi for another four years.

Since then Cullenward has engaged in numerous public relation activities. Most important of these was the work he did for the Southern Pacific Company, and the successful management as director of the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta.

His newspaper experience and his work in other lines has given him a keen understanding of public affairs and a knowledge of human nature that combined with a tireless energy, continuous enthusiasm, unbounded loyalty and exceptional ability, will make him an invaluable aide to Mayor Rossi. He is a stickler for details, be they small or large, and he has a ready sympathy for those distressed and these he is ever striving to help.

Besides being an able writer, he is a splendid public speaker, and has that rare faculty of making and keeping friends. These will mean much during the Exposition year, when it will fall largely upon his shoulders to see that the many noted visitors to our fair are properly taken care of, that they may return to their respective homes and proclaim they had the time of their lives.

Eric Cullenward has ever been a friend of the San Francisco Police Department. Back in the days when Daniel J. O'Brien was the city's colorful and capable chief of police, there was a friendship formed that lasted until Chief O'Brien passed on. In his newspaper posts he was always giving full account of accomplishments of the members of the department, and he would have no undeserved attacks on the men.

He has many friends among the membership, formed during the past 20 years, and these friendships have grown in warmth as the years have passed.

San Francisco police officers need never have any fear that Eric Cullenward in his present official position will ever ask them to do anything that isn't right or which would bring them embarrassment. It won't be hard for our officers to get in to see Secretary Cullenward. He isn't one who keeps the doors of his office closed to those who have business to do with the Mayor's office.

While the newspaper world loses for a few years his service, and others who sought his able assistance, will have to forgo his aid, San Francisco will find, as the months pass by, that they have acquired an able, efficient, loyal, energetic and tireless public servant in the person of Eric Cullenward.

TO GET MORE CONVENTIONS

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi has requested various San Francisco business men to accept chairmanships for committees in their fields to solicit additional membership for the San Francisco Convention and Tourist Bureau.

MAYOR ROSSI

"Because of keen competition from other cities in the convention business," said Mayor Rossi, "San Francisco's Convention Bureau must expand.

"With the support of an increased membership, the Bureau will be able to secure a number of conventions for the years succeeding the Golden Gate International Exposition and thus avoid the sudden let-down in business that otherwise inevitably follows the closing of such events."

Among those whom Mayor Rossi has asked to help in the Bureau's membership campaign are: J. L. Stuart, convention business; Jesse Colman, restaurant business; George R. Reilly, laundry, cleaning, and dyeing business; L. M. Voorsanger, beverage business; Fred Pabst, automotive business; Frank Martinelli, night club business; and A. M. Bowles, amusement business.

HITCH-HIKING IS OUTLAWED

During recent years, hitch-hiking has become one of America's favorite modes of travel. The wise motorist, however, will do everything he can to discourage this practice, states the public safety department of the National Automobile Club. Many drivers have been robbed by those they befriended—others have been sued by their "guests" after an accident—some have even been killed.

The practice of hitch-hiking also creates a dangerous situation on the street because youngsters stand out in the road when they should be on the sidewalk.

You may find it difficult to turn down a hitch-hiker when you've got plenty of room in your car. Remember, it is better to play safe and pass them by.

BAY COUNTIES' Peace Officers' Association

MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

BODIE WALLMAN, *President* CHARLES DULLEA, *Secretary*

The regular monthly meeting of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association was held Thursday, November 18, 1937, at the Hotel Carquinez, Richmond, with Chief of Police L. E. Jones as host.

The following became members of the Association: P. J. Reder, police department, Martinez; Wm. Johnson, police department, Martinez; Captain L. A. Eicke, California Highway Patrol; Mayor A. B. Hinckle, Richmond; City Manager J. A. McVitty, Richmond; Commander Cannons, 12th Naval District, San Francisco; W. W. Scott, councilman, Richmond.

Mayor Hinckley, City Manager McVitty and Police Judge Marcola were introduced and made brief addresses of welcome.

Chief William J. Quinn of San Francisco told of his attendance at the recent International World Police convention held in Montreal, Canada. The Chief stated that while Europe was well represented in the matter of attendance, there were very few representatives of cities in the United States, only himself and Chief Jenkins of Portland being present from the western states. The official attendance at the convention included representatives from France and England. Scotland Yard, London, was also represented officially at the convention. Chief Quinn stated that the various foreign police officials were very much interested in American police affairs. The Chief said he also noticed that the foreign chiefs did not at all seem to have a correct perspective of the gangster situation in the United States. He also described the wonderful exhibition given for the members of the convention by about 200 young policeman who gave very high-class exhibitions of horsemanship, wrestling, boxing, jiu-jitsu, etc.

Of the convention's adjourning to New York, he declared that city's police department is probably the most efficient in the entire United States at the present time. Chief Quinn said that, of course, he endeavored to extract a promise from the various members of the convention and other police officials to make San Francisco their convention city for 1939, and that there is quite a possibility that they will come. He was working to have our Association and theirs at a combined convention.

Chief Quinn remarked that a peculiar feature of the Montreal convention was the trend of the members to stress their desire for immediate world peace.

The next speaker was Senatnr DeLap, who summarized in detail about seventy bills of police origin that have passed both Houses in Sacramento. The Senator spoke with perfect familiarity of the provisions of each of the bills recently proposed at Sacramento and of interest to peace officers, stressing particularly No. 426 and No. 216. The senator complimented the members of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association for the fine work they have done at Sacramento, and in their individual jurisdictions, in the matter of preserving sections of the Code that make for the safety to life and property, and in promulgating laws that are in the interest of the taxpayer and the law-abiding citizen. The senator said that he has always worked in the interest of law-abiding people and consequently hand-in-hand with peace officials, and he wished to remind his hearers that his office is open at all hours to them individually and collectively.

In the discussion of the topic of the day—the question of placing bets on California tracks by telephone and teletype—Captain of Inspectors Charles W. Dullea of San Francisco told of the actual working of this latest development in the matter of placing bets. To secure this information he stated he visited the local race track and found teletype machines for the reception of bets located in a number of shacks just outside the track grounds. These shacks were not built especially to be used in housing the teletype machines, he said, but happened to be in that particular vicinity since dog racing was in that vicinity a few years ago, and were promptly put to their present use since betting took this latest turn.

A person called a "runner" takes the actual money from any particular shack just before each race and actually bets the amount as per instructions from the party or parties running the teletype shack. The captain stated that the name "runner" is very appropriate indeed for the men who place the bets. They certainly do run back and forth at top speed between the shanties or shacks and the betting booths, and deserve the name of "runner" which has been so facetiously applied to them.

The captain pointed out how easy it would be for women and juveniles to make bets under this new system and thus open up an avenue of trouble for peace officers throughout the State. As racing is now virtually continuous, he pointed out the present condition of placing bets will certainly prove embarrassing to every police official.

President Wallman explained that with a cut of as high as 10 per cent for bets placed, it was only natural that these betting places would open all over the State.

Mr. Sefton, of the Attorney General's office explained that as long as the money is actually bet the spirit of the law is not violated. The wires do not enter the track, and as long as a person comes into the track, places money on races in the usual and accepted manner, there is no law

(*Continued on page* 21)

World Police Shield for Chief Quinn

One more honor has fallen to Chief of Police William J. Quinn from another association of police officials. Holding the office of first vice-president in the International Association of Chiefs of Police, a like office in the California State Peace Officers' Association, he was last month made first vice-president of the International World Police at the annual meeting, held in Montreal, Canada.

The International World Police is made up largely of members of police departments of Europe and Asia, with

TO THE CHIEF FROM WORLD POLICE
Gold Shield presented Chief Quinn at the Montreal Convention of International World Police last month.

a few in this country and Canada. At the meeting in Montreal nearly a hundred delegates were present, from every country in the old world with the exception of Italy, Japan and China who seem to be having troubles a little more widespread than police work.

Chief Quinn, a member since his invitation to Paris, France, in 1931, was the only delegate from the Pacific Coast, and took a prominent part in the program of the three-day session in Montreal. On the main topic of the convention, which deals mostly on international crime, having to do with forgery, big shot gambling, bunco men and narcotics, he presented a paper to the meeting on narcotics. With the Pacific Coast a receiving place for the unloading of large consignments of opium, heroin and other illegal drugs, smuggled into North America, he has had much time to study the subject during his long membership in the Police Department. He told of how from one portion of north China alone, seven times more heroin is manufactured than is needed in this country for legal medical use.

News of his Big Brother League had reached the ears of some of the delegates and he was asked to tell the meeting what had been done in this important field. He recited how, with a few volunteer workers among the San Francisco Police Department, he had just a few years ago started the movement that has done so much to reclaim many young boys from a sure life of crime. He recounted the widespread interest in the city and told how the idea had grown until it was a part of the work of a great per cent of his force. From San Francisco he explained how the Big Brother Bureau has been formed in the State Peace Officers' Association, and thence into the International Associations of Chiefs of Police, each organization having adopted a fixed program to carry the work into every section of the country having membership in the associations.

He was assured that the International World Police would adopt the idea and give it deep study and support. So a movement, started in San Francisco, has become not only national but international in scope.

After the convention adjourned at Montreal the entire membership went to New York, where they were guests of the New York Police Department, and were given an opportunity of seeing how the largest police department in America works. After the New York meeting they went on to Washington, D. C., where J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation, opened his entire department to the visitors.

One of the treasures Chief Quinn brought back with him was a gold shield, setting forth his membership in the World Police, presented to him during the Montreal sessions.

Chief Quinn hopes to be able to have the International World Police convene in San Francisco during the Exposition year, as he has hopes of having the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the California State Peace Officers' Association.

President of the World Police, Fernand Dufresne, director of police of Montreal, Canada, presided, and was succeeded in office by Sir James MacBrien, commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

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A Glance in the Night

By Charles W. Dullea, *Captain of Inspectors, San Francisco Police Department.*

(*Continued from last month*)

Upon arrival at the Hall of Justice we got the first break in the case. A taxicab driver, Howard Dimick, had reported for work, and, glancing at the blackboard, saw the inquiry regarding the load which had been driven to 24th and Noe Streets. He instantly recalled the occasion, and reported this fact to his office. He was instructed to go to the Homicide Detail at the Hall of Justice and tell

Captain Charles W. Dullea

his story. Needless to state, he was most welcome. Here is his story as set out in the police records:

DRIVER DIMICK, Pay Roll No. 1906, Phone WEst 7173; Res. 1339 Grove Street, Apt. No. 7.

Driver Dimick, No. 1906, received an order through our phones at 16th and Valencia for 200 - 14th Street about 1:05 A. M. April 11.

Upon arriving at No. 200 - 14th Street two men boarded his cab and directed him to drive to the Maryland Club, where one patron stayed in cab while the other talked to cigar man out in front and then went inside. When he came outside, both patrons had a conversation with a man, who appeared to be a waiter in the Maryland Club, for about five or ten minutes.

He was then directed to drive to Third and Mission Streets (I think the Phoenix Club) where both passengers got out and went in for about ten minutes. Upon their return driver was directed to take them to 1211 Noe Street. He went out Howard and was told to drive up 16th Street slowly. Then he was directed at Guerrero to return back again down 16th Street and at 16th Street, between Guerrero and Valencia, the patrons saw two fellows on the sidewalk. Driver was told to stop when these two fellows came across and talked with patrons.

One bystander said to patron, "When are you going back to your boat?" Patron replied, "I am going down there about 8 o'clock."

Driver was directed to drive to 1211 Noe Street and upon arriving at this point was directed to wait, which he did for about ten minutes. He was then directed to drive to 22nd and Valencia and upon arriving there was dismissed. Patrons got out of cab at this point just as another Yellow Cab came around the corner. Patrons went over, shook hands with the driver and were talking to him when he, driver Dimick, left.

Here at last, was something tangible. Dimick was sure that he could identify the man. A visit was paid to the Maryland Club, but the early morning crew had not come to work as yet and no information could be gained.

We then went to the Phoenix Club on Third Street and Inspector Charles Iredale strolled in alone and engaged the doorkeeper in conversation. It was early in the evening and only a few hangers-on were about work and Iredale talked about affairs in general and prohibition in particular. He inquired about business and asked if they had any trouble lately—just random gossip with ears attuned for any note of encouraging news. "Have any of the gang been around lately?" asked Iredale. "No," answered the game keeper, "except that Freddie McCarthy and another fellow were in early this morning and Nick had a time getting rid of them. They left and came back in about an hour and Nick had to drive them away in his own automobile." Iredale nodded nonchalantly, and said he would be moving along, and strolled out the door. He gained the street, came over to our machine which was parked around the corner, and, from the expression on his face, we knew he had some good news. When he told us about McCarthy you can imagine that all speed records to the hospital were broken and Driver Dimick was immediately sent for. He promptly identified McCarthy as one of the fares that had been driven to No. 1211 Noe Street early that morning. McCarthy refused to make a statement and denied being in that vicinity at that time.

While this was a definite break in the case, much remained to be done as we did not have enough evidence to convict McCarthy. Balogh was unable to identify the murderers, and when the Phoenix Cluh game keeper found out that he had unwittingly put the finger on McCarthy it was certain that he would retract his story and little or no help could be expected from that source when it became known that McCarthy was in custody. We had to work fast, so we took Driver Dimick to 16th Street and had him point out the location where the conversation was had upon the sidewalk. It was noted that this meeting on

(*Continued on page* 22)

Merited Commendations

The following are copies of reports submitted to Chief of Police William J. Quinn by Company Commanders, dealing with excellent police service rendered by officers of their respective commands:

"Officers James Molinari and Robert West, assigned to Radio Car No. 3, Northern Station, while patrolling on the 12 p.m. to 8 a.m. watch, November 11, 1937, observed and followed a Luxor cab, license B.E.P.C.S. 8339, at 1:21 a.m., said date, in vicinity of Fillmore and California streets. The cab contained one passenger who aroused the suspicion of the officers who placed their spotlight on the conveyance, at the same time that a radio message was being broadcast giving a description of a man who held up a Luxor cab at Oak and Baker streets a short time previously. The officers commanded the driver to pull to the curb and as the cab slowed down the passenger alighted and started running away. He was quickly overtaken and when searched was found to possess a .32 calibre revolver with four loaded cartridges and was again searched at the Northern Station and found to have $9.15 in cash on his person. Arthur Lockwood, victim, positively identified this holdup man, who gave his name as Dan Jensen, and stated the bandit had previously held him up at Oak and Baker streets, taking $9.05 in cash from him. Jensen was properly booked on a charge of robbery and violating the State gun law, with the above evidence. For this strict attention to police duty and the extraordinary vigilance maintained by these officers, it is my opinion that they acted without fear of consequences and in a most efficient manner; therefore, respectfully recommend that they be commended by you."

EMMETT MOORE,
Captain of Police.

* * *

"At 4 a.m. Monday, September 27, 1937, Officers John Desmond and Oliver Lundborg of this company observed an automobile park in front of No. 44 Fourth street, and as they approached the said auto the driver, John Mazen, age 22, no local address, alighted and started running south on Fourth to Mission Street. These officers gave chase, apprehending him, and upon questioning Mazen admitted having stolen the automobile, which was a Buick sedan, license 5 H 90-68, at 2:30 a.m., same date. When taken to the Southern Station to be booked, Mazen admitted to the arresting officers that he had served sentences in the state prisons of Arizona and Colorado and is at present on parole from the state prison of Illinois. He also stated that the Chicago authorities want him on a charge of grand theft. I respectfully recommend that these officers be commended by you for this fine police work and alertness and attention to duty."

GEORGE M. HEALY,
Captain of Police.

I herewith call your attention to the efficient police service performed by Sergeant Gerald Dower and Officer M. J. Sullivan of this Company and Officers M. J. Strong, E. Grimm, M. Scanlon, F. Woods and V. Vandevort of the radio car crews on Saturday, September 18.

About 4 a. m. of said date, Arthur Larsen, employed at Page's Garage, 623 Valencia street, noticed a man in J. A. Herzog's automobile sales rooms at 601 Valencia street. He notified this station and this information was broadcast over the police radio—message No. 63, Mission Station message No. 892. The aforementioned officers responded. They observed a man trying to open the safe. They immediately surrounded the premises and were forced to push in a door to gain entrance. After searching the building they found a man who gave his name as Joseph Warwick, address 3161 Sixteenth street, room 38. He refused to make any statement other than that he was on parole from San Quentin, where he had been sent after a conviction for burglary. They later learned that he had an alias of Richard Collins and that he had formerly lived at 315 Hyde street, apartment 403. The officers booked him for burglary and booked as evidence a pair of gloves that Warwick wore when attempting to open the safe, and a flashlight.

The officers went to room 38, at 3161 Sixteenth street, where they found and booked for identification $13.35. This money consisted of five and ten cent pieces. They then went to 315 Hyde street, apartment 403, where they arrested Wiley Price, charging him with $1000 vagrancy. (Price is a pal of Warwick and a former roommate.)

On the date mentioned (September 18, 1937) the Venice Cafe, 3074 Sixteenth street, had been burglarized. A five cent player piano and a cigarette machine had been broken into and the money taken. This aroused the suspicion of the officers mentioned and they communicated with the Burglary Detail as Warwick had already been transferred to the city prison and was being interrogated by members of the Burglary Detail. They learned that the money taken from 3161 Sixteenth street was from the machines at 3074 Sixteenth street. Warwick was confronted with this fact and a bottle of whiskey that had been taken from 3074 Sixteenth street and found in Warwick's room at 3161 Sixteenth street. He then admitted having committed the burglary at 3074 Sixteenth street, as well as the burglary at 601 Valencia street.

Joseph Warwick is well known to the members of the Bureau of Inspectors. He is a noted safe man and had, previously to being sent to San Quentin, burglarized many safes in this city. No doubt if he had not been apprehended he would have caused the Police Department considerable annoyance. The prompt attention to duty and the efficient manner the aforementioned officers performed their duty

(Continued on page 25)

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CURFEW LAW TO BE ENFORCED

Chief Quinn has issued the following commanding order to keep juveniles off the streets at late hours.

Your attention is hereby called to Ordinance No. 371:

Prohibiting minors under the age of sixteen years, after certain hours in the night time, from loitering, wandering, strolling or playing in, on or about public places, streets, avenues, alleys, squares or parks in this city and county, unless accompanied by parent, guardian or other person having the care or custody of the minors; etc."

also Ordinance No. 274 (New Series):

"Prohibiting minors under the age of eighteen years from frequenting bar rooms or billiard rooms or engaging in games of billiards, pool or cards."

You will instruct all members of your command to pay particular attention to boys out at late and unusual hours of the day and night, hanging around cafes and other public places, selling newspapers and flowers, soliciting shoe shines, watching automobiles, etc., in violation of the above ordinances.

17 STATES FRAME PAROLES COMPACT

Seventeen states have joined a compact providing reciprocal supervision for paroled prisoners, Justice Department officials have announced.

The pact was signed at Kansas City by governors of the states or their representatives at a meeting of the Interstate Commission on Crime.

It binds the 17 states to supervise native citizens paroled from prisons in other states. The commission sponsored the pact, contending it would eliminate "sundown" paroles in which out-of-state prisoners are paroled with the understanding they will cross the state line by sunset.

States signing the compact include Arizona, California, Delaware, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

A CHANCE WORTH WHILE

"For the month of November of this year the charter has been opened in the San Francisco Traffic Rifle and Revolver Club at Fort Funston. Police members for the month of November will be accepted without the payment of the initiation fee upon payment of $6 in advance—the dues for the year ending one year after their date of entrance. This is done in order to stimulate shooting in the San Francisco Police Department. It gives members of this department an opportunity to enjoy the privilege of shooting on one of the best ranges in America. All members coming in under this reduced fee will be classified as associate members and as far as shooting is concerned will have all the rights and privileges of regular members. Arrangements can be made with our range officer for reloading ammunition so as to lessen the cost to members. Company Commanders are invited to inspect our range and clubhouse so that they may be able to explain to their men just what is being offered. Officers desiring to join can do so by getting in touch with Captain Charles Goff at the Traffic Bureau."

I should like to thank Chief Quinn very heartily for all he did and for his great kindness during the visit of Lieutenant Vitorio Mussolini in San Francisco.

He appreciated it very much and especially asked me to thank the Chief in his name.

I would like also to express my gratefulness to his staff for their efficient work.

A. RAINALDI,
Italian Consul General.

LETTERS TO CHIEF QUINN

A CREDIT TO OUR CITY

I recently witnessed an incident that convinced me that at least two San Francisco police officers are a credit to their city and organization. They were a sergeant and his radio patrnl car patrolman—shield No. 1329. I believe those concerned were Sergeant Leo Morch and Officer J. Leishman, Co. E. At Post and Hyde streets, I witnessed two men resist arrest and the actions of these two officers under trying conditions were most praiseworthy. Despite persistent resistance these officers used less force than was justified and were very patient. The sergeant distinguished his command completely, capably and with consideration. The patrolman performed his duties in a thorough manner, quickly, efficiently and calmly. Although this was only a minor incident, the actions of these officers strongly reflect their training, and I, for one, think they should be highly commended for this creditable performance.

SIDNEY HEATON,
930 Post Street.

* * *

RADIO PATROL FINDS MISSING MOTHER

Last Thursday, our mother lost her bearings while out for a walk in our neighborhood. It was around 5 p.m. when she went out, and it was nearly 8 p.m. before she was found. She was without her purse, and became a little confused. Of course we were very worried, and reported the case to the Richmond Station, and then engaged in a search in the Richmond District which proved futile. My sister stayed home in case any phone calls came in. While my brother and I were out looking, Officers John T. McConville, Star No. 559, and Wallace W. Haverty, Star No. 838, of the Richmond Station brought our mother home. They located her at Presidio avenue and Geary street. These two officers were very kind to our mother and we all are very grateful to them for finding her. We are also grateful to you as Chief of the San Francisco Police Department, which, with its radio cars, was able to do the good work.

Thanking you all again and may you be able to continue your good work for other people when they need you, I am

I. LE P. GALBRAITH,
M. E. E. GALBRAITH.

* * *

POLICE EFFICIENT ON STRIKE DUTY

Permit me to extend to you my sincere congratulations upon the fine manner in which the officers of the San Francisco Police Department conducted themselves during the recent waterfront controversy.

As a neutral and unbiased observer, I can truthfully say that the morale of the officers and their immediate response to the splendid leadership of Captain William Healy of the Harbor Station was a tribute not only to the sterling qualities of this commanding officer, but to the Department as a whole.

On several occasions where friction appeared imminent, it was averted by the coolness and quick thinking of Captain Healy and the prompt and willing obedience to his instructions on the part of the subordinate officers. This combination was most effective in successfully dealing with a situation of this kind; preventing a breach of the peace and at the same time being scrupulously fair to both sides.

During my many years experience I have had an opportunity to observe police officers in nearly every large city in the United States and I have not, on any occasion, seen a better example of good police work than that displayed by the San Francisco Police Department during this recent dispute.

A. T. MERCIER, Gen. Mgr.,
Southern Pacific Co.

* * *

OFFICER HERMANN WINS PRAISE

The writer like some humans, through procrastination, or reluctancy, at times fails to give praise where praise is due; however, at this time I wish to comment favorably relative to one Police Officer Hermann of the Ingleside Station, who is deserving of my comment, feeble as it may be.

On September 11th at 10:30 p. m., I was involved in an automobile accident wherein an elderly lady was injured. Shortly after the accident, and under trying circumstances, Officer Hermann took charge. I had an opportunity to observe a demonstration of the many attributes necessary to be a good police officer, which consisted of courtesy, consideration, decision and judgment; above all, intelligent handling of the many details involving all the individuals.

In retrospect, and for the reason that Mr. Hermann is a credit to your department, I take the liberty of congratulating you on the acquisition of this fine type of man.

W. V. JOYCE.

* * *

INSP. LIPPI RECOVERS STOLEN SUIT

Having had a suit stolen from my car in a garage on Post street I reported the theft to the police.

Within 48 hours the stolen property had been located and returned to me.

As a visitor to California may I take off my hat to the San Francisco police! The courtesy which I received from you and the efficiency which was shown by your men merits the highest praise.

This letter is to express my thanks.

D. J. WELLENKAMP.

P.S. Inspector Joseph Lippi of the Burglary Detail was the man with whom I dealt.

Eventful Day of Joseph A. Lee

By Opie L. Warner

September 25, 1937, was an eventful date in the life of Joseph A. Lee, "Little Joe," stenographer in the San Francisco Police Department, for on that day, under authority of an order signed by the Honorable George J. Steiger, presiding judge of the Superior Court of the State of California, in San Francisco, Joe presented himself before an examining committee of three members of the California State Bar, Edmund J. Holl, Ivan N. Maroevich and Michael L. Haun, appointed by the judge to examine into his qualifications and competency to act as a court reporter in the Superior Court of the State of California and/or in California. "Little Joe," as many of us know him, passed the rigid test prescribed by section 270 of the California Code of Civil Procedure. His certificate of qualification and competency, signed by the presiding judge and by the three members on the committee, is now on file in the County Clerk's office and official record of this appears in the minutes of the court of the presiding judge of the Superior Court in the city hall.

Joseph A. Lee

Writing of Joe's stenographic and secretarial skill, we find that he was singled out on recommendation of Edward M. Coffey, then secretary of the Board of Public Health and of the San Francisco Municipal Civil Service Association to become the secretary of the following organizations: The Municipal Charter Conference and the Municipal Conference re. Selection of Candidates for Freeholders.

When in 1930-1931 the police initiated a campaign to protect their interests in the city's charter and organized, first the Patrolmen's Association on Pension Amendments, on February 15, 1930, and second, the Police Department Association for Charter Revision, again we find that "Little Joe" was singled out and did the job for the police as one who had at heart the interests of those alongside of whom he had worked for many years.

In the year 1931, when the San Francisco Federation of Municipal Employees was organized, again we find that stenographic skill and secretarial ability to report, verbatim, parliamentary proceedings in that important major organization composed of delegates from upwards of 70 city employees' and labor union organizations in San Francisco and Hetch Hetchy, was officially recognized and once more we find that "Little Joe" was chosen secretary and he remained in that position until the time of his mother's death.

Joe's neatness and originality of style of work in this particular field (for he showed, in the minutes, a complete verbatim report of the proceedings of each meeting, including parliamentary debates, appeals from decisions made by the chair, etc.), marks him as exceptional in his calling.

How did Joe get up his speed? Well, his brother John reads to him and not so long ago we find that Joe due to the fact that he has no stenographic practice in the usual run of things at work, went to the Gallagher-Marsh College and Dorothy Durham School for Private Secretaries, leaving there after attaining that reserve high speed necessary to insure qualifying in this rigid test.

Joe was identified with about 20 organizations at one time, having been an honorary member of ten or more of them.

The host of friends Joe has wish him well. We all know his faithfulness to the cause of and to the city employees and to the "men in the blue uniform" with whom he has labored many years. They and we know his stenographic ability, his neatness of work, and we are inclined to think that some day Joe will attain higher laurels.

"Atta boy," Joe! and congratulations to you on your recent marriage, too.

PACIFIC GREYHOUND WINS AWARD

The presentation to Pacific Greyhound Lines of the magazine Bus Transportation's 1937 Maintenance Award has been announced by R. M. Ahrens, General Superintendent of Maintenance and Equipment for the bus company. The Gold Award was presented by editor Carl W. Stocks and accepted by W. E. Travis, president of the bus line, at the 11th Annual Convention of the National Association of Motor Bus Operators held in Chicago.

Bus Transportation's maintenance awards are given to bus companies which have made outstanding progress in bus maintenance. The awards are based on the completeness and efficiency of the methods and practices employed. The first award was presented in 1930 and since that time, the honor has been highly coveted by intercity bus lines throughout the nation.

The magazine pointed out that the winning of the Gold Award by Pacific Greyhound is especially significant because the company is the largest of all intercity lines in America. During the past year it operated 450 buses in all parts of the West to accumulate a total annual mileage in excess of 31 million miles. The company maintains garage and maintenance shops at many points, the largest shops being located at San Francisco, Portland and Los Angeles.

In accepting the award for Pacific Greyhound Lines, Mr. Travis gave credit to the company's drivers and mechanics who cooperate to maintain "on-time" schedules day after day in all types of country ranging from mountain roads to desert trails.

A Willing Worker Has to Do Some Explaining

By The Editor

When Louis Saloman left San Francisco on Sunday afternoon, October 14, 1933, he had about $500 which he had earned with very little exertion in a couple of hours that very afternoon. Probably he has made an easy living ever since and has forgotten all about his stay in San Francisco, and has also forgotten how profitable his labors here were. But a good memory is not the sole possession of elephants. At least that is what Mr. Saloman no doubt now thinks. But I am getting ahead of my story.

Well, Louis earned easy money for one day, at least, here in San Francisco. He also left this city in a hurry. The people of this city and county who were interested in his activities here and his hurried departure on October 14, 1933, really never did forget him—and for that reason he is now returning to at least do some explaining about his hurried departure and his carelessness in communicating with his fellow-workers to whom he really did owe some consideration.

Mr. Saloman was a bright, affable, young man with a most taking personality. He was most industrious, too, and willing to help out his fellow-workers even to the extent of subbing for them so that they could relax for a half hour or so. In fact, his volunteering to do some chores to which he was not officially assigned is the unfortunate (for him) reason why he is now speeding towards San Francisco, when he would much prefer to be preparing for the Christmas holidays among his friends back east.

The peculiar thing about Louis was the fact he earned such a princely salary in San Francisco and deliberately quit after working—hard, it is true—for only a couple of hours.

This is how it happened:

On that sunny afternoon of October 14, 1933, the ticket booths in front of the eastern entrances to Kezar stadium were surrounded by partisans of two local university football teams anxious to secure good tickets for the annual football struggle scheduled for that afternoon.

Young men representing the student bodies of the two universities concerned were assiduously attending to their duties as ushers, ticket-takers, ticket-sellers, etc. Everyone was enthusiastic about the particular assignment that the officials of the athletic board had selected to be performed for dear alma mater on that day. And no one alumnus worked harder to show that he was deserving of the prized badge bearing the word "official" than did the subject of this story. He was all enthusiasm. He was strictly fair to those waiting in line at the ticket booths. No smart alec young hoodlum could elbow his way into the head of the line while Louis was around. He was arbiter, too, when some patron demurred about the change shoved through the ticket window. He actually more than once reached into his pocket and, for the reputation of good old alma mater, placated the protesting purchasers, while at the same time remarking: "Brother, for the sake of a dollar or two we don't want you people to bear any ill feeling towards our school." The students in the ticket booth longed to grow up and be able to give such a hand to the dear old school as that prince of an alumnus was doing that afternoon.

The game was getting well along and customers were becoming fewer and fewer. Mr. Saloman had kept the peace all through the rush and now that their nervousness about the making of the correct change had somewhat subsided he diverted the straggling customers to other ticket booths so that his co-workers could have a chance to see some of the great football after having checked in their cash and tickets. The boys were elated. Their booths checked perfectly. He was just as much pleased as they were and showed them how easy it is to come out even by not being excited and by holding on to the tickets ordered until the purchaser has counted his change. Time was precious. They wanted to see as many minutes of the game as possible. Sure, their alumnus friend would let them run in while he carried the day's takings to the cash room. On running to the nearest entrance of the stadium one of the students happened to glance toward the drive which passes on the north side of Kezar stadium and whom did he see running by the police station but the wonderful alumnus! The two ticket sellers sped also through the rhododendrons and were at once joined by police and other willing trailers, but the great alumnus with the appropriated money and "official" badge had disappeared.

Down at the Hall of Justice they keep quite a lot of records—they run into millions—of even unselfish gentlemen like our hero, and thus it is that Lieutenant James Malloy aod Inspector Frank McCann of the San Francisco Police Department will be official traveling companions of Mr. Saloman from Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, to San Francisco when he comes here to explain his great disappearing act of Sunday, October 14, 1933.

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ABOUT LIQUOR CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA

The following is a copy of a communication received by Chief of Police William J. Quinn from George M. Stout, State Liquor Administrator, Sacramento, relative to provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

"In August, 1937, I addressed a letter to you inviting your attention to Section 66.5 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which confers upon every peace officer and every district attorney, absolute authority to prosecute persons who violate the provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. In that letter, I also stated that the offices of this Board would be glad to cooperate with your office to the fullest extent in this regard.

"As you are undoubtedly aware, the provisions of the Act create certain public offenses which are of concern to local authorities. These offenses relate to the social aspects of liquor control. Among the acts made unlawful by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act are such things as sales of alcoholic beverages to minors, purchases of alcoholic beverages to habitual or common drunkards or to obviously intoxicated persons, the operating of disorderly houses by liquor licensees, sales between 2 A. M. and 6 A. M., of the same day, bringing alcoholic beverages into city or county jails and employment of hostesses and entertainers on a percentage basis.

"There are many other offenses in the Act which relate to the protection of the State revenue and to the manufacturing and selling of alcoholic beverages by unlicensed persons. With the limited number of liquor control officers which we have in this State, the enforcement of these latter provisions necessarily does not allow our State liquor control officers to devote an adequate amount of time to the enforcement of the social control provisions of the Act. For these reasons, I again invite your attention to Section 66.5 of the Act with the hope that we will have cooperation from you to the end that the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act will have adequate enforcement in all its aspects.

"In this regard, a recent opinion of the Attorney General of California, Opinion No. NS-505, dated August 21st, 1397, is pertinent. In that opinion, the Attorney General ruled that the fifty per cent of license fees collected under Section 37 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which is apportioned to cities and counties must be used by the cities and counties for State purposes. The Attorney General stated that a proper State purpose to which the monies apportioned to cities and counties from license fees could be used, would be the fulfilling of the obligation imposed upon cities and counties under Section 66.5 of the Act."

GEO. M. STOUT,
State Liquor Administrator.

Phone SUtter 9579
ROCHAMBEAU
All Kinds of Fancy and Mixed Drinks
Entertainment Every Evening
72 EDDY STREET SAN FRANCISCO

HOMICIDE CARS AID NEW YORK STATE POLICE

New York state police have evolved a new weapon—the homicide car—with which to combat crime.

Consisting of Ford V-8 sedan deliveries carrying photographic, lighting and fingerprinting equipment, these units are used for the purpose of obtaining evidence in murder, homicide, questionable suicide, criminal negligence, unidentified dead and burglary cases. They operate in rural sections and communities too small to afford regular police protection.

Due to the speed with which these units reach the scene of tragedies and the completeness of the equipment which they carry, state police are able to turn up and preserve valuable evidence which otherwise might be lost.

Typical of many cases which have been solved with the aid of the homicide cars are the following:

A justice of the peace with no known enemies was found murdered in his cottage, located in a lonely rural section. Discovery of a fingerprint on a lamp chimney in the cottage led to the arrest of two men in California. Both were convicted of murder. It developed that they had asked the justice of the peace for shelter while passing through the locality and then had murdered their host.

A fingerprint on a cigar wrapper found in a waste basket in a grocery store which had been robbed led to the identification and conviction of the robbers. Bodies recovered from lakes and rivers and even some, which have been long buried, have been identified and restored to relatives.

Cases are investigated at night as well as by day as portable gasoline driven generators and flood lights are carried. A highway, home or scene of any crime at night can be adequately lighted for photographs and inspection.

Special built-in cabinets house the equipment. A large bottom drawer contains an 8x10 camera with 12-inch lens and reducing back, a 4x5 speed graphic with synchronizer for flash light pictures, film holders, tripods, photoflood reflectors and leads.

Another drawer contains an alcohol stove, pure paraffin and porcelain evaporating dishes for making molds in the paraffin powder nitrate test used in the investigation of homicides when the weapon is a gun.

A drawer of fingerprinting equipment includes fingerprint camera, powder, camel hair brushes, feather duster, magnifying glasses, scissors, black and white lifters for latent fingerprints, bottles for analysis specimens, pad and book for taking fingerprints, cards, ink roller and tube of ink, fingerprinting cadavers, scalpel, syringes and rubber gloves.

The work is carried on under the supervision of the newly formed Bureau of Investigation. A fingerprint file is kept, also a complete record of every individual arrested and fingerprinted by the bureau. The department works in close cooperation with police departments in cities and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

BAY COUNTIES PEACE OFFICERS

(*Continued from page* 12)

violation. The law is violated in spirit and in truth, he said, only when there is direct connection between the track and the outside of the track by wire or otherwise, and, in this present instance, although the teletypes are in very close proximity to the track, nevertheless the actual bet is placed and accounted for in the totalizer just as a bet placed by any one of the individual visitors to race tracks.

Mr. Sefton also dwelled at considerable length on the possibilities of Section 337a of the penal code in the matter of keeping gambling in check. He also went through the various subdivisions of the section and told of the trouble of securing a conviction. He mentioned Los Angeles and San Francisco particularly in this respect. A fine may be sometimes secured upon perfect evidence. But a gambler is always ready and willing to pay a fine—even a large one—and thus continue in business, he said. Neither does the confiscation of some telephones and paraphernalia worry the gambler because he can always open again, fully equipped.

The peace officials have their chief difficulty in the court under 337a, he said, for the simple reason that, in the first place, it is difficult to obtain a verdict of guilt, and secondly, it is almost impossible to secure a sentence.

One good feature of the problem, he said, was the fact that gamblers may be sent to jail, the one place they do not want to reach. With proper local ordinances these people may come before the grand jury or a committing magistrate, thus obviating the possibility of the local police officials being left "holding the sack" as it were.

Earl Warren, district attorney of Alameda county, said he agreed with Captain Dullea, Chief Wallman and the other members of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association that this was quite a serious problem to peace officials. Here gambling had a new and forceful form on which to operate and its scope was immense—so immense that it was the duty of the various California jurisdictions to combat it in the best manner they could locally.

The only solution of the problem he could think of at the present time was to request the Attorney General to draw up a blank form of an ordinance that could be used by the individual jurisdictions to thwart the growth of gambling that is certain to result from this new move on the part of the gambling fraternity.

The members stood in silence for one minute in respect for the late R. R. Veale of Martinez, a charter member of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association, who had been sheriff of Contra Costa county for 40 years. The secretary was instructed to send an appropriate scroll to Mrs. R. R. Veale anent the death of our late member, R. R. Veale.

The next meeting of the Association will be held on Thursday, December 16, 1937, in Perry Hall, Sausalito, with Chief of Police Tony Quadras as host.

BODIE A. WALLMAN, *President.*
CHAS. W. DULLEA, *Secretary.*

THE ANSWER FOR CHRISTMAS

Electrical Gifts

Why all the bother and fuss—the hinting, the hunting, racking your brains trying to be different? The shops are filled with just what she wants and needs, and you pass them every day.

Try this suggestion—make it an Electrical Christmas! Imagine her delight at receiving, say: a table roaster, a snack server, an automatic waffle iron, a toaster, a clock, a radio, or an aristocratic coffee service. These are only a few samples—and you can't go wrong.

Stop and examine the array of electrical gifts displayed at any appliance dealer's shop and you will find your Christmas gift hunting is over.

Your Appliance Dealer . . .
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PJ-11-1937

CAPTAIN CHARLES DULLEA

(*Continued from page* 14)

the sidewalk was held in front of a small pool room so it was reasonable to assume that McCarthy and his companion had been talking to some persons who frequented that pool room.

Inspectors Allen McGinn and Paddy Wafer sauntered in the pool room, bought a drink of root beer, and then proceeded to play a game of pool. They engaged in occasional bits of conversation with the attendant. Finally, McGinn, after glancing at his watch, said, in a tone of voice that could be heard by the attendant, "Well, I guess Mac won't show up tonight; he was out too late last night. Let's go." "Oh! let's play another game," said Wafer, "he might come along." The attendant was all interest. He said, "Are you waiting for some one?" McGinn and Wafer nodded, and McGinn said, "Yes, Freddie McCarthy." "Oh!" said the attendant, "he was around early this morning with Jack Sheehy. Stick around and Sheehy will be along, he lives up the street." "Well," said Wafer, "we'll drop up to Sheehy's and maybe Fred is waiting up there. Thanks, will see you later."

You may be sure that no time was wasted in locating Sheehy's address. Investigation disclosed that he was married and lived with his wife and children in a small flat on 16th Street and was employed as a stevedore. Cautious inquiry by Iredale, posing as a fellow worker, revealed that Sheehy had not been home during the previous night, and that his wife suspected that he was on a drunk. Iredale withdrew, and a detail was placed about the house to await the arrival of Sheehy. Soon our patience was rewarded by a man walking slowly and somewhat uncertainly up the street and turning into the doorway of the Sheehy home. Swiftly and silently the detail closed in and the prisoner was hustled into our automobile. He readily admitted his identity but denied any knowledge of the shooting. He was taken to the headquarters of the Homicide Detail and there Driver Dimick readily identified him as his second passenger. After persistent questioning he finally broke and admitted that he and McCarthy had gone to the Clementz flat, where an argument ensued between Clementz and McCarthy over some bootleg deal; that Clementz started to telephone to a mutual friend and McCarthy whipped out a revolver and shot Clementz.

They immediately fled in Dimick's cab, he stated, and went to 22nd and Mission Streets, where Dimick was dismissed and another cab engaged. The second cab drove them back to the Phoenix Club where the proprietor, in order to get rid of them, drove them in his car to a bootleg joint on Lombard Street. There they remained until daylight, when they left with two women and went for breakfast to a grill at Market and Valencia Streets, driving there in a taxicab.

McCarthy was dressed in a light suit, and while in the restaurant, he spilled his coffee over his clothes. When the four of them left they went to the women's apartment where McCarthy sent to his mother's house for another suit. McCarthy then sent the light suit to the cleaners with one of the women.

All of the persons mentioned by Sheehy were interviewed and statements taken and they corroborated Sheehy in every detail. Taxi drivers and other witnesses were brought to the hospital where they identified McCarthy and Sheehy.

Both men were charged with murder and Sheehy appeared before the Grand Jury and testified fully and freely with the result that McCarthy was indicted for murder. When the day of trial arrived McCarthy pleaded guilty to the indictment and the Court fixed the degree at second degree murder. He was sent to San Quentin. Sheehy was dismissed in the Police Court.

So ended a murder case which at first glance looked hopeless—but it was the glance that Martin Balogh took out of his front window, when he saw the vanishing taxicab, that furnished us the clue which resulted in solving the Clementz case.

OUR IDEA OF A GOOD JOLT

(*Continued from page* 8)

ceded it, why the people of San Francisco enjoy such freedom from crooks, and why there are but few gangs brave enough or dumb enough to try their hand in this city. Like hundreds of others who have gone before them, the criminal career of these two men was short lived, so fast and sure do the members of the San Francisco Police Department work.

Generally the longest a gang ever gets by here is a week or ten days, if they stay in the city. If they leave it takes a little longer, but they are almost, without exception, captured, returned, tried and given the punishment they deserve.

Officer O'Malley, for his unhesitating response to what he thought was a call of duty, Lieutenant Flynn and Officer Caldwell for their part in keeping on tour, seeking the holdup men, and aiding their transfer to jail, and Inspector McMahon and McCann for their splendid assembling and presentation of evidence to the court, are all deserving of the commendation they have received.

HIGH ACCIDENT MONTHS HERE

September 21 marked the opening of the fall season—and also the period in which traffic accidents reach their yearly peak. October, November and December were the high-accident months of 1936, and if this year runs true to form, more persons will be killed in traffic accidents in these months than any similar period, states the public safety department of the National Automobile Club.

The causes of this seasonal rise in traffic deaths are: fewer hours of daylight; wet, slippery and icy streets; rain; fog, and snow.

The National Automobile Club appeals to all drivers and pedestrians to be particularly cautious during these autumn months when driving and walking are more hazardous. All traffic accidents are needless, and careful actions will greatly reduce the death rate.

CHIEF WILLIAM J. QUINN

(*Continued from page 6*)

services of an operator to call at the schools to show the film at assemblies, and after the film has been shown a short talk is usually given pertaining to the things shown in the film.

This safety film has been shown to approximately 100,000 children in San Francisco, and has also been shown at all the improvement clubs and service clubs. In addition, it has been shown at the organization of patrols in Petaluma, Santa Rosa, San Rafael, Healdsburg and Merced and it is used several times each month at schools.

At all reviews the Municipal Railway provides a tower wagon at the Civic Center that is used by the photographers to take pictures of the regiment before the start of the parade and later it is stationed on Polk Street at Grove to allow the photographers and motion picture cameramen an opportunity to take pictures of the marching units.

Function of the School Traffic Patrol

To take their position at the curb line at school crossings in the vicinity of the schools. To hold the children at the curb until it is safe for them to cross; to never attempt to stop automobiles, trucks or street cars unless children are in the crosswalk; to supervise their control when leaving street cars at school crossings; to see that they always cross at the crosswalks and never in back of the street car; to see that they use the subways in the vicinity of the schools; and to prevent them from crossing in the middle of the block and at all other places other than at pedestrian crosswalks and assist in the education of the children against accidents on the way to and from school.

Personnel

The personnel of the School Traffic Patrol Regiment consists of the following:

Colonel of the Regiment—William J. Quinn, Chief of Police.

Adjutant — Commanding Officer of Traffic Bureau, Captain Charles Goff.

Instructor—Inspector of School Traffic Patrol, Byron J. Getchell.

Captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrol boys of each unit.

Pledge of Service

I, _____, do solemnly pledge my whole-hearted support to public safety work, to obey all traffic rules and regulations and to faithfully discharge, to the best of my ability, the duties of the _____ School Traffic Patrol.

As an instance of the growth of the organization, I may state that a comparison of the fiscal year of 1926-1927 with the fiscal year 1936-1937, would, in a measure, mirrow the phenomenal growth of the organization:

Number of public schools at which the School Traffic Patrol members have operated, by fiscal years, since its organization:

1926-1927	47 schools
1936-1937	87 schools

Number of private or parochial schools at which the School Traffic Patrol members have operated, by fiscal years, since its organization:

1927-1928	14 schools
1936-1937	20 schools

Number and date of public appearance at parades, annual inspections, etc., made by the School Traffic Patrol since its organization:

1926-1927—One parade—First Annual Traffic Review, December 13.

1936-1937—Three parades—St. Patrick's Day parade, March 16; Eleventh Annual Traffic Review, May 26; Memorial Day parade, Crissy Field, May 30.

Total number of Traffic Patrol boys appearing on occasions of such parades, inspections, etc., from public schools, by fiscal years:

1926-1927	800
1936-1937	2600

Total number of Traffic Patrol boys appearing on occasions of such parades, inspections, etc., from private and parochial schools, by fiscal years:

1926-1927	250
1936-1937	400

Our Junior Traffic Patrol has had such a phenomenal success that it has been copied throughout California and in many cities. As an instance of the State-wide attention given our organization of our Junior Traffic Patrol, I might mention that patrols from the following cities and towns attended and participated in the Eleventh Annual Review of the School Traffic Patrol held at the Civic Center on Wednesday, May 26, 1937:

Atherton, Bayshore City, Brentwood, Burlingame, Concord, Corte Madera, Dunsmuir, Healdsburg, Larkspur, Madera, Millbrae, Mill Valley, Modesto, Petaluma, Pittsburg, Red Bluff, Redwood City, Richmond, Roseville, Ross, Sacramento, San Anselmo, San Bruno, San Jose, San Mateo, San Rafael, Sonora, Stockton.

The San Francisco Police Department is justly proud of its Junior Traffic Patrol and wishes to give, on every occasion possible to the three thousand odd members thereof, the credit they deserve in helping to make San Francisco streets safe for San Francisco's vast army of school-going children. I have already stated that during the fiscal year 1936-1937 San Francisco can proudly boast of no loss of life to school-going children or to Junior Patrol members, during school hours, in the areas covered by our School Traffic Patrol. The members of our School Traffic Patrol are trained to appreciate discipline and to put into practice the Golden Rule; and it augurs well for the future of San Francisco when we consider that, 3,000 strong, San Francisco has such estimable junior citizens.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

(*Continued from page 7*)

Simply because persons live in well-spaced houses where there is air and room to play does not mean that they are not slum occupants. Dirt does not always make slums; poor housing does not always make slums; neither do bad nourishment nor poverty. They are the lurking enemies, however, which are ever ready to breed crime whenever a receptive mental attitude presents itself.

To end our slums, mental or physical, so far as thoughts of crime are concerned, is a big job to which all of us should consecrate our most earnest effort. The police departments of America are doing a great work in this field—and they can do more. The policeman who is a pal to the boys in his neighborhood, who is the umpire of their sandlot baseball game, who is their advisor, their story-teller, their companion whom they are glad to see approaching, is the policeman who has little difficulty with the youth upon his beat. More and more, we are seeing that this psychology is tending to aid law-enforcement work everywhere by stopping crime before it begins.

All too often in the record of a criminal, we have found that he began as a "cop hater," to use the term of the underworld. We rarely find that the boy who likes policemen, who finds in them a worthy companion and friend, deviates from his attitude in later life. Thus, the signposts of success all point to the widening efforts at police-co-operative play in which the police department gets as much fun out of it as the boys themselves. In basketball clubs, in football clubs, in athletics of all sorts where the police department is always eager to furnish umpires, trainers, coaches, and sponsors, we will find a minimum of youthful infraction and, indeed, we are greatly in need of every aid possible in lowering the tremendous ravages of crime among youth which still is our greatest feeder of the reformatory and the penitentiary.

Happily, the time has come when the role of the gangster is not so sought as it once was. We will be wise if we constantly direct our efforts toward the breeding of respect and friendship among our youth. The boy who, early in life, comes to look upon law-enforcement as an heroic thing rarely changes his ideals in later life. This is particularly of value to us in the building for the future of a right kind of viewpoint toward the necessity for efficient, honest men in law-enforcement.

Those police departments, for instance, which are now fostering junior bodies should he encouraged and complimented to the highest degree. There is nothing finer, to my mind, than the sight of a police officer in uniform leading well-trained, well-statured, clean-minded boys, to the fulfillment of the higher principles of law-enforcement. The junior police departments which are growing in a number of our cities are a great sign of a healthful future. May they prosper and become larger everywhere. May all well-thinking law-enforcement officers bend their every effort toward gaining more recruits for these junior bodies, for many of them will be our officers of the future while many others will be useful, honest citizens, some of them, no doubt, saved in childhood from a life of crime.

We must remember always that no matter what the surroundings, no matter what the associations, no matter what the temptations, crime must first begin as a mental status. The mentality must be fertile for crime or crime will not grow there. We see few cases in which crime is actually forced upon anyone. The seed drops in the fallow ground and grows there and becomes crime. But if that ground is ready for other thoughts and made barren for those of temptation, then our boy or girl will follow the straight path and the tremendous percentage of youth which today commits so many of our murders, our hold-ups, our robberies, will be lessened appreciably.

To this end, every law-enforcement body will benefit by use of the simplified propaganda prepared for youthful consumption. By propaganda, I mean common sense, couched in words that any child can understand. Let us suppose, for instance, that a hundred-thousand-dollar bank robbery has occurred in your city. You may be sure that every youth has been, to a degree, attracted by the excitement and the adventure of that affair. He sees and knows only what the headlines of the newspaper tell him —that someone robbed a bank and got $100,000 which to most any of us, represents a fortune.

If a police department has no connection with the youth of its city, if it has no understanding of friendliness and association, little can be done to prevent silly boys believing that the exploit of this bank robber is something to be emulated. But, if there are police athletic associations for youth, if there are junior police departments, if there are police play officers and police instructors and police umpires of baseball games and any one of the numerous other methods by which the police department can inject itself into the youthful life of a city, then indeed there exists a chance to exert a great argument, not for crime but against it. The very fact that someone did commit a robbery and did get $100,000 may be turned into a forceful reason why no boy or girl should attempt to follow the example.

Now, indeed, the officer has an excellent opportunity to explain to youth why crime cannot be made to pay. You simply cannot combat in the literal mind of youth the fact that someone got $100,000. He can listen to platitudes

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forever, but the thought remains in his mind—a man robbed a bank and a man got $100,000 and certainly in this instance crime must have been made to pay. And, so, our job as the guardians of youth is to say why and how that $100,000 is worthless. The boy must be made to understand that the money can be spent for no sensible purpose. He must be shown that this sum will be split among dozens of other persons whom he must pay for aiding his escape. He can be convinced that every cent of this money for which a man has dared his life and the penitentiary must either be expended for things which do him not one particle of good or be paid out in a desperate effort to defeat the law, leaving him in the end penniless, a broken being living in a filthy, worm-eaten, rocking house of crime and robbed of everything worth-while which a life of decency might have given him.

Moreover, the policeman who makes a friend of youth, makes a friend for his department. The youth of today becomes the man and woman of tomorrow and the man and woman of tomorrow are the persons who will vote for or against good law-enforcement. If it becomes a subconscious matter for them to think of law-enforcement as something to be fostered, something to be aided and helped at every opportunity, then, by second nature, when they grow to manhood or womanhood, they become friends and champions of the law-enforcement body, ready and eager to fight for proper appropriations, proper public interests, and against the stultifying influences of political oppression.

CHIEF DANIEL O'CONNELL

(*Continued from page* 9)

held up the train and attempted to rob the mail car.

On February 24, 1915, just a week after the attempted robbery, two men who gave their names as Edward Collins and Frank Ryan were arrested at Napa, California, for the burglary of the Post Office at Rutherford, a nearby town. It was immediately observed that these men answered the description of the train bandits. Miller, one of the hoboes, was brought to San Francisco, where he immediately identified the man known as "Collins" and Ryan, as being the men who boarded the "Owl" at Saugus and held up the engineer and fireman. "Collins'" true name, the officers learned, was Mola D. Anderson.

A search of the room occupied by Anderson and Ryan at Napa led to the location of several sticks of dynamite of the same type as that found on the doorsill of the mail car on the "Owl," together with fuse and caps to explode the dynamite. Seventy dollars of stolen stamps were also found in this room.

As the Post Office inspectors had conclusive evidence that Anderson and Ryan had burglarized the Post Office at Rutherford, it was decided that they should face trial on that charge, although there was absolutely no doubt they were the men who attempted the robbery of the mail car on the "Owl." Consequently, on March 13, 1915, both men appeared before Federal Judge Van Fleet in the United States Court at San Francisco and entered pleas of guilty to the charge of burglarizing the Rutherford Post Office. Anderson was then sentenced to serve three years and Ryan to serve eighteen months in the California State Prison at San Quentin, as Federal prisoners.

The United States Immigration Service ordered deportation of Ryan to Australia, his native country, on May 29, 1916, when he was released from San Quentin. Anderson was discharged from San Quentin on July 4, 1917.

COMMENDATIONS

(*Continued from page* 15)

caused the arrest of a dangerous and notorious safe burglar.

I respectfully recommend that you commend the aforementioned officers for the good police work performed as outlined in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR L. CHRISTIANSEN,
Captain Commanding
Police District No. 4.

• • •

Officers Molinari, West, Desmond, Lundborg, Sullivan, Strong, Grimm, Scanlon, Woods and V. Vandervort and Sergeant Dower have been commended by the Chief of Police for their attention to duty and splendid police service performed.

INSPECTOR CURTIS ALSO AN ATTORNEY

The San Francisco Police Department has another member entitled to practice law in this state. At the last examination for would-be attorneys, Inspector George Curtis successfully and creditably negotiated the difficult quiz and passed well up among the high markers.

Inspector Curtis has been studying law for several years, devoting his off-duty time from the Burglary Detail to his study. That he has improved his time well is evidenced by his passing so high, for the requirements today are arduous for a license to practice law.

The only fly in the ointment for Inspector Curtis was that he was laid up from injuries received when he was hurt in an auto mishap while he was going for a prisoner in Nevada. While he is convalescing very satisfactorily, he was unable to be present when the Supreme Court justices passed out the sheepskins, but he will get his in due time.

Inspector Curtis is about the sixth member of the Police Department who has studied and been passed to practice law in California, others being Captain Michael Riordan, Lieutenant Patrick Murray, Sergeant George Kopman and Sergeant Lawrence McInerney.

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POLICE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' AID ASSOCIATION

At the regular monthly meeting of the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association of the Police Department of San Francisco, held in the rooms of the Board of Police Commissioners, Hall of Justice, Kearny and Washington streets, October 8, 1937, a motion was made, seconded and unanimously carried to the effect that Section 1 of Article III of the By-Laws of the Association, relative to the rules of admission to membership, be suspended until the regular monthly meeting of the Association, to be held on Friday, January 14, 1938, at 3 o'clock p.m.

All appointees to the police force within the past two years will be allowed to join the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association without paying any back dues up to the meeting day on January 14, 1938, upon the payment of the admission fee of $20, and one months' dues of $3 in advance; total amount required to join the Association, $23.

After January 14, 1938, new appointees to the police force will only be allowed six months to join the Association, without paying any back dues.

Nominations of candidates for the various offices of the Association took place on Friday, November 12, 1937.

By direction of JOHN A. ENGLER.
Per GEORGE F. KOPMAN, Rec. Sec'y.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association of the Police Department of San Francisco, California, held in Department No. 12 of the Municipal Court, Hall of Justice, November 12, at 3 p.m., the following named officers were nominated as candidates for the various offices of the Association to serve for the year 1938, as hereinafter set forth:

For President—Officer Thomas B. Tracy, Co. K.

For Vice-President—Lieutenant John Alpers, Co. B.; Officer Edward J. Murphy, Co. A.

For Treasurer—Sergeant John R. Dower, Co. B.

For Recording Secretary—Sergeant George F. Kopman, Headquarters Company.

For Financial Secretary—Officer Owen M. Fogarty, Headquarters Company.

For Trustees (five to be elected)—Sergeant Henry M. Smith, incumbent, Headquarters; Officer Arthur E. Garratt, incumbent, Co. K.; Edward J. Christal, incumbent, 130 Murray street; Officer Matthew C. Carberry, Bureau of Special Services; Officer Harold E. Jackson, Bureau of Inspectors.

The annual election of officers of the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association will be held on Friday, December 10, 1937. The polls will be open from 6:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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This fact does not in any way lessen the driver's responsibility to exercise all care in avoiding pedestrians. It does indicate, however, a crying need for pedestrians to learn how to *cross streets safely*.

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The Editor is always pleased to consider articles suitable for publication. Contributions should preferably be typewritten, but where this is not possible, copy should be clearly written. Contributions may be signed with a "nom de plume," but all articles must bear the name and address of the sender, which will be treated with the strictest confidence. The Editor will also be pleased to consider photographs of officers and of interesting events. Letters should be addressed to the Editor.

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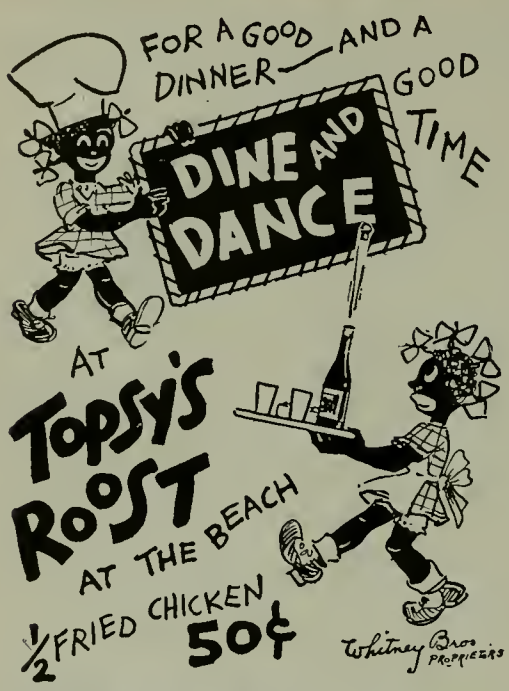

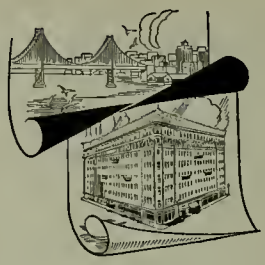

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San Francisco POLICE AND PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A Police News and Educational Magazine

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VOLUME XV DECEMBER, 1937 No. 12

On His Tenth Year as Chief

Another year is nearing an end, and with its going Chief of Police William J. Quinn completes his ninth year as head of the San Francisco Police Department.

During the past 12 months our organization has passed through some changes, some regrettable, that called for the elimination of men who have done much to make the department the great force it has been for the preservation of peace and the apprehension of criminals who had the temerity to invade this city.

William J. Quinn

Other changes have been of a different nature and have had to do mainly with the perfection of department organization. Ever since Chief Quinn took over the responsible job of guiding the San Francisco Police Department he has sought to make many changes, that have convinced him after 31 years service as a police officer, would make the police department even better than it has been for all these years. But many of these changes could not be made without charter amendments, and without the people of the city being properly informed of their necessity.

He, with the members of the Police Commission and Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, found the opportune time to have surveys made and the proper publicity given to acquaint the voters of the city with the needs of the department.

These needs were embodied in a series of charter amendments, which last spring were adopted by an overwhelming vote. In doing this the voters expressed their appreciation for the magnificent police service rendered by the 1300 and some odd members of the department, headed by Chief Quinn, and displayed their faith in the future conduct of the force.

With the dawn of 1938 nearly every change recommended in the charter amendment will have been put into effect. Already the splendid results of the abandonment of some stations, the consolidation of companies, the concentration of communications, the further motorizing of the department, the placing of experienced men in charge of important branches of the service has been felt by residents of San Francisco. The efficiency engendered by the changes as could be foreseen by Chief Quinn has made it very hard for the evildoers, as a few gangs of young crooks have found in recent months.

Chief Quinn's 31 years in the department have been filled with a continual and studied effort to give the best service within his power. He has filled many positions from the lowest to the highest. As a patrolman on the old Barbary Coast, where drug store cowboys wouldn't have lasted long in the daytime, he performed his hazardous tasks of night duty in a manner that won commendation from his superiors and fear from the easy winners of that now defunct section.

Into Chinatown he went with the then Corporal Daniel J. O'Brien, and here he was responsible for pioneering the way that made the police department friends of the law-abiding Chinese residents, instead of the long time feeling of resentment. He did his share in stamping out illegal gambling, drug traffic and slave girl dealings.

He served in the license bureau and gained further knowledge that was to serve him in later years when he became chief of police. He applied his talents and ability to his new duties with the same zeal that marked his work as a patrolman on the streets. From the license bureau to the chief's office as assistant to the chief clerk and then chief clerk under Daniel J. O'Brien. So well had he performed all the duties entrusted him in every assignment, that when Chief Daniel J. O'Brien was forced by ill health to put aside the responsibilities of the high office, William J. Quinn was just naturally placed in charge.

For nine years he has justified his appointment. Each year he has made the department better and has not feared to pioneer those things that would bring better efficiency, more speed in dealing with criminals, particularly in their apprehension. He has developed radio to a high point of expertness, and there remains but one more step to complete this phase of police work and that is a two-way communicating system. This will come. He has taken full advantage of the teletype, and has adopted every agency that would give the men looking after the welfare of this great city the best in equipment.

He introduced the radio corps that have for so many

months been giving examples of speed that have astounded even the doubters. He has seen to it that young men entering the department were given a complete preliminary training in every branch of police work, before they were turned out on the streets to enforce the law and preserve peace.

Chief Quinn has not only dealt with crime so far as effect is concerned, but has sought the cause. Some four years ago he started his Big Brothers' Bureau, and with the assistance of a number of kindly police officers he started a program of giving wayward boys something to do instead of just hanging around for something to turn up. He and those officers who so generously donated of their time and their experience worked night and day on their pet project, and from the very start success attended their efforts. They took the toughest kids they could get hold of and by kindliness, by understanding, by teaching them how to play, by providing healthful sports and beneficial recreation, they turned these tough kids into good kids. They spread their work into all parts of the city, taking over the care of under-privileged boys and boys who didn't have much of a chance, owing to broken homes and families, and the response to their work among this class gladdened the Chief's heart, as well as the band of faithful officers who were so ably helping.

The movement became recognized in this city as one of the most constructive ever undertaken by a police force.

During the past year, through the success attained in our own city, Chief Quinn has seen the Big Brother Bureau expand, not only throughout the state, but throughout the nation and to foreign countries.

The State Peace Officers' Association of California has adopted the Big Brother Bureau. The International Association of Chiefs of Police has made it one of its most important projects. The International Worlds Police, meeting in Montreal displayed great interest in the bureau, and Chief Quinn was asked to furnish information about it to several European cities.

Chief Quinn can look back on the past year with pride. His department has functioned splendidly in every detail. The Bureau of Inspectors has continued to "knockover" crooks in a manner that makes it second to none. His Bureau nf Criminal Identification is one of the best on this continent. His Traffic Detail has done excellent work handling two great celebrations and regulating traffic on our streets. His standardizing of police records makes the department up-to-date in every way. His records will show that crime has been mighty scarce during 1937 and those who committed such crimes that did occur, were speedily apprehended and put where they belonged. His protectionary measures—covering the city by foot and by motor patrol, escorting payrolls and looking after banks—have discouraged the criminally inclined.

The humanitarian spirit that prevails in the heart of Chief Quinn, and which has not been dimmed by his long service in the department, is indicated by his recent effort to do something for the unfortunates gathered in the nightly roundup of drunks. These men and women are hauled to jail and the next morning, unless habitual drunkards, are released. They stumble out of the Hall of Justice in a pitiable state of mind. Chief Quinn seeks to have some agency created whereby these people could be treated and efforts made to rehabilitate them and break them of the habit that has brought them so low. The press, pulpit and public spirited citizens have been deeply impressed and it is hoped that out of the discussions that have been brought out about these deplorable conditions, something worth while will be accomplished.

Many honors have come to Chief Quinn during 1937. He is first vice-president of the International Chiefs of Police, of the State Peace Officers of California, of the World's International Police, and is an honorary member of the Police Department of the City of Mexico, having been presented with a solid gold star, attesting the same. He is working diligently to bring police association conventions to San Francisco during the exposition year, 1939.

With the set-up of the Police Department as it stands on the eve of another year, the tenth year of William J. Quinn as chief of the San Francisco Police Department which starts January 1, 1938, will be outstanding for achievements in police protection.

RULES AMENDED

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners held November 30, the following amendment was made in the Rules and Regulations of the Police Department:

Charges made against members or employees of the department must be by verified complaint filed with the Commission and setting forth specifically the acts complained of.

A copy of the complaint and a notice of the time and place of hearing shall be given the person charged at least six days prior to the time of the hearing. When the person charged is reported missing a copy of the complaint and the notice may be given him by mailing the same to his last known address at least six days prior to the time set for the hearing and by posting a copy of the notice of the hearing at a conspicuous place in the station or place where the accused should report for duty.

At least twenty-four hours before the time set for the hearing, the person charged shall file in writing with the Commission, his plea of guilty or not guilty. Whatever his pleas may be, he shall appear in person at the time and place fixed for the hearing.

OFFICER KENNEY GRABS CHECK PASSER

It is with our sincere thanks and appreciation that we call your attention to the excellent cooperation extended us yesterday by Police Officer J. J. Kenney, in apprehending a bad-check operator at this office. While such activity is in his regular line of duty, we want you to know that we feel Mr. Kenney's willingness and thoughtfulness deserve your commendation. Yours very truly,

J. S. Lundin,
Assistant Vice-President and Manager,
American Trust Company.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

BY

MAYOR ANGELO J ROSSI

Once again it is my pleasant duty to extend to you and to the members of the San Francisco Police Department, the Greetings of the Season.

I have at many times in the past expressed my opinion with regard to the excellency of our Police Department. At this Yuletide Season, I wish to re-affirm my feelings toward each and every member of the Department.

I know that in the performance of its fundamental duties, no Department in America can claim superiority to ours. In this regard I know that I am reflecting the feelings of a great majority of our citizens. The fact that San Francisco stands as a white spot in the nation, a city shunned by racketeers and criminal groups, is the best evidence at hand of the courage and cooperation of the officers and men alike.

I wish for you a Very Merry Yuletide and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Sincerely,

ANGELO J. ROSSI,
MAYOR.

A Christmas Message

from

J. W. MAILLIARD JR.

President,

Board of Police Commissioners

The richest reward which can come to any public servant who has loyally and courageously performed his duty to the community which he is pledged to serve, is the love and respect of his fellow men. The year which now becomes a memory has brought to the Police Department of San Francisco many new contributions to a proud record of sacrifice and bravery. Now, on the eve of Christmas, the City of San Francisco may well express its gratitude to a Department whose members, by a preponderate majority, have guarded its high standards and preserved its lifelong traditions.

The members of the Police Commission extend to all these men and to their families the Season's greetings and the sincere hope that the years to come will bring to them their just rewards and that they will find full compensation for duty well performed in love, contentment and prosperity.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS

to the Members & Employees of The San Francisco Police Department

Once again it is my pleasure to send warmest Christmas Greetings and all good wishes for the New Year to the members and employees of the San Francisco Police Department.

In reviewing the past year I have a feeling of deep appreciation for the loyal and conscientious effort which, in the face of conditions which might have shaken the morale of a less faithful Department, still kept our city one of the safest in the United States in which to live. We have come through one of the most difficult years in the history of our Department and one which has seen sweeping changes. Yet the Department has functioned in a manner which places it among the leading Police Departments in the nation.

At this season when we count our blessings, let it be with thanksgiving that we have come safely through the ordeals of the past year, and let us face the New Year with renewed hope and determination to keep the faith entrusted to us.

To each and every member and employee of the San Francisco Police Department and their families I send my best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a New Year full of health, happiness and prosperity.

Yours very sincerely,

WM J QUINN,
CHIEF OF POLICE

Christmas Greetings . . .

to the

San Francisco Police Department

As the year of 1937 draws to a close, and I reflect on the many blessings for which we have reason to be grateful, one outstanding is the cooperative, harmonious and courteous spirit existing between the members of the great San Francisco Police Department and our Department just across the Bay.

The splendid officers of your Department with whom I have had the pleasure of contacting personally unquestionably were unstinting in their efforts to emulate the fine qualities universally recognized in their Chief.

We most sincerely appreciate the unfailing, kindly consideration you and your officers have always extended to us; so, for this holiday season, and the coming year, may I extend to you and your fellow officers our best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

B. A. WALLMAN,
Chief of Police,
City of Oakland, California

Present Day Police Problems

Address of JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director, F.B.I., before International Association of Chiefs of Police at Baltimore, Maryland, October 4.*

(*Continued from last month.*)

In the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer of St. Paul, Minn., law enforcement officers of a few years ago might have been at a loss to learn the identity of the perpetrators and thereby fail in their efforts to track them down. But in seeking out every available bit of evidence as presented in this case, a gasoline can was found, as a result of a search organized by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and forwarded to the Technical Laboratory in Washington. There, scientists, by the use of chemical tests, developed the fact that upon this gasoline can was a single fingerprint which, under the influence of chemicals, stood out stark and revealing. Immediately, efforts were transferred to the Identification Division and centered upon the Single Fingerprint File, wherein are gathered for purposes of easy identification the individually classified prints of each finger of more than 14,000 of America's most desperate criminals. We felt that the band which had kidnaped Edward G. Bremer was one including vicious members of a desperate gang. If this were so, their fingerprints would be in this filing case. So the search began, through card after card, running onward through one file and then another and into a third, and there stood emblazoned the fingerprint which matched the one on the gasoline can. It was a print of a finger of Arthur "Doc" Barker, a member of a murderous gang of outlaws, thugs, and bank robbers which had pillaged and plundered throughout the Middle West, leaving a trail of crime and blood behind them. We trailed "Doc" Barker. We trailed his brother. We trailed their mother, who had reared them in a life of crime. We trailed his companions, Volney Davis, Russell Gibson, Bill Weaver, and others, finally to that "Public Rat Number One" whom we captured at New Orleans about a year ago, Alvin Karpis, in all bringing about the arrest and conviction or eradication by death of more than 35 men and women who directly or indirectly had played their part in the kidnaping and holding for ransom of an American citizen. That, to my mind, was the culmination of a great adventure.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

In fact, the every action of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is built upon a standpoint of scientific adventure. In the selection of its personnel, there is nothing haphazard. Every man is chosen for his peculiar ability to become a Special Agent of this bureau. He is carefully selected; scientifically trained; schooled in the science of fingerprints, taught how to classify them, how to find them, how to develop them at the scene of a crime. He is taught the use of the microscope, the importance even of dust and particles of earth as revealed in the cuffs of a suspect's trousers, and perhaps by microscopic comparison with the dust and soils of various parts of the country, to place him at the scene of a crime. He is taught the importance of a scientific knowledge of firearms, so that instead of being a "gun toter," he is a man who realizes his responsibility with these firearms; the necessity for their remaining in their holsters until danger of death brings them forth in contest with the underworld. He is taught the science of surveillance, of surrounding hide-outs, of attack upon barricaded fortresses of gangdom. Above all, he is taught the science of tiny things and the importance of the correlation of these tiny bits of information into a comprehensive whole from which a wealth of evidence may be adduced. It is, I believe, largely because of this scientific attention to details that of the persons who go to prison as the result of activities by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 90 per cent plead guilty rather than to elect to stand trial. Surrounded on every side by evidence which they know will convict them in court by the scientific building of impregnable cases, they have done a quite human thing, best expressed in the words of Volney Davis, the kidnaper: "Why should I lie to you? You know more about me than I can remember about myself."

It is this building of tiny integrals into a massive whole of evidence which also allows the Federal Bureau of Investigation to convict 96 per cent of all persons whom it takes to trial. Because of these efforts in the last three years, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has sent approximately 12,000 vicious offenders to prisons for crimes against Federal statutes. In the pursuit of these offenders it has been necessary to pursue many of them from one end of America to another. As an example, I can cite the case of "Machine Gun" Kelly who, hotly pursued, fled for thousands of miles before we caught him. Again, there is the case of William Mahan, the kidnaper of young George Weyerhaeuser, of Tacoma, who eluded us for twelve months, but who finally fell before the steady encirclement of facts and scientific investigation. In case after case, the chase has been long and arduous and expensive, with the result that in these three years, it has been necessary to spend some twelve million dollars for the apprehension and removal from society of exceedingly dangerous members of the criminal world. However, I am more than happy to state that in the spending of this 12 million dollars, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been able to return in savings, in fines, in return of stolen goods, a total of more than ninety-three million dollars to the taxpayers of America. That also has been a great adventure and a most profitable return to the citizens of the nation for their investment in efficiency.

(*To Be Continued*)

The New Communications Bureau

By Chief of Police William J. Quinn

On December 10, 1937, the Bureau of Communications of the San Francisco Police Department, completed its first year of operation. Under the command of Director Thomas P. McInerney, this efficient branch maintained through the entire year the excellent work which characterized its first few days of service. Time and again speedy arrest of criminals, and timely arrival of radio cars, convinced the public that the modest expense entailed in the installation of this system was more than justified. Thousands of our citizens have visited this bureau during the year, and, after watching the smooth machinery in motion, have come away with the thought that this is indeed an outstanding achievement of the reorganization of the San Francisco Police Department.

Director Thos. P. McInerney
Bureau of Criminal Information

Because all police officers have not had the opportunity of seeing the bureau in operation, a few words of explanation may be appropriate at this point.

The Bureau of Communications was designed to bring compactly together all communication facilities of the department and provide a more direct way to link emergency and complaint reports with the actual dispatching of radio cars. For this purpose, a "monitor board" was installed and through it pass the ten trunk telephone lines, SUtter 2020 to 2029. At this board trained officers are stationed at all hours of the day and night. Persons calling the Police Department talk directly to these men, thus no shifting about of the calls is necessary.

Before the "monitor" was in use, all calls passed through the regular PBX exchange and were answered by our police department women operators. Upon learning the details of any situation of emergency or complaint, these operators would transfer the call to the proper station or bureau, and the caller would repeat his information a second time. Because of limited telephone facilities and personnel in some stations a delay of several minutes would sometimes result before radio cars were actually on the way to the scene. This delay imposed a handicap on radio officers that was often impossible to overcome.

Now, however, this hindrance has been removed and broadcasts concerning felonies and unusual emergencies are made within seconds after receipt of the alarm.

No better example can be cited than that of the Bank of America, Courtland Avenue branch, holdup on December 24, 1936. The young bureau received its baptism of fire on that occasion, and this acid test came just fourteen days after its members had taken up their new duties. The details of the crime, the arrest of one participant near the scene, and the apprehension of the other by the Robbery Detail of the Bureau of Inspectors shortly after, are familiar to all and hardly bear repetition.

It is not generally known, however, that this was the first major situation handled by "communications" and that the broadcast was sent out within ten seconds after receipt of the alarm. In this particular case the time element was all important; upon it hinged the breaking of the case and consequently the Bureau of Communications came in for generous praise. I personally commended the officers who met their first severe test so efficiently.

Many other capably handled situations arose during the months that followed. Among them was the arrest of Bernard Vednur while burglarizing a home at 2733 Broderick Street. The officers arrived just in time, for Vednur was packed and about to leave when Officers Lloyd Kennedy and Philip Gannon placed him under arrest. The apprehension of this man was materially aided by the rapid dispatching of the cars. The Burglary Detail of the Bureau of Inspectors cleared up scores of burglaries by Vednur's confession, and recovered property valued at many thousands of dollars.

And so through the months the men assigned to the Communications Bureau carried on. Important cases and minor cases received the same efficient treatment by Director McInerney's staff. A tremendous amount of work

(*Continued on page* 29)

A Job Well Done

If there be any who doubt that the San Francisco Police Department is a well organized body of men, able to click in any emergency, and with all units so coordinated that they can be made one machine to handle any situation, let that doubting one scan the records telling of the arrest

CAPTAIN CHARLES W. DULLEA

of two hotel bandits who carried on here for a few days during which they "pushed over" 12 hotels.

These robbers, Robert Wadley, 17, and Marvin Thomas, 23, are all through as far as their career of crime is concerned, for a great many years. These youths, who confessed to some 60 jobs throughout the state during their short reign as stick-up guys, specialized in lower class hotels. They were "hitting" regularly here for several nights and becoming bolder and more brutal as success attended their efforts. They beat up one of their victims and gave him a bullet for the resistance he put up.

As soon as it was determined that this was a job of two new-comers and that they were apt to keep up in their depredations, Chief Quinn and Captain of Inspectors Charles Dullea got very busy. Over 100 detectives and many patrolmen were assigned to get these holdup lads. Orders are orders and those assigned the task took them as such and they delivered.

Every branch of the service worked perfectly and once a lead was established and a clue, slight as it was, presented, the way the boys went to town was beautiful to see.

The hotel robbers read in the newspapers where orders had been issued to shoot them and ask questions afterwards. They were ready to pull stakes and seek newer pastures but a woman interfered and brought about the arrest of the muchly wanted pair.

But let's see how the police did their stuff.

With nothing but meagre description of the two bandits to work on at the start the job of rounding them up was somewhat difficult. But those men who have been in the department for so many years, have learned the tricks of the trade and can get a lead where apparently none exists, did just that.

We will not deal with names of those who participated in the solution of this case, for the work was so generally efficient on the part of every one it would be unfair to single out any particular individual.

From a description by a drug clerk who had been held up, and whose description was perfect, officers started looking through hotels in the neighborhood of the drug store robbed. In a hotel visited, it was revealed that two men answering the description of the two men wanted, had registered under names that proved to be phoney. Two inspectors went up to the room indicated and found an overcoat hanging in a closet. They soon discovered that this overcoat had been taken in an Oakland robbery. They kept that overcoat for it was the key that led to breaking open the case.

The finding of this overcoat indicated to Captain Dullea that the pair of robbers were staying in south of Market hotels, and he ordered everyone of those hotels watched.

The surmise of the captain of inspectors proved to be correct. Two of his inspectors on visiting a Fourth Street hotel learned two men, described as the wanted thieves, had also registered there. It was revealed after the capture that the stickups changed hotels every night.

Anyhow two other inspectors went to the room in the Fourth Street hotel and started a watch on the place. They had been there but a short time when a phone message came in saying, "If my pal comes in tell him I am at the Redwood Village."

This was sure hot dope, and no sooner had the word been relayed to headquarters than two men were on their way to the inn, indicated. Here it was learned the one who phoned had just left with an entertainer. Of course it was no trouble to get the entertainer's address and up to her room hustled the inspectors.

What they saw there was something—really something. One of the wanted bandits, Wadley, was trying to argue the entertainer into leaving her husband and flee with him to Chicago. The husband was right there, taking it all in. Well, the argument never had to be completed, for young Wadley was measured to a set of handcuffs right then and there.

He was taken to the Hall of Justice where he did some talking and disclosed that his partner, Thomas, was in an Oakland hotel. It didn't take an automobile load of officers long to whiz over the bay bridge and nab Mr. Thomas. He also was given a grilled work room on the fifth floor of the Hall of Justice.

Ere many hours the pair told of how they had been successfully operating in Salt Lake City, Sacramento, Stock-

(*Continued on page* 31)

State B. of I. November Report

Report of the Activities of the Division of Criminal Identification and Investigation for the Month of November, 1937

Correspondence Section

6549—Correspondence received appertaining to operation and records of criminals.
11—Telegrams received appertaining to operation and records of criminals.
130—Telephone calls received appertaining to operation and records of criminals.
279—Teletype messages received appertaining to operation and records of criminals.
7973—Correspondence dispatched in furnishing criminal records and replies to inquiries.
9—Telegrams dispatched in furnishing criminal records and replies to inquiries.
117—Telephone calls dispatched in furnishing criminal records and replies to inquiries.
276—Teletype messages dispatched in furnishing criminal records and replies to inquiries.
773—Bulletins issued relative to operation of migratory offenders.

Modus Operandi Section

861—Circulars received of persons wanted for the commission of crime.
14—Identifications by modus operandi.
678—Geographical index cards filed cross indexing circulars of persons wanted by departments.
26—Individual files of important cases filed according to peculiar modus operandi.
495—Modus operandi cards filed according to particular peculiarities.
74—Identifications from English Descriptive.

Fingerprint Section

7375—Fingerprints received of persons arrested in California.
1190—Fingerprints received of persons arrested outside of California.
204—Fingerprints received of persons committed to Folsom and San Quentin prisons.
1852—Fingerprints received for identification only.
68—Fingerprints received of unknown dead for possible identification.
10689—Total fingerprints received.
3734—Fingerprints discarded.
225—Fingerprints searched and returned, (Civil Service, solicitors, taxi-drivers, Federal Prohibition Department, etc.).
3959—Total fingerprints discarded, returned and unfiled.
6730—Total fingerprints filed.
2263—Identifications by fingerprints—California departments.
149—Identifications by departments outside of California.
3—Identifications of missing persons.
21—Identifications of unknown dead.
1139—Verifications by fingerprints where prior records are already shown by arresting departments.
6303—Criminal photographs received of persons arrested.
104—Anatomical index cards filed recording visible marks and scars.
6158—Criminal index cards filed cross indexing criminal records alphabetically under names and aliases.
848—Individual record cards prepared and filed according to chronological arrests.

Handwriting Section

458—Questioned documents examined and compared.
86—Checks received and copied for future handwriting identifications and filed.
58—Handwriting identifications made from questioned documents.
195—Handwriting verifications.
25—Handwriting signatures of habitual check operators filed.

Lost, Stolen and Pawned Property Section

615—Lost, stolen or embezzled articles indexed and filed.
713—Pawned articles indexed and filed.
93—Stolen articles identified—miscellaneous.

Investigation

5—Latent fingerprints received, developed at the scene of crime.
—Identifications by latent fingerprints.
8—Cases under investigation during month.
—License issued to sell machine guns.
—Permits issued to possess machine guns.
1—License issued to sell tear gas.
1—Permit to possess tear gas.
1—Permit issued for the permanent installation of tear gas.
828—Dealers records of sale of revolver or pistol indexed and filed.
381—Licenses to carry concealed weapons indexed and filed.
—Enlargements of photographic evidence.
37—Negatives made of criminal records and evidence.
67—Photographic prints made from negatives.
8—Chemical, ballistical and microscopical examinations.

Teletypewriter System

Total messages over system during month.....19,600
Total All Points Bulletins during month..... 1,427

Sacramento Control

	Day Watch	Night Watch	Total
Messages sent	1184	368	1552

(*Continued on page* 31)

Good Work by Inspector Husted

For fast, effective police work we refer readers to the abrupt ending of the criminal careers of the Mendoza brothers, caused by the quick eyes of Inspector Harry Husted and his even more quickness on the "draw."

Robert Mendoza, 19, and his brother Alexander, 15, recent graduates from the State's reform schools resumed their criminal activities as soon as they got their bearings after being released from the reformatories.

They operated over quite an area and finally centered much of their efforts in San Francisco where they lived with their widowed mother.

But December 12 marked the end of their trail. They held up John W. Leavitt, Jr., out by Lake Merced, getting a little over a dollar and taking the victim's car. That was their undoing, taking that car. Leavitt hit for a telephone as soon as he saw the youths disappear, after they had debated whether they should shoot him with a 32 or a 38. The Communications Bureau, which has been so splendidly organized by Director Thomas McInerney did its stuff and as the message was received of the holdup the radio was sending out the word.

Inspector Husted, who had a night trick in the Bureau of Inspectors ahead of him, was driving to work in his radio-equipped car. He heard the message as it was broadcast. Schooled by many years on the Auto Detail and more recently on the Homicide Detail, he sat up and began to scan the cars that whizzed by him. His efforts were not in vain for he spotted the stolen auto and gave chase. The thieves sensing they were being followed, sought to escape, but Husted, who knows all the answers when it comes to dealing with crooks, kept right on their bumpers. Off Rose Street near Grove after a chase of many blocks up Market Street, the youths sought escape through an alley. They had to stop their car. Husted stopped, drawing his gun, as he got out. It was well he took this precaution for as he got set he saw the Mendoza boys draw guns and as they tried to leap out of their car to get shots at the inspector, Husted opened fire. His shots went true to their marks and each boy fell dead with a bullet hole in his head. They each had a gun.

Inspector Husted and the Robbery Detail members knew they had something when the Mendoza boys were taken first to the hospital and then to the morgue, for their descriptions tallied with two youths mixed up in a series of holdups and the murder of John Calderoni, a grocer, slain in a holdup in his store last month.

The suspicion that one of the Mendoza boys did the shooting in the Calderoni case was backed up by Frank Zolotoff, picked up at the Mendoza home, where he called for the brothers, not knowing they had been killed. It seemed Zolotoff had been playing around with the dead pair. He said Robert Mendoza shot the grocer. Then Criminologist Francis Latulipe, whose knowledge of ballistics is second to none, reported that the 38 calibre bullet that killed Calderoni was out of the gun taken from the body of Robert Mendoza. To clinch the identity the widow of Calderoni, who was in the holdup of the grocery store, positively identified Robert as the one who killed her husband.

Inspector Husted as a result of his long service in the Homicide Bureau knows that youths who go around with guns in their hands and riding in stolen cars, don't have much regard for human life and he took no chances when he opened fire. His alertness to the call for action and his quickness to take the action that probably saved his life, have brought him commendations from his superiors and associates.

This is just one more instance where the people of San Francisco realize they can depend on the members of our Police Department on any occasion, and gives further reason why this is a safe city to live in for the law-abiding.

• • •

As the Radio Worked

The cryptic history of the sudden ending of these bandits is best told in the official police report submitted on this matter by Sergeant Joseph E. Perry of the San Francisco Police Department, which report is quoted herewith:

"I submit the following procedure, leading to the capture and fatal shooting of the bandits in this holdup:

On duty in the Bureau of Communications:

Sergeant Joseph E. Perry, Monitor Board; Officer Edward Hahn, Monitor Board; Officer Harold Walker, Dispatch Desk; Officer Richard Niebult, Dispatch Desk; Officer Vincent Kennedy, Radio Announcer; Officer Frank Matajasich, Teletype Operator.

At 9:16 a. m., a call was received over the monitor board by Sergeant Perry, relating the holdup. Descriptions taken. Radio messages were dispatched, viz.:

Message No. 150—9:16 a. m.—Holdup, Sunset Blvd. at Lake Merced—1-1 & 1-7 respond.

Message No. 151—9:18 a. m.—Description of holdup car: Black roadster, license 4H27; aluminum top, white-walled tires; escaped north toward Taraval Street, manned by two Mexicans, both armed.

Message No. 152—9:21 a. m.—Information for 1-1 & 1-7; the victim is 'phoning from a shack in a vegetable garden, west side of Sunset Boulevard.

At 9:26 a. m., a call received over the monitor board by Officer Hahn, relating a shooting at 1646 Market Street, radioed, viz.:

Message No. 153—9:26 a. m.—Shooting at 1646 Market Street, ambulance on way—E-1 and 1-7 respond.

A few minutes later Inspector Black of the Bureau of Inspectors informed this bureau that Inspector Harry Husted, Homicide Detail, alone in a police auto, radio equipped, spotted the bandit auto turning into Market Street from Duboce Avenue, heading east on Market Street. He trailed them, and when the bandit auto turned

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Vol. XV DECEMBER, 1937 No. 12

SEASON'S GREETINGS

Another year is fast drawing to a close and as we look back over the months that have slipped by since 1936 bowed out of the picture the San Francisco Police Department has much to be thankful for and just cause for rejoicing during this holiday season. This despite the prolonged and protracted investigation of the department, which in any other calling would have demoralized most any organization and affected the morale of its members to such an extent that efficient accomplishments would have been impossible.

Yet in the face of reams and reams of adverse publicity and miles of screaming and black headlines the men who make up the rank and file of the San Francisco Police Department have demonstrated they could take it. They took all the charges, all the insinuations and all the bitter arraignments hurled at them and kept on doing police service.

The trying months the investigation continued would under most circumstances been an open invitation to the criminal inclined to invade our community and give us a real crime wave. But nothing such as that happened for it was evident from the actions of the Police Department in cases arising from local talent that every man was on the job. Those misguided donkeys who drifted into our city and the misfits of San Francisco, who sought to get together a few dollars by crime, found a very active and zealous body of men waiting for them and they also found themselves safely locked up.

No crime waves have featured this year, a record that has prevailed for so many years it has become a matter of course. No invasion of racketeers or high pressure gents has been noted, and pickpockets and bunco men knowing the reputation of those men assigned to this work took no chances, a policy that has endured for more than 25 years by these slickers.

During the year the people of the city in voting on amendments to the charter designed to make the organization of the Police Department complete and modern, displayed their confidence in the force by adopting overwhelmingly every amendment presented. Chief Quinn has put into effect nearly every one of these amendments and the result is already patent. Every unit of the organization has been speeded up under simpler and unified systems and the centralizing of various activities.

The patrolman on the street, those who man the radio prowler cars, the members of the Bureau of Inspectors and the Traffic boys have kept manfully on at their respective duties giving the fullest of police service and keeping our city free from crime.

In welfare work the department through the Big Brothers Bureau and the various companies has done its share.

With the way cleared under the new plans made effective in recent weeks 1938 should be the banner year of the many years of outstanding accomplishments of the members of the San Francisco Police Department. And for all the splendid work achieved during this 1937 the police deserve the Merry Christmas and Happy New Year that this writer knows every decent and law abiding citizen of San Francisco wishes them, and in which we join.

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LETTERS TO CHIEF QUINN

Postmaster-General Farley Pleased

I want to take this opportunity to express my thanks for the courtesies which you and the officers under your command extended to me on the occasion of my recent visit to San Francisco. I thoroughly appreciate your good will and assistance and regret that I could not remain longer in your splendid city. With kindest regards, I am,

JAMES A. FARLEY,
Postmaster-General,
Washington, D. C.

* * *

Captain Wm. T. Healy Thanked

In behalf of the Board of Management of the Golden Gate International Exposition, I wish to express sincere thanks to Captain Wm. T. Healy and the officers under his command in connection with the "Discovery Voyage" celebration, held at the shoals, Sunday, November 21, 1937. The service rendered contributed greatly to the success of the day's program.

J. FRANKLIN BELL,
Executive Vice-President.

* * *

School Traffic Outing

On behalf of those actively sponsoring the San Francisco School Traffic Patrol, permit me to thank you and the members of your department for your splendid cooperation upon the occasion of the Ninth Annual Holiday of the School Traffic Patrol at the Presidio on October 27, 1937. Again thanking you, I am,

C. C. COTTRELL, Mgr.,
Public Safety Department,
California State Auto Assn.

* * *

Police Change Tire for Motorist

I am writing in appreciation of the services of Sergeant John Keely and Officer Charles Haster, Co. G, when my car had a flat tire in front of The Chalet at the Beach at 10 P. M., Sunday, November 21, 1937. My flashlight would not work and I was endeavoring to work in the dark to change the tire when the patrol car cruising in that district with these officers came along and energetically, the officers got busy and changed my tire for me. That is a little out of the ordinary line of police duty and now I am convinced we have good men on the force when a man needs a friend and I cannot thank them enough, as I could not have accomplished the job. A thing like this counts and exposes the fine traits of a policeman in our fair city and I reiterate my appreciation and thanks.

WM. F. JONES,
Occidental Hotel, S. F.

* * *

Gets Quick Service—Thanks Officer

Will you kindly allow me to express a few words of appreciation for the smart and hospitable way your department officers are acting—especially I refer to Officers Christopher Bahr and Stephen Malone, Northern Radio Car No. 2—whom I thank—for their quick assistance when I called them recently. A drunken driver wrecked my Cadillac and he became so insolent he entered my house and started to smash things up with a blackjack, so I called the police and these officers arrived and took the drunk away. I have lived here 12 years and have been in New York City, and I can say that San Francisco has the best and cleanest force—very courteous and well mannered. Again thanking you and these officers,

H. G. DEBLASSON,
1703 Gough Street.

* * *

Unusual Service Wins Praise

I am taking this opportunity to inform you of a little incident that took place on December 4, and also to congratulate you on having men of this kind on your force. I refer to Officer Star No. 1263—Sergeant Cornelius P Murphy, Traffic Motorcycle Officer. Late in the afternoon we were trying to locate an address in St Francis Woods, and being strangers in that part of the city, we asked this officer for directions. He was most kind and courteous and escorted us through the traffic for several blocks, putting us on the right street, so we had no trouble finding the place. I never saw this gentleman and I mean gentleman, before and perhaps I never will be fortunate enough to see him again, but it only takes a little of my time to give him the praise he so rightly deserved.

MT DIABLO UNION HIGH SCHOOL,
Concord, Calif.

* * *

Police Service Appreciated

On December 5, we were in an automobile accident at Alemany Boulevard and Seneca Avenue Mr Hughes, my father, was seriously hurt and we received injuries. We would like to bring to your attention, the fact that we were treated most courteously by Radio Patrol Car Officers, Frank McHugh and Charles Denike, from the Ingleside Station, who came upon the scene We would like to say the way in which they handled the situation is a credit to our department. Will you kindly inform Officers McHugh and Denike of our appreciation? Thanking you, I am,

FREDERICK LUGINSLAND,
(also HELEN LUGINSLAND)

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Southern Pacific Holdups at Willcox, and Steins Pass, Arizona

By Daniel O'Connell, *Chief Special Agent, Southern Pacific Railroad Co.*

Grant Wheeler and Joe George, two cowboys who had worked for a number of ranchers in the southeastern part of Arizona and had traveled extensively in the region of the Dos Cabesos Mountains in that territory, arrived at Willcox, Arizona, where both were well known, January

Daniel O'Connell

30, 1895. At the general store they purchased a supply of giant powder, fuse and caps, also rifle and pistol ammunition, informing the proprietor they were tired of cowboy life and intended to have a try at prospecting.

The two young men, both imbued with the spirit of recklessness, left the town and traveled westward about five miles, staking out their horses and hiding the powder in a cache. They returned to Willcox, arriving at the railroad depot just as the westbound Southern Pacific express train was pulling in. As this train was departing slowly, the two climbed on, between the locomotive and tender, then covered the engineer and fireman with pistols, ordering the train halted about three miles west of the town. The fireman was then forced to cut off the mail and express cars and when this was accomplished the engineer was directed to move these cars to where Wheeler and George had previously cached their supplies.

As the train stopped the first time, the Wells Fargo Express Messenger, realizing a holdup was taking place, scooped up what valuables he could from the open safe, then slammed the safe shut. As the train slowed the second time, he jumped from the express car and ran back to where the passenger cars had been left. The bandits then detailed the engineer to break into the express car and they were greatly surprised to find that the express messenger had taken his departure. Giant powder was placed on top of the safe and then they took eight sacks of Mexican silver dollars, which had been piled in one corner of the car and placed this weight on top of the powder. Each of the sacks contained one thousand Mexican dollars. The resulting explosion scattered Mexican dollars over the ground for a distance of about 200 feet. Wheeler and George gathered what money and jewelry they could from the safe and car, mounted their horses and galloped off in a southerly direction, toward the Chiricahua Mountains. To reach this destination meant a long, hard ride over the desert.

Sheriff Fly, who was in Willcox, took the trail at daylight, with a hastily organized posse and followed the robbers across the desert to where they entered the mountains. Here the trail was lost and it was decided it would be useless to attempt to locate Wheeler and George in that vicinity, as they had many friends among the homesteaders, who would protect them.

A humorous touch was injected into the affair on the morning following the holdup. The station force and section laborers at Willcox were instructed to gather up all the silver they could find and many quips and jibes were flung at the laborers as they raked up sections of the desert, near where the express car safe had been exploded. Numerous residents of the town were also engaged in this "silver prospecting" in the desert, some with far better results than the station force. Of course, none of the money gathered by the townspeople was recovered.

Wheeler and George made a circle through the mountains and arrived at Steins Pass, which is about 175 miles west of El Paso, close to the Arizona-New Mexico line. On February 26, 1895, as the same express train moved slowly through the pass, about 10 P. M., they jumped aboard the tender and covered the engineer and fireman with pistols, greeting them with, "Well, here we are again."

When the train was stopped the former procedure was repeated, but in their hurry they blundered and only removed the mail car with the engine, leaving the express car attached to the remainder of the train. When the second stop was made they discovered their mistake and no attempt was made to molest the mail car. The engineer was then told to take the mail car and locomotive back to his train. Shortly afterward a loud explosion was heard, evidently Wheeler and George exploding the powder they had intended to use on the express car safe. Once more they made a successful escape into the mountains.

A posse was formed at Tucson by Railroad Officer Wm. Breakenridge, who loaded a number of horses into a box car and, with his possemen, moved in a special train, arriving at Steins Pass before daylight. Unfortunately, it had snowed in the pass late on the night of the holdup and in the morning the bandits' trail was obliterated. After

(*Continued on page* 34)

WILLIAM F. BENNETT

When the city sleeps, who heads the Police Department? Who is on the job to see that the proper action is taken in anything requiring police service? Who visits the scene of a murder, a robbery or a big fire or an extraordinary accident, and supervises and directs the police on hand to handle the case, whatever it might be?

DIRECTOR WM. F. BENNETT

In San Francisco we are fortunate in having on the job during the night hours a man who for a decade has been acting night chief of police without portfolio. He is Director of the Bureau of Special Service, William F. Bennett.

"Bill" Bennett has every attribute a police officer should possess and the head to be able to take charge when it is up to some one to do the directing. A native of San Francisco, he knows this town as but few people do. He knows the shortest way to get to a designated part of the town. He knows what to do when he gets there. He has been demonstrating this for over 10 years and as far as this writer knows, and he has known Director Bennett well for many years, he has never made a mistake in his work.

While one would not think Director Bennett is a studious person, yet he is continually studying how to improve things in the department. He helped develop radio for the service, and is an A No. 1 radio announcer and has sung on the radio. He knows the technical end of the industry and he has been most helpful to Chief Quinn in equipping the department with receiving sets.

He is no slouch as a detective, and when he takes up a case he knows just what to do and the results he achieves are unanimously perfect.

Just in recent weeks he headed the boys who rounded up a gang of robbers, who had been preying upon night spots and drug stores. Bennett got the lead, developed the clues and landed the gang with a flock of their women folks in the city bastile.

Long ago Director Bennettt proved he was a valuable man, when Dan O'Brien started him on a night watch in the Chief's office. As the months slipped by and the years mounted he took much worry off the shoulders of the Chief.

Bennett has that happy faculty of instilling the same enthusiasm he possesses among the men who directly work under him, and those young fellows who have the privilege of being detailed on his squad get some training that they would not get under ordinary circumstances for years.

Yes, indeed, the city is fortunate that it has Director Bennett on the job when the lights are turned out at night

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DUDLEY PERKINS
137 Hayes Street San Francisco

Flashes from the Communications Bureau

We quote herewith, as an example of one of the various uses to which our "All-Points Bulletins" are put, two such bulletins sent out for the sheriff of Madera, and the sheriff of Santa Rosa, respectively:

"No. 4—SAC 12-12-37—1:04 p. m.

ALL POINTS BULLETIN

This office has received a number of calls from other counties relative to the water situation in this section of the valley and for the benefit of others interested wish to advise that travel on highway 99 is normal at the present time. The road from Madera into Yosemite Valley has been closed due to land slide and bridge wash-out beyond Fish Camp and will no doubt be several days until road is cleared. From reports received here, the road into the valley from Merced has been closed due to land slides and wash-outs.

W. O. Justice, Sheriff, Madera MDA HB SAC SR."

* * *

"No. 5—SFA 12-12-37—1:15 p. m.

This department wishes to advise that the Redwood Highway (U. S. 101) is now open as far north as Willits. It is open subject to control and detours. Healdsburg is no longer isolated.

Harry L. Patterson, Sheriff, Santa Rosa JPP SFA GN."

* * *

Roland Bellevue, a young salesman, selected the hour of 2:05 a. m., Saturday, December 8, 1937, to stage a street car holdup. He selected 9th and Bryant streets as a good location—thus he had the "time" and the "place," when a Market Street Railway Car No. 269 came to a stop. Mr. Bellevue held up Isaac Schofield, the conductor of this car, and escaped with silver, nickel, and copper coins of the United States in total value of $24.26. At 2:11 a. m., radio message No. 51 was received at the Bureau of Communications telling of the holdup at Ninth and Bryant streets.

We will let Richard H. Niebolt of the Communications Bureau at the Hall of Justice, tell the story of the capture of Mr. Bellevue by Officers Harry J. Majors, and Harry R. Christiansen of Company "D," Mission Police Station, by quoting herewith the official police report submitted on this matter by Officer Niebolt:

"Message No. 51—2:11 a. m. Holdup—street car—Ninth and Folsom streets. B-1 and B-7 respond.

(The 'phone call of this holdup was received from the Chief's office—Officer Clark).

Arrest made by Officers Majors and Christiansen, Mission Radio No. 1:

Officers Majors and Christiansen in D-1, at the time of the "holdup" radio-call, were at the signal box (Twelfth and Folsom streets) ready to ring in. They proceeded to Eleventh and Folsom streets to await the description over the radio and to be on the lookout for suspicious persons. Sergeant Atkinson of Southern 7, in searching the vicinity, met them and gave them the description of the holdup man. White man, slender, wearing dark long overcoat.

They proceeded to Eleventh and Harrison streets and noticed a man walking south on Harrison toward Eleventh Street. They parked and watched this man who started walking up Eleventh Street toward a tavern on Eleventh Street between Harrison and Folsom streets. They drove slowly up to the man. On nearing the tavern the holdup man hailed an autoist who had just left the place. The officers then rushed the holdup man with their guns drawn and on searching him found the sack of money, taken from the operator of the Market Street car, line number 19, on his person, containing $24.26. He had no gun.

The holdup man admitted the holdup and was identified by the car operator. Investigation developed the fact that the holdup man, Ronald Bellevue, was an ex-convict paroled from San Quentin on October 14, 1937.

Message No. 62—2:45 a. m. Holdup man apprehended

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by Officers Majors and Christiansen of Mission radio car."

* * *

"Message 44—3:57 a. m. Prowlers—1535 Sansome Street. A No. 2 and 9 responded.

Arrest made: Three men—Chas. Owens, Edward Minette and Ted Warner, 35 years, 50 years and 32 years, respectively. These men were booked at the Central Station on the charge of "burglary." These men are all ex-convicts.

Arrest made by Lieutenant O'Brien and posse of the Central Station."

* * *

"Message No. 257 at 8:22 p. m. Holdup at 400 Dolores Street—D-2 and D-9 responded.

Arrest made: Ernest Estes, 447 Eddy Street, petty theft, and $1000 vagrancy. This was not a holdup; perpetrator grabbed a check and ran. He was apprehended by officers in above cars."

GOOD WORK BY INSPECTOR HUSTED

(*Continued from page* 15)

into Rose Alley, in back of 1646 Market Street, Inspector Husted figured the bandits were ready to drop the bandit auto; he then speeded alongside the bandit car and engaged in a shooting which ended tragically for both culprits. After the shooting, it was found that one of the bandits had a deadly grip on a cocked 38 caliber gun.

Messages No. 154 and No. 156—9:29 and 9:35 a. m. —Attention all cars: The holdup men were shot and captured by Inspector Husted."

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The company is not only the largest taxpayer in San Francisco, it is also the largest in California, and the largest in twenty-five counties served by its lines. In some counties it pays from 50 to 60 per cent of the total taxes collected.

In addition to property and franchise taxes levied by cities, counties and districts, the company pays a state corporation franchise tax of $334,000, a tax for the state unemployment fund amounting to $440,000, a sales tax aggregating $402,000 and motor vehicle license and gasoline taxes of about $97,000.

Then there are federal taxes—taxes on income, on sales of electricity for domestic and commercial purposes, on capital stock, on bond interest and for the Social Security fund, all of which bring the grand total of the company's tax appropriations for 1937 to more than $15,000,000.

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WHAT'S THE BEEF?

By Peter Tamony and Officer Ted Woods

Ted: "They tell me that you know something about slang."

Pete: "Well, if I don't, I've fooled two or three magazine editors and a couple of newspaper columnists."

Ted: "That's easy enough to do. Those birds are liable to fall for anything. But, tell me, what is the origin of the word *beef?*"

Pete: "What kind of *beef* do you mean? The word means talk, meaningless chatter, a complaint, and just plain trouble."

Ted: "I mean trouble. *Beef* in that sense has replaced the word 'trouble' in our vocabulary to the extent that the common inquiry on arriving at the scene of a disturbance is, 'What's the beef?' "

Pete: "Well, Ted, *beef* is one of the oldest words in criminal slang, and is recorded in the first slang dictionary printed in English. In 1690, when B. E., Gent., undertook to define *squeek* (or squeal, as we would now say) he wrote: 'Squeak, to discover, to impeach; also to cry out. They squeak beef upon us, cry out High-way men or Thieves after us.' Since the time of B. E. all dictionaries of unwritten speech, commonly called slang, have defined *beef*. Its meaning has developed and changed slightly over the period of time that has elapsed since it was first mentioned, as do the meanings of all words that have to meet new situations and conditions."

Ted: "Very interesting. You've given the age of the word; now what's its origin?"

Pete: "The origin of *beef* is in a rhyme. *Beef* rhymes with 'Stop, thief,' and because of this rhyme it has come to mean what it does today. Two centuries ago people had no organized protection against crime. When a depredation occurred they had to help one another, and one of their rallying cries was, 'Stop, thief!' The English have a peculiar weakness for rhyming, and this gave rise to the rhyme of *beef* in connection with 'Stop, thief.' "

Ted: "The English have several weaknesses, and one of them is trying to get other people to settle their *beefs*. But about this rhyming business, has it started any other words in the language?"

Pete: "Yes. There are several words in unwritten speech, or slang, that have their origin in rhyming slang. *Tumble*, to understand, is from rhyming slang, according to some etymologists. *Twist* (twist and twirl), a girl, and *storm* (storm and strife), the wife, are other examples that come readily to mind. In spite of these words, rhyming slang cannot be said to be popular in our speech. It is popular in England today as it was two hundred years ago, and a good part of Australian slang is rhyming. But, despite the efforts of Tad, who used a lot of it in his work, and Damon Runyon, who occasionally writes an article on it, and gives a list of words and their equivalents, this type of slang has left little impression on American speech. It may be localized in some small groups in San Francisco and New York, but most of us live in a world of actualities and draw our words from new and peculiar conditions rather than from the obvious rhymes and puns that abound in the English language."

Ted: "Most interesting and instructive, my friend. You've got to know a lot about beefs in the San Francisco Police Department, although they tell me that Armour and Swift take care of all the beefs for the boys in Chicago. Well, thanks, Pete, and take it easy——"

Pete: "The source of your parting, Ted, is in an old Gaelic idiom, 'Take it aisy, and if you can't take it aisy, take it as aisy as you can'; but we'll have to go into that some other time."

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BAY COUNTIES' Peace Officers' Association

MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

BODIE WALLMAN, *President* CHARLES DULLEA, *Secretary*

The monthly meeting of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association was held in Sausalito on Thursday, December 16, 1937, with Tony Quadros as host. Chief Bodie A. Wallman of Oakland, presided, and as an honored guest, the association was very much pleased with the presence of Chief of Police William H. Sears, of Seattle.

This was the first meeting of the association held in Sausalito since the incumbency of Chief Quadros, who was introduced to the members by Mr. Fred Perry, the aid-in-chief, for the day, to our host, Tony Quadros. The Marin County District Attorney, A. Bagshaw, and Mayor J. H. Madden of Sausalito, were also introduced. The introduction by Mr. Perry, of Mr. Menotti, father of the late Chief Menotti of Sausalito, was cordially received. Doctor Leo McMahon of San Francisco, entertained at luncheon with his unique dialect stories which elicited, as usual, the hearty applause of the members. The meeting, considered from every aspect, was eminently successful and made the officers of the association feel proud of the excellent representation of peace officers, sheriffs, civic, state, and federal groups present.

A feature of our Sausalito meetings has been the "ciapino" luncheon always provided by our late brother Chief of Police Manuel Menotti, whose personal pride it was to attend to every detail in the preparation of the "ciapino" at these meetings. The members of our association doubly appreciated the presence of Mr. Menotti, senior, as an aid to our good brother Fred Perry in the preparation of the luncheon which each and all enjoyed so much.

The afternoon was agreeably and instructively filled through the efforts of our two good friends, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, of the Dalton McCarthy Travel Bureau, and Mr. Phil Geaque, of the United States Secret Service.

Immediately after our "ciapino," the members adjourned to the spacious lodgeroom in Perry Hall where Mr. McCarthy gave a thirty minute moving picture representation of the actual operation of flights by planes owned by the United Air Lines Company. Mr. McCarthy, in addition to being an excellent lecturer, is thoroughly familiar with everything connected with these giants of the air, and his most interesting presentation was keenly enjoyed by all. Immediately after the moving picture presentation, Mr. Phil Geaque, who is one of the nation's foremost authorities on counterfeiting, delivered a most interesting and instructive discourse on money, the matter of its manufacture and the attempts—crude and otherwise—made by counterfeiters to copy the genuine article.

Mr. Geaque explained the different types of monies printed by the United States Government. He also went into detail in the matter of processes and methods followed in the engraving and printing of our national currency. In pointing out the peculiarities of our currency as to markings, scrolls, texture of paper, et cetera, he made it appear even simple to detect counterfeit currency.

Considering the very many defects—both glaring and latent—in bogus currency, as pointed out by Mr. Geaque, it would appear that only a careless cashier or teller could fail to instantly detect bogus currency.

In addition to his masterful and thoroughly detailed presentation of his subject, Mr. Geaque explained the underlying principles of the Federal Reserve Act, showing that through its provisions the day of panics, through apparent local bank shortages of currency, is past.

Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Geaque received the hearty thanks of the members, both collectively and individually, for their instructive and interesting addresses.

The officers of the association are keenly appreciative of the whole-hearted manner in which the members of the association gave of their time during the past year, to attend the usual monthly meetings as well as sub-committee meetings, in connection with the association and the efforts of the California State Peace Officers' Association generally.

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Shanghai Police Officer Visits Hall of Justice

By J. A. Green

Inspector A. W. Moss of the Shanghai Municipal Police Department arrived in San Francisco on December 7 on his way home to England on furlough. He had been instructed by the Commissioner for Police in Shanghai to visit the San Francisco, Chicago, New York and Boston departments because, as he put it: "They are regarded as the outstanding American police forces." His itinerary also includes Bayonne, N. J., for the purpose of obtaining information on two-way radio communication. The latter department is reputed to have had outstanding success in that field, and far off Shanghai is also interested in that particular type of communication.

It was my privilege to escort Mr. Moss through the Hall of Justice, and this tour brought much favorable comment from him. From time to time he commented on police work in the Orient, and some of his statements should be of interest to American police officers.

While in our armory, Officer Joseph Grimminger demonstrated the usefulness of the "hard boiled" hat of the 1934 strike and bridge building fame. Placing one on the visitor's head, Officer Gremminger asked him to turn around and then struck him a heavy blow on the hat with a stick. Mr. Moss stated he felt only a slight tension in the shoulders and was amazed by the protective features of this particular means of protection. We told him of the use of the hats against rock barrages and he, in turn, related how they would be of use in Shanghai.

According to Mr. Moss there are many Communists in the Chinese city and, like Reds everywhere, they hold many parades. These processions are always staged without formality of license and block traffic completely. Every participant is equipped with a cloth or paper sign suspended from a heavy bamboo pole about six feet long.

When the police appear the signs are immediately removed and several thousand Chinese "pinks" advance, swinging the bamboo poles before them. A blow from one of them generally puts an officer out of action.

Another favorite trick of rioting Chinese, particularly textile workers, is to obtain heavy steel bobbins from the knitting mills. These objects are about sixteen inches long, have a largest diameter of about three inches and taper to fairly sharp points on both ends. Hurled from a window or roof they have, on occasions, penetrated the roofs of police "vans" (as radio cars are called there) gone on through the floor of the vehicle and stuck in the pavement. It goes without saying that any man stopping one of these murderous weapons with his head or other vulnerable part, would be a candidate for the Widows' and Orphans' payment.

Inspector Moss also informed me that police officers in Shanghai receive three weeks' vacation each year, and every five years a seven months' furlough with pay. This furlough is generally spent in England and the government pays the man's transportation. It will also pay travel expenses of the man's wife and as many as two children. Any officer blessed with more than two offspring must take care of the additional per capita expense himself.

New men and those being disciplined are assigned to patrol the section along Soochow Creek where the "honey barges" are moored. These vessels are used to transport the excrement of Shanghai's three million inhabitants into the country where it is used to fertilize crops. Posts (beats) in the other end of town are in great demand.

The International Settlement, in which the Municipal Police are stationed, is jointly governed by those nations having concessions or groups of nationals residing therein. The force is made up of Americans, English, Germans, French, White Russians, etc., each in proportion to the size of their country's concession. Each group of nationals is governed by the laws of the home land and there are separate courts for each.

The Settlement Prison, corresponding to our City Prison, generally houses several thousand prisoners, mostly Chinese. Many of their criminals are white, however, with the White Russians making up about 90 per cent of the criminal class.

Newspaper pictures of the undeclared war are not exaggerated according to the visitor. He left Shanghai on November first and before that date assisted in the removal of 1,047 Chinese bodies. All were killed by one bomb in Nanking Road.

The Shanghai Municipal Council (Board of Supervisors) was described by the inspector as being very generous in its treatment of their guardians of the law. Speaking of police salary in Shanghai, Mr. Moss merely stated, "it amply compensates for the inconvenience of leaving England and performing police work under most trying conditions." He did mention that the city supplies all equipment even to socks, shoes, underwear, neckties and uniforms (one each for summer and winter.)

The Shanghai department is modern in every respect. It has its own broadcasting station, photograph gallery, Bureau of Identification, etc. In addition to a central headquarters, there are sixteen stations, all connected by teletype and an extensive signal box system.

Chinese are employed by the Council and are assigned to each station to perform janitor and other laboring work.

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MAYOR ROSSI'S XMAS TREE

The following letter was sent Chief Quinn for the department by Mayor Angelo J. Rossi:

On Thursday, December 23, 1937, at 3 P. M., Mayor Angelo J. Rossi will give a Christmas Tree Party to the 'forgotten kiddy.' This party will be given in the Mayor's office, room 200, City Hall and the guests will be the youngsters who are usually overlooked by the many organizations who entertain during the Christmas season.

In having the little boy or girl who is the 'back alley kiddy,' it is planned to entertain some 300 of these youngsters with music and a live reindeer and Santa Claus, who will present to each fruit and candy and an order for clothing or shoes. It is my belief that the policeman on the beat is the best qualified to select the type of youngster the Mayor desires to entertain. The police officer certainly should know what kiddy is most deserving and which otherwise would be most likely to be overlooked.

We prefer children between the ages of seven and twelve, both boys and girls. Would you enlist the help of the officers and men of your department in securing the Mayor's guests?

Within a few days I will supply you with tickets to be distributed to the most deserving poor children, asking that it be borne in mind that we are most desirous that only the most deserving children be invited and that none be given tickets who will be cared for by parents or other organizations.

If this assistance can be assured the Mayor by your department, then I would like the names and addresses of the youngsters and their ages supplied to this office not later than December 20, 1937, so that we may know how many are coming and make the proper arrangements for their transportation.

ANGELO J. ROSSI,
(Signed) Eric Cullenward,
Executive Secretary.

Chief Quinn addressed the following to the members of the department in a general Company Commanders order:

You will have a survey made of your districts and submit a report to me by 9 A. M., Friday, December 17, 1937, a list of deserving boys and girls between the ages of seven and twelve (7 and 12) years, giving their names, addresses and ages. Make every effort to see that no deserving child is overlooked.

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COOPERATION BRINGS RESULTS

The following two stories appeared in the "Spotlight," official publication of the Better Business Bureau, and is an example of the splendid cooperation existing between the Business Bureau and the Police Department, in protecting the public from fake sales people:

Inspectors Reagan and Cook Capture Lace Peddler

Mary MacNeil, Irish lace peddler, sojourned briefly in San Francisco during October. One firm reported that employees had purchased $32 worth of so-called Irish linen lace from this peddler, later ascertaining that it was Chinese Tuscany-type lace made of cotton. A bulletin was issued by the Better Business Bureau the day the complaint was received.

The following day Mary MacNeil was apprehended in the Northern district and was taken to headquarters by Inspector Tom Reagan and Harry Cook. Upon her plea that her two children were ill in a trailer on the outskirts of the city, Municipal Judge Theresa Meikle released her on her own recognizance, setting the case for trial a week later. Witnesses who appeared at the trial learned that Mary MacNeill was missing. A bench warrant was issued for her arrest.

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S. F. Police Softball Team

By A Sportsman

In keeping with the new sport of soft-ball, a game that has been sweeping the nation in popularity, a team was organized by our department and for a first year outfit did remarkably well.

The season was opened on Yerba Buena Island against the sailors from the training ship and thanks to a fine four-hit performance by Officer George Biddleman we sank the gobs to the tune of 4 to 3.

The next contest was against the Oakland Fire Department on the Oakland municipal diamond and in this game we were less fortunate, losing a ten-inning battle by the same score we defeated the sailors.

In the next contest we encountered the E. A. Pierce Stock and Bond nine, one of the leading industrial teams, in a contest on beautiful San Mateo Municipal Park diamond. Our team staging an uphill battle in this game won out in the last inning when Officer Bill Brynes, former Santa Clara athlete, lashed out a single driving in the two winning runs; final score 7 to 6.

In our first local contest we trounced the Municipal Railway club by the score of 8 to 2. Officer Dewey ("The Admiral") Kaufman pitched five-hit ball.

We returned to the San Mateo diamond for our next game against the San Bruno Merchants, where we played without the services of Tommy Brodmerkel our third-sacker, a former professional star in the big show, and who was presented with a nine pound baby girl about the time we were losing by the score of 8 to 6.

The team then played in an Examiner League game against the Y. M. I. losing 6 to 1. Officer Al ("Junior") Birdsall, one of the hardest hitters on the club, was absent from this game, suffering a broken ankle while pursuing a prowler the night before the game and his absence was sorely felt.

Our losing streak continued when we journeyed to Redwood City to play the Menlo Park Merchants and lost 4 to 2, Officer George Biddleman and Joe Engler hitting home-runs for our only scores. Biddleman's homer incidentally was one of the longest on record at the Redwood City diamond.

With the return to the line-up of Officer Birdsall the team again hit its stride and playing the crack Kennealy Seals, a team composed of former baseball greats on the M. Hayward playground diamond, we trounced them to the tune of 16 to 4. Officer Les ("Modest") Dolan and Dick Brennan put on a real hitting exhibition for the park spectators.

The next contest was against the Market Street railway (McAllister barn) and was a repetition of the Kennealy game, our team winning 15 to 3. Officer Kaufman allowed but two hits and Officer Cliff Wyman had a perfect day at bat, getting a single, double, triple and home run. Cliff, incidentally, is one of the fastest men on the club and can travel 100 yards in slightly better than 10 seconds.

Back to the San Mateo diamond for our next game against Spiro's "740" club, where we encountered a Chicago importation ("Dizzy" Dreel pitching for Spiro's.) Undaunted by Dreel's reputation, Kaufman outpitched him, our team winning 6 to 2. Officer Johnny Curtain helped Kaufman in this contest with several fine catches in the outfield and daring base running.

Our next game was played in this city on Margaret Hayward playground diamond against the Hirsch & Price team, our team winning a free-hitting contest 14 to 11. Officer Joe Engler, brother of the famous Johnny Engler (well known baseball star), was absent from this game due to a visit from old "Doc" Stork, who left the family an eight-pound baby boy.

The next game was our "Big Game"—a contest against the San Francisco Fire Department. The fire laddies had been playing all year and were having a bang-up season. Before one of the biggest crowds ever assembled at Margaret Hayward playground our team trounced the firemen to the tune of 12 to 9. Officer John Sullivan put this game on ice in the fifth inning with a triple with the bags bulging. Before the game Capt. Emmet Moore, representing Chief Quinn, and Assistant Engineer O'Donnell, representing Chief Brennan, participated in an opening ceremony.

With the Fire Department game in our bag we traveled to Petaluma to play Vonson's Petaluma Merchants. Without the services of Officer Vincent McCarthy, our left fielder, who was severely injured when a radio car in which he was responding to an emergency call turned over, our team lost 6 to 2. If it was ever a pleasure to lose, it was this game. Our team was most graciously treated by the Petalumans.

Our season was brought to a close with a game against the Chinatown Merchants, managed by Frank Chan, played on the M. Hayward diamond. Officer Patrick O'Connor, representing Sergeant Manion of the Chinatown Detail, threw the first ball in this game to Charley Low, prominent Chinatown citizen, representing Chinatown. In a free-hitting contest, we defeated the merchants by a score of 12 to 9. We were honored by a dinner in Chinatown at the Far East Cafe where we were entertained by vocal selections from Ruby Gow, the Chinese Nightingale and Officer Al (Curly) Starika.

Great things are expected of the team next year, games having already been booked with leading teams of the Bay area.

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Transfer Changes

The following transfers and assignments were made November 29:

Lieutenants—George F. Duffy, Co. F (Day duty); Edward F. Copeland, Co. I to Co. G (Day duty); John Alpers, Co. B (Day duty); John A. Annear, Co. H (Day duty); Frederick O'Neill, Co. H to Co. D. (Day duty); Daniel J. Collins, H. Q. Co. (City Prison) to Co. E (Day duty); Robert V. Williams, Co. K to Co. C (Day duty); Edward L. Cullnan, Co. A (Day duty); Frederick W. Kimble, Co. E to Co. I; John A. Reed, H. Q. Co. (City Prison) to Co. F; James Carrig, H. Q. Co. (City Prison) to Co. B; Joseph M. Walsh, Co. E to Co. A.

Sergeants—John J. Benn, H. Q. (City Prison) to Co. E.; James J. Ruane, Co. E to H. Q. Co. (City Prison); Dennis V. Lordan, Co. D to Co. E; James H. Kenny, Co. E to Co. D.

Patrolmen—Thomas M. Cole, Co. D to Co. E.; Edmund F. LaVoie, Co. E to Co. D.; Henry Honeff, Co. D to Co. E.; Philip J. Clerkin, Co. E to Co. D.; Robert C. Caldwell, Co. F to Co. E.; Frederick H. Goessel, Co. E to Co. F.; Robert H. Crowley, Co. H to Co. E.; Joseph J. McGrew, Co. E to Co. H.; John A. Johnson, Co. D to Co. E (Day duty); Edward F. Healey, Co. E to Co. D (Day duty); Albert A. Halonen, Co. B to Co. H.; John E. O'Keefe, Co. H to Co. B.; Tobias Bluitt, Co. C to Co. D (Day duty); Stephen J. Desmond, Co. I to Co. C; Wm. J. Ridgeway, Co. D to Co. I; George H. Lee, H. Q. Co., Radio Patrol Car Corps, Unit No. 2, now with Co. A. transferred to Co. I, patrol duty; James J. Cooper, Co. I, transferred to H. Q. Co., Radio Patrol Car Corps, Unit No. 2, with Co. A., vice Off. Lee.

Patrol Drivers—Arthur S. Gillette, Co. F to Co. B; Ralph J. Grantley, Co. B to Co. F.

Patrolman Stephen J. Desmond, now Co. C, has had his star No. 1042 changed to No. 734, effective with this order.

In his Company Commanders order, respecting the above transfers, Chief Quinn made the following announcement:

"Lieutenants who have been assigned to day platoon by this order, shall, in addition to their duties as Platoon Commanders, patrol their districts in uniform during their tours of duty and shall supervise and direct both radio patrol car and foot patrols, paying particular attention to traffic and traffic conditions in their districts and make such surveys and recommendations to their Commanding Officers as in their judgment will improve the service and furnish better protection, especially to children going to and returning from school.

"With the holiday season approaching and with the increase of traffic on the public streets, they will devote as much time as possible for the regulation of traffic conditions to the end that automobile accidents and deaths by automobile accidents will be reduced.

"Captain Charles Goff, commanding Co. K, and Lieutenant John J. Casey of the Traffic Bureau, will call a meeting of the lieutenants so assigned to day duty and will consult with the said lieutenants from time to time for the purpose of putting into effect the provisions of this order, insofar as traffic is concerned."

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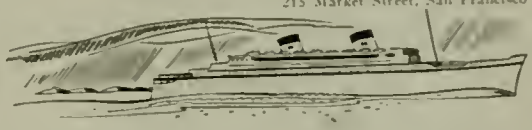

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NEW COMMUNICATIONS BUREAU

(*Continued from page* 12)

was involved, and, while figures are in the main, monotonous, they best express the efforts of this bureau.

113,951 radio messages were broadcast from January 1, 1937, to the time of this writing, December 15, 1937. A total of 13,525 separate messages were sent and received on the state teletype printers and 15,758 all-point bulletins were received. 746 separate warnings against check passers, baggage thieves, hotel prowlers and bunco operators were relayed to the California Northern Hotel Association, through the printer connecting their office with ours. 16,507 messages were sent to our stations by teletype and 2,046 telegrams were sent to and received from other police departments throughout the United States.

This bureau may truly be called the nerve center of the department. A heavy volume of police work is performed through every hour of the day and night. Situations are, by turn, important, trivial, tragic or comic. Many cases, the first phases of which were handled by this bureau, have gone on to add to the splendid record of the department. Other reports were attempts by practical jokers or obviously unbalanced people to cause unnecessary alarm and were promptly disposed of. Many of the tragedies became headline newspaper stories and many of the comedies reached public print through the medium of this journal.

As this edition goes to press, new praise comes to the San Francisco Police Department for ending the criminal careers of two robber brothers. The Bureau of Communications took an important part in the final crime of these misguided youths. Local newspapers made special mention of the short space of time that elapsed between their last job and the fatal meeting with Inspector Harry Husted of the Homicide Detail.

The victim's original alarm was received at 9:16 A. M. Sunday, December 12, and two Taraval district radio cars were on the way within the same minute. The line was held on the incoming call and a complete description of the holdup men and the car they took from the victim was obtained. This information was given to all cars at 9:18 A. M., and noted by efficient Inspector Husted who was on his way to work in a radio equipped car. Armed with this information, which could not possibly have been available so readily under the old system, he spotted the stolen car and suspects and followed them to a point in Rose Street, near Market. There he identified himself as an officer and attempted to make the arrest, but the young men had other ideas, and expressed them by drawing guns. Finis was written to their depredations by the alert and straight shooting Husted at 9:26 A. M., exactly ten minutes from the time of the initial alarm.

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A JOB WELL DONE

(*Continued from page* 13)

ton and Los Angeles. They had about $1,200 on them when searched. Thomas also had a long knife strapped to his leg.

Already Thomas is over in San Quentin where he has a nice long stretch ahead of him, and Wadley will get his later, as dispute about his age has slowed up the wheels of justice a little, though we can't see how in the world they would send such a tough kid to a reform school to start his sentence.

It was a great piece of police work and the hotels of this city are now free from the worry of two youths barging in on them and taking what loose change might be available.

Chief Quinn, after the arrest, addressed Captain Dullea and his bureau as follows:

"The arrest of the bandits was due to the energy and ambition of the men of the detective bureau. Too much credit cannot be given the officers for their zeal. There was no tip. The arrest was brought about by clever detective work, a desire to apprehend these men. The officers were ready to risk their lives, if necessary, to protect the citizens of San Francisco."

STATE B. OF I. REPORT

(*Continued from page* 14)

Messages received	1558	509	2067
All Points Bulletins sent	221	267	488
Messages through connections	....	....	10249

FELONY CRIME REPORTS—RECEIVED, CODED AND FILED

	POLICE		SHERIFFS		TOTAL	
	Oct.	*Nov.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*
Burglary 1st degree	489	368	51	47	540	415
Burglary 2d degree	1477	1237	180	163	1657	1400
Fictitious checks	289	243	15	21	304	264
Forgery	111	127	7	9	118	136
Grand theft	88	71	23	11	111	82
Murder	16	8	1	5	17	13
Robbery	494	423	35	37	529	460
Theft from person	77	39	4	2	81	41
Miscellaneous	406	296	20	19	426	315
TOTAL	3447	2812	336	314	3783	3126

Cities reporting	176
Counties reporting	41
Cities not reporting	99
Counties not reporting	17

RACE AND SEX OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN CALIFORNIA WHOSE FINGERPRINTS WERE NOT RECEIVED IN THIS DIVISION

5877—Caucasian	410—Female—Adult
423—Ethiopian	43—Female—Juvenile
895—Indian or Mexican	6021—Male—Adult
120—Malay	901—Male—Juvenile
60—Mongolian	7375—Total

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ANOTHER ATTORNEY—WESLEY F. MURRAY

The San Francisco Police Department can boast another regularly licensed attorney at law. The recent bar examinations found in addition to Inspector George Curtis the name of Officer Wesley F. Murray on the list of successful candidates, and this young officer passed high up in the number who passed the stiff quiz.

Officer Murray is attached to the Bureau of Identification and joined the Police Department in June, 1935.

He graduated in 1933 from the University of San Francisco, where he was an honor student, and where he won an A. B. and L. L. B. degree.

On the police eligible list he placed third in the 1933 examination, an indication of how thorough his training at our local university was conducted.

He was assigned to the office of Chief of Police William J. Quinn on his joining the department, and later to the Bureau of Inspectors. As he had taken up the study of law he asked for a night assignment where he could devote more day time hours to the fulfillment of his ambition.

Officer Attorney Murray will find that law enforcement work offers splendid opportunities for the trained mind and if he pursues his course for advancement, as he has during the years obtaining his education, he can go far in the calling he has chosen for his life's work.

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NEW LICENSE PERIOD OPENS JAN. 3

When you hang up your new calendar for 1938 be sure to mark Monday, January 3, as an important date because it will be the opening day of the annual period for renewal of motor vehicle registration.

Midnight, February 4, is set by law as the closing date of the renewal period and car owners are urged to make application for their new plates as early as possible after the period opens in order to avoid the usual last minute rush.

Payment of two different fees provided by state law will be required. One is the regular registration fee of $3 for private passenger automobiles. The other is the vehicle license fee at the rate of $1.75 per $100 of valuation, which replaces the former personal property tax on motor vehicles.

Car owners who fail to apply before expiration of the period will face penalties imposed by law upon delinquent applicants. These penalties are a doubled registration fee and a 50% increase in the amount of the license fee based on valuation.

Postcard notices of the total fees due will be mailed to all car owners by December 26, it has been announced. The postcards should be preserved and presented with the 1937 registration certificate when applying for renewal.

Plates will be issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles at its various offices and by the California State Automobile Association to members at offices in principal cities throughout northern and central California.

A slight change in colors has been made on California license plates for 1938. The new colors will be black figures on a yellow background, the yellow replacing orange in the color scheme.

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DANIEL O'CONNELL

(*Continued from page* 18)

searching the country all day, the weary and disappointed posse returned to Tucson that night.

However, it was learned that a young lady residing in the mountains had a photograph of Wheeler and, after some time, it was borrowed from her and copied. About three weeks later information was received that Wheeler was at Durango, Colorado. Breakenridge went to check on this lead and with Deputy Sheriff Joseph Smith of Durango, who was familiar with that country, drove to Farmington, Colo., where Wheeler was supposed to have been seen. Displaying the photograph to residents, they learned that Wheeler was staying with a rancher about twenty-five miles from the town.

Breakenridge and Smith learned that Wheeler had left this ranch and once more took up the trail, from ranch house to ranch house, and followed Wheeler to Cortez, Colo., where they lost all trace of him. Cortez was a small town, near the Blue Mountains of Utah, which was at that time a great resort for outlaws. Deputy Sheriff Smith was very familiar with that part of the country and suggested they go to Mancos, Colo., as it was possible they might get some information there. On showing Wheeler's photo to a local livery stable proprietor at Mancos, the officers learned that he was then camped in a pasture about a quarter of a mile outside the town.

Breakenridge and Smith then consulted with local deputy sheriffs and it was decided that one of the local deputies would ride into this pasture as if in search of a horse that had strayed. This deputy sheriff observed Wheeler on top of a haystack, where he had been sleeping and questioned him concerning the horse that was supposed to be lost. Wheeler stated he was coming into town shortly and if he saw the horse would bring him in.

Shortly after this deputy's departure from the pasture, the other officers who had kept Wheeler under observation, noticed him gather up his belongings, saddle one of his horses and place a pack on the other. Wheeler then left the pasture, but instead of heading toward the town, he went into a gulch which led toward a long and deep irrigation ditch.

Mounting their horses hurriedly, the officers commenced the pursuit and as they reached the gulch, Wheeler approached the bank of the irrigation ditch. When ordered to halt and throw up his hands, Wheeler refused, shouting that he had not committed any crime and would not obey. While shouting this reply to the officers, Wheeler had maneuvered his horse toward the ditch. With a quick spurring of his mount, he attempted to regain the cover of the ditch and one of the officers quickly drew his pistol and fired several shots at Wheeler, who was successful in getting into the ditch.

Realizing that Wheeler was an excellent shot and well armed, the posse who were completely exposed to his fire, did not attempt to rush him. He then fired one shot and the posse did not know whether he was prepared to wage a desperate battle for liberty. Scattering, the posse surrounded the ditch and slowly advanced. One of the officers rode past the mouth of the gulch and saw Wheeler lying on the ground, his head almost in a small fire he had built. When they reached him they saw he had placed his pistol in his mouth and committed suicide rather than submit to capture.

Though every possible lead on the whereabouts of Joe George was run down, and one clue that he was in the vicinity of Livingston, Texas, appeared very promising for a while; nothing definite toward locating him could be accomplished and he was never apprehended.

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